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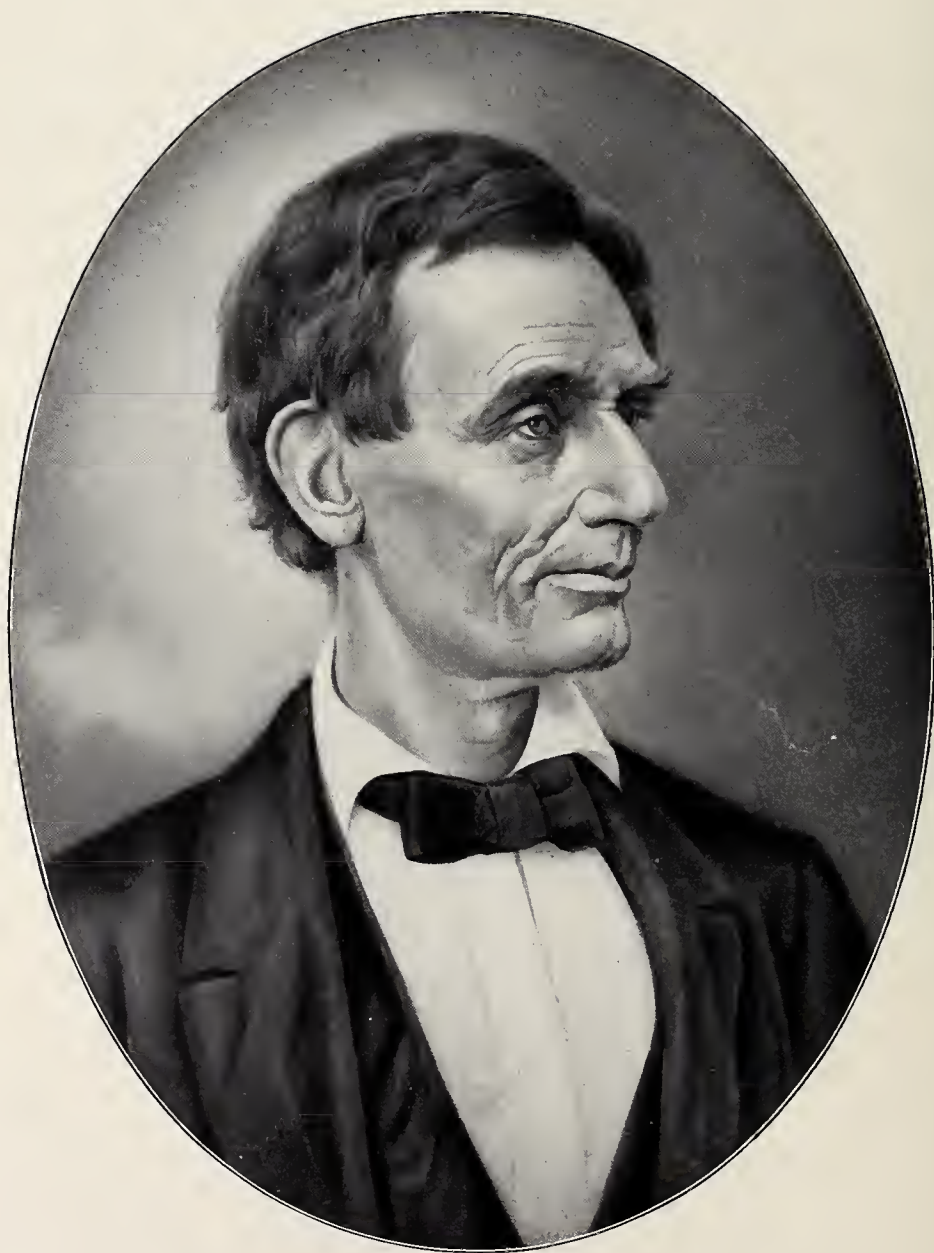


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A. Lincoln

ILLINOIS^c

HISTORICAL

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PAUL SELBY, A. M.

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CRAWFORD COUNTY

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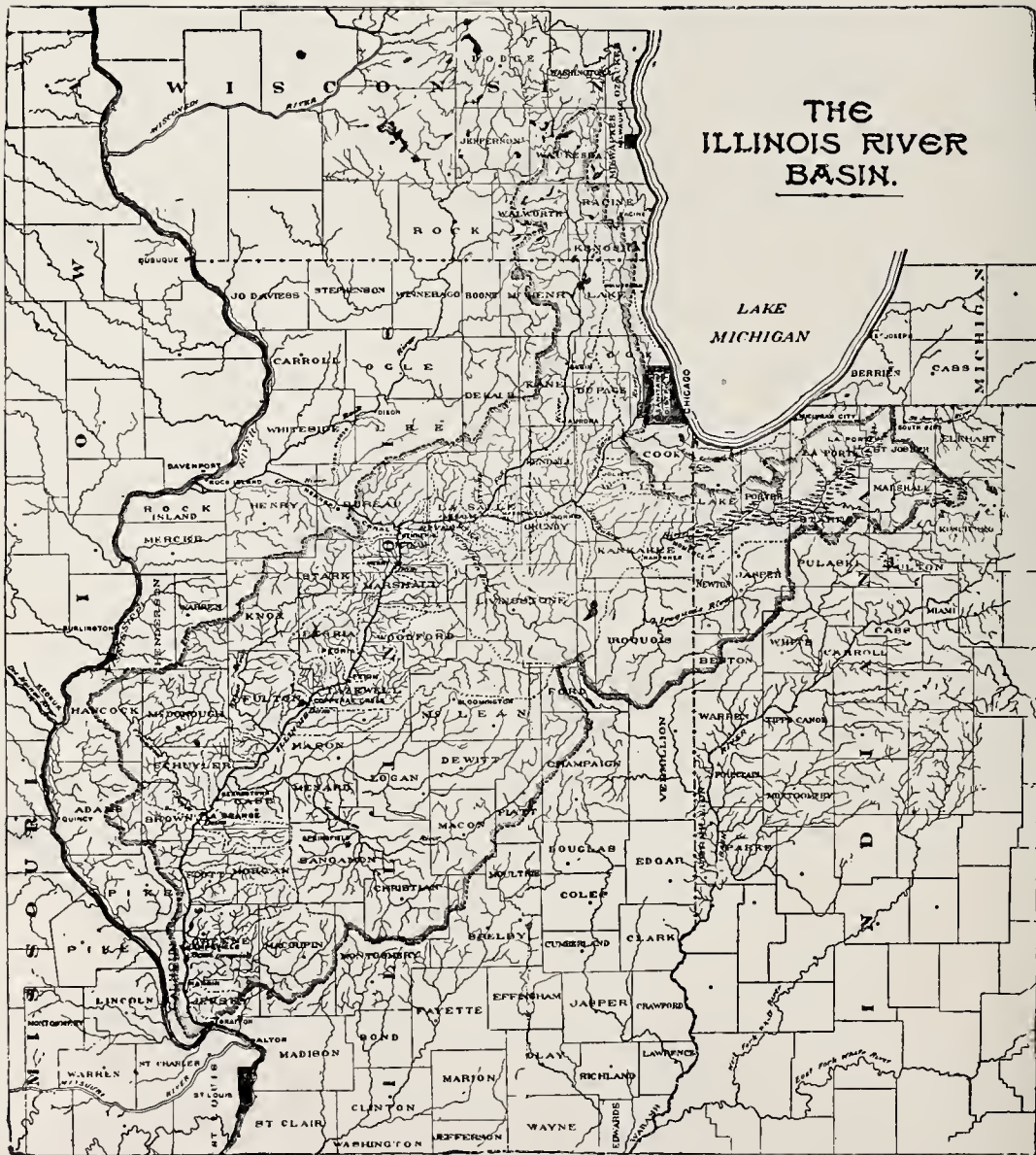
Bateman

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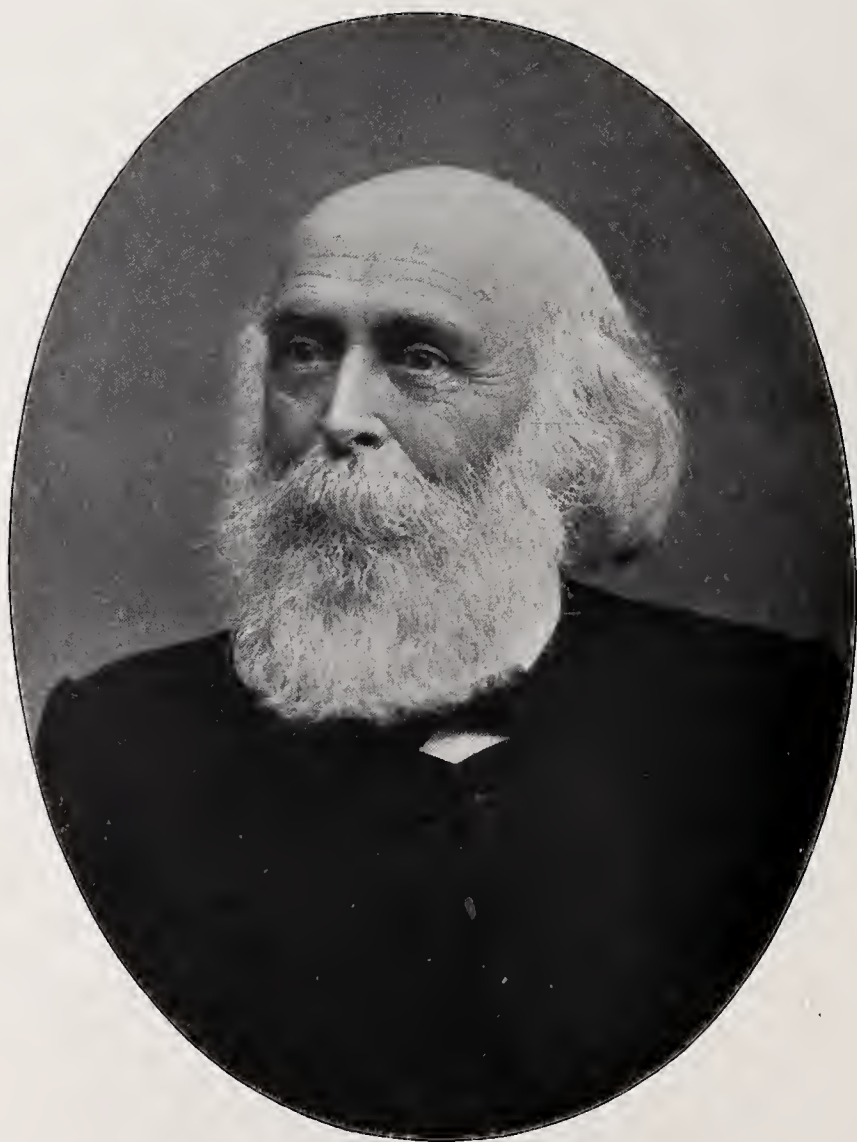
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TERRITORY DRAINED BY THE ILLINOIS RIVER.



Newton Bateman

PREFACE.

Why publish this book? There should be many and strong reasons to warrant such an undertaking. Are there such reasons? What considerations are weighty enough to have induced the publishers to make this venture? and what special claims has Illinois to such a distinction? These are reasonable and inevitable inquiries, and it is fitting they should receive attention.

In the first place, good State Histories are of great importance and value, and there is abundant and cheering evidence of an increasing popular interest in them. This is true of all such works, whatever States may be their subjects; and it is conspicuously true of Illinois, for the following, among many other reasons: Because of its great prominence in the early history of the West as the seat of the first settlements of Europeans northwest of the Ohio River—the unique character of its early civilization, due to or resulting from its early French population brought in contact with the aborigines—its political, military, and educational prominence—its steadfast loyalty and patriotism—the marvelous development of its vast resources—the number of distinguished statesmen, generals, and jurists whom it has furnished to the Government, and its grand record in the exciting and perilous conflicts on the Slavery question.

This is the magnificent Commonwealth, the setting forth of whose history, in all of its essential departments and features, seemed to warrant the bringing out of another volume devoted to that end. Its material has been gathered from every available source, and most carefully examined and sifted before acceptance. Especial care has been taken in collecting material of a biographical character; facts and incidents in the personal history of men identified with the life of the State in its Territorial and later periods. This material has been gathered from a great variety of sources widely scattered, and much of it quite inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. The encyclopedic form of the work favors conciseness and compactness, and was adopted with a view to condensing the largest amount of information within the smallest practicable space.

And so the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois was conceived and planned in the belief that it was *needed*; that no other book filled the place it was designed to occupy, or furnished the amount, variety and scope of information touching the infancy and later life of Illinois, that would be found in its pages. In that belief, and in furtherance of those ends, the book has been constructed and its topics selected and written. Simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness and accuracy have been the dominant aims and rules of its editors and writers. The supreme mission of the book is to record, fairly and truthfully, historical facts; facts of the earlier and later history of the State, and drawn from the almost innumerable sources connected with that history; facts of interest to the great body of our people, as well as to scholars, officials, and other special classes; a book convenient for reference in the school, the office, and the home. Hence, no attempt at fine writing, no labored, irrelevant and

long-drawn accounts of matters, persons or things, which really need but a few plain words for their adequate elucidation, will be found in its pages. On the other hand, perspicuity and fitting development are never intentionally sacrificed to mere conciseness and brevity. Whenever a subject, from its nature, demands a more elaborate treatment—and there are many of this character—it is handled accordingly.

As a rule, the method pursued is the separate and topical, rather than the chronological, as being more satisfactory and convenient for reference. That is, each topic is considered separately and exhaustively, instead of being blended, chronologically, with others. To pass from subject to subject, in the mere arbitrary order of time, is to sacrifice simplicity and order to complexity and confusion.

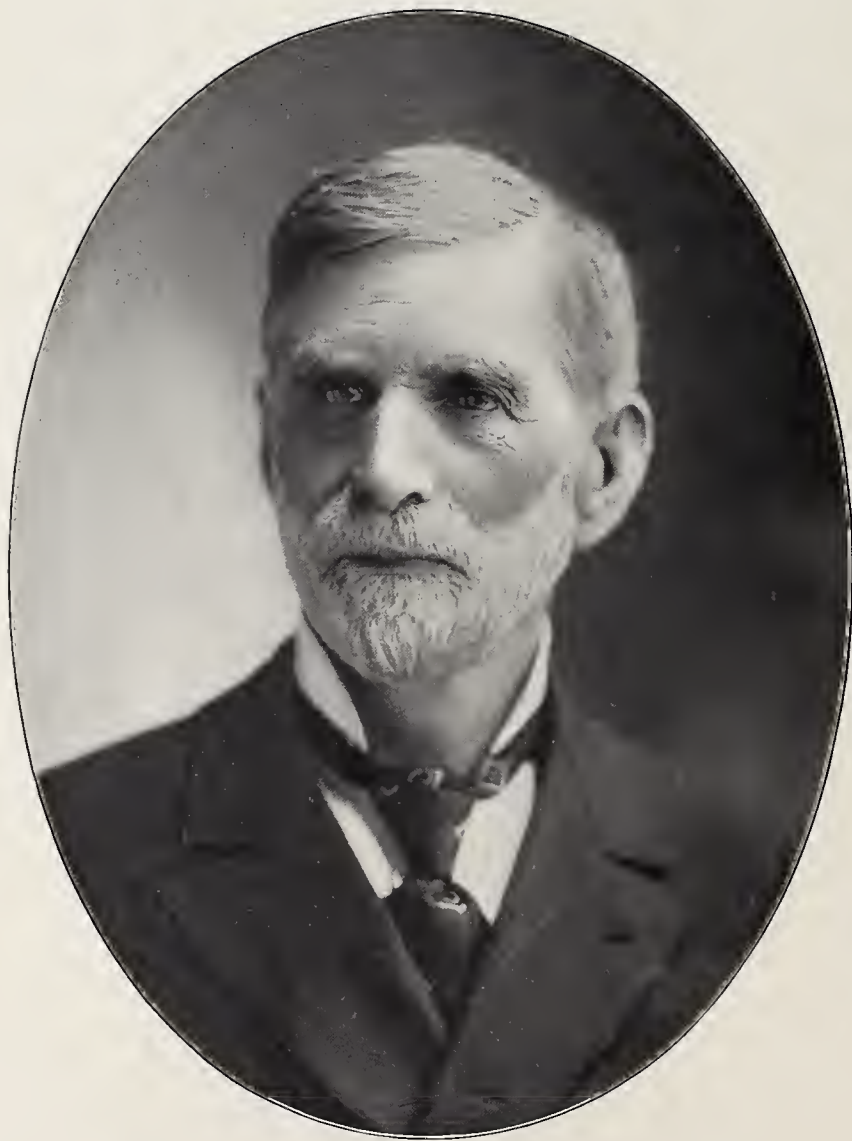
Absolute freedom from error or defect in all cases, in handling so many thousands of items, is not claimed, and could not reasonably be expected of any finite intelligence; since, in complicated cases, some element may possibly elude its sharpest scrutiny. But every statement of fact, made herein without qualification, is believed to be strictly correct, and the statistics of the volume, as a whole, are submitted to its readers with entire confidence.

Considerable space is also devoted to biographical sketches of persons deemed worthy of mention, for their close relations to the State in some of its varied interests, political, governmental, financial, social, religious, educational, industrial, commercial, economical, military, judicial or otherwise; or for their supposed personal deservings in other respects. It is believed that the extensive recognition of such individuals, by the publishers, will not be disapproved or regretted by the public; that personal biography has an honored, useful and legitimate place in such a history of Illinois as this volume aims to be, and that the omission of such a department would seriously detract from the completeness and value of the book. Perhaps no more delicate and difficult task has confronted the editors and publishers than the selection of names for this part of the work.

While it is believed that no unworthy name has a place in the list, it is freely admitted that there may be many others, equally or possibly even more worthy, whose names do not appear, partly for lack of definite and adequate information, and partly because it was not deemed best to materially increase the space devoted to this class of topics.

And so, with cordial thanks to the publishers for the risks they have so cheerfully assumed in this enterprise, for their business energy, integrity, and determination, and their uniform kindness and courtesy; to the many who have so generously and helpfully promoted the success of the work, by their contributions of valuable information, interesting reminiscences, and rare incidents; to Mr. Paul Selby, the very able associate editor, to whom especial honor and credit are due for his most efficient, intelligent and scholarly services; to Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, Walter B. Wines, and to all others who have, by word or act, encouraged us in this enterprise—with grateful recognition of all these friends and helpers, the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, with its thousands of topics and many thousands of details, items and incidents, is now respectfully submitted to the good people of the State, for whom it has been prepared, in the earnest hope and confident belief that it will be found instructive, convenient and useful for the purposes for which it was designed.

Newton Bateman,
Editor-in-chief.



Paul Selby

PREFATORY STATEMENT.

Since the bulk of the matter contained in this volume was practically completed and ready for the press, Dr. Newton Bateman, who occupied the relation to it of editor-in-chief, has passed beyond the sphere of mortal existence. In placing the work before the public, it therefore devolves upon the undersigned to make this last prefatory statement.

As explained by Dr. Bateman in his preface, the object had in view in the preparation of a "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" has been to present, in compact and concise form, the leading facts of Territorial and State history, from the arrival of the earliest French explorers in Illinois to the present time. This has included an outline history of the State, under the title, "Illinois," supplemented by special articles relating to various crises and eras in State history; changes in form of government and administration; the history of Constitutional Conventions and Legislative Assemblies; the various wars in which Illinoisans have taken part, with a summary of the principal events in the history of individual military organizations engaged in the Civil War of 1861-65, and the War of 1898 with Spain; lists of State officers, United States Senators and Members of Congress, with the terms of each; the organization and development of political divisions; the establishment of charitable and educational institutions; the growth of public improvements and other enterprises which have marked the progress of the State; natural features and resources; the history of early newspapers, and the growth of religious denominations, together with general statistical information and unusual or extraordinary occurrences of a local or general State character—all arranged under topical heads, and convenient for ready reference by all seeking information on these subjects, whether in the family, in the office of the professional or business man, in the teacher's study and the school-room, or in the public library.

While individual or collected biographies of the public men of Illinois have not been wholly lacking or few in number—and those already in existence have a present and constantly increasing value—they have been limited, for the most part, to special localities and particular periods or classes. Rich as the annals of Illinois are in the records and character of its distinguished citizens who, by their services in the public councils, upon the judicial bench and in the executive chair, in the forum and in the field, have reflected honor upon the State and the Nation, there has been hitherto no comprehensive attempt to gather together, in one volume, sketches of those who have been conspicuous in the creation and upbuilding of the State. The collection of material of this sort has been a task requiring patient and laborious research; and, while all may not have been achieved in this direction that was desirable, owing to the insufficiency or total absence of data relating to the lives of many men most prominent in public affairs during the period to which they belonged, it is still believed that what has been accomplished will be found of permanent value and be appreciated by those most deeply interested in this phase of State history.

The large number of topics treated has made brevity and conciseness an indispensable feature of the work; consequently there has been no attempt to indulge in graces of style or

elaboration of narrative. The object has been to present, in simple language and concise form, facts of history of interest or value to those who may choose to consult its pages. Absolute inerrancy is not claimed for every detail of the work, but no pains has been spared, and every available authority consulted, to arrive at complete accuracy of statement.

In view of the important bearing which railroad enterprises have had upon the extraordinary development of the State within the past fifty years, considerable space has been given to this department, especially with reference to the older lines of railroad whose history has been intimately interwoven with that of the State, and its progress in wealth and population.

In addition to the acknowledgments made by Dr. Bateman, it is but proper that I should express my personal obligations to the late Prof. Samuel M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his assistant, Prof. J. H. Freeman; to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, of Springfield; to the late Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of "The Chicago Tribune"; to the Hon. James B. Bradwell, of "The Chicago Legal News"; to Gen. Green B. Raum, Dr. Samuel Willard, and Dr. Garrett Newkirk, of Chicago (the latter as author of the principal portions of the article on the "Underground Railroad"); to the Librarians of the State Historical Library, the Chicago Historical Library, and the Chicago Public Library, for special and valuable aid rendered, as well as to a large circle of correspondents in different parts of the State who have courteously responded to requests for information on special topics, and have thereby materially aided in securing whatever success may have been attained in the work.

In conclusion, I cannot omit to pay this final tribute to the memory of my friend and associate, Dr. Bateman, whose death, at his home in Galesburg, on October 21, 1897, was deplored, not only by his associates in the Faculty of Knox College, his former pupils and immediate neighbors, but by a large circle of friends in all parts of the State.

Although his labors as editor of this volume had been substantially finished at the time of his death (and they included the reading and revision of every line of copy at that time prepared, comprising the larger proportion of the volume as it now goes into the hands of the public), the enthusiasm, zeal and kindly appreciation of the labor of others which he brought to the discharge of his duties, have been sadly missed in the last stages of preparation of the work for the press. In the estimation of many who have held his scholarship and his splendid endowments of mind and character in the highest admiration, his connection with the work will be its strongest commendation and the surest evidence of its merit.

With myself, the most substantial satisfaction I have in dismissing the volume from my hands and submitting it to the judgment of the public, exists in the fact that, in its preparation, I have been associated with such a co-laborer—one whose abilities commanded universal respect, and whose genial, scholarly character and noble qualities of mind and heart won the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and whom it had been my privilege to count as a friend from an early period in his long and useful career.

Paul Selby,
Associate Editor.

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P R E F A C E

As the title of this volume, "ILLINOIS (Historical) CRAWFORD COUNTY (Biographical)," implies, the Crawford County department thereof is quite largely devoted to a record of the lives and deeds of many whose efforts, in the past, have resulted in the splendid conditions now prevailing in the commonwealth. The early history of Crawford County and its various townships has also been given extended space in this publication, while due prominence has been accorded to the great local oil development and other productive interests. In the accomplishment of this work it gives the publishers profound satisfaction to state that they have received the cordial cooperation and aid of public-spirited citizens of the county, to whom thanks is hereby extended for whatever of success may have been achieved.

As the eleventh of the counties of Illinois in the order of organization by act of the Territorial Legislature—its area then extending to the Canadian boundary on the north, and including the site of the present great metropolis of the Northwest, the city of Chicago—and one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the date of its admission into the Federal Union, as well as almost on the line of Col. George Rogers Clark's famous march from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, which insured the conquest of the Illinois Country by the American arms, and even before the coming of the first permanent American settlers the home of French pioneers, Crawford County has been the center of historic interest second to no other county in the State, while its development in recent years has attracted to it a large degree of attention throughout the country generally. These points have been taken note of in this volume as far as space would permit, and, with the biographical department, it is hoped will constitute a welcome addition to the private and public libraries of Crawford County.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois.

ABBOTT, (Lient.-Gov.) Edward, a British officer, who was commandant at Post Vincennes (called by the British, Fort Sackville) at the time Col. George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia in 1778. Abbott's jurisdiction extended, at least nominally, over a part of the "Illinois Country." Ten days after the occupation of Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark, having learned that Abbott had gone to the British headquarters at Detroit, leaving the Post without any guard except that furnished by the inhabitants of the village, took advantage of his absence to send Pierre Gibault, the Catholic Vicar-General of Illinois, to win over the people to the American cause, which he did so successfully that they at once took the oath of allegiance, and the American flag was run up over the fort. Although Fort Sackville afterwards fell into the hands of the British for a time, the manner of its occupation was as much of a surprise to the British as that of Kaskaskia itself, and contributed to the completeness of Clark's triumph. (See *Clark*, *Col. George Rogers*, also, *Gibault*, *Pierre*.) Governor Abbott seems to have been of a more humane character than the mass of British officers of his day, as he wrote a letter to General Carleton about this time, protesting strongly against the employment of Indians in carrying on warfare against the colonists on the frontier, on the ground of humanity, claiming that it was a detriment to the British cause, although he was overruled by his superior officer, Colonel Hamilton, in the steps soon after taken to recapture Vincennes.

ABINGDON, second city in size in Knox County, at the junction of the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads; 10 miles south of Galesburg, with which it is connected by electric car line; has city waterworks, electric light plant, wagon works, brick and tile works, sash, blind and swing factories, two banks,

three weekly papers, public library, fine high school building and two ward schools. Hedding College, a flourishing institution, under auspices of the M. E. Church, is located here. Population (1900), 2,022; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ACCAULT, Michael (Ak-ko), French explorer and companion of La Salle, who came to the "Illinois Country" in 1780, and accompanied Hennepin when the latter descended the Illinois River to its mouth and then ascended the Mississippi to the vicinity of the present city of St. Paul, where they were captured by Sioux. They were rescued by Greysolon Dulhut (for whom the city of Duluth was named), and having discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, returned to Green Bay. (See *Hennepin*.)

ACKERMAN, William K., Railway President and financier, was born in New York City, Jan. 29, 1832, of Knickerbocker and Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather, Abraham D. Ackerman, having served as Captain of a company of the famous "Jersey Blues," participating with "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary War, while his father served as Lieutenant of Artillery in the War of 1812. After receiving a high school education in New York, Mr. Ackerman engaged in mercantile business, but in 1852 became a clerk in the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Coming to Chicago in the service of the Company in 1860, he successively filled the positions of Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer, until July, 1876, when he was elected Vice-President and a year later promoted to the Presidency, voluntarily retiring from this position in August, 1883, though serving some time longer in the capacity of Vice-President. During the progress of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1892-93) Mr. Ackerman served as Auditor of the Exposition, and was City Comptroller of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Hopkins

(1893-95). He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and has rendered valuable service to railroad history by the issue of two brochures on the "Early History of Illinois Railroads," and a "Historical Sketch of the Illinois Central Railroad."

ADAMS, John, LL.D., educator and philanthropist, was born at Canterbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1772; graduated at Yale College in 1795; taught for several years in his native place, in Plainfield, N. J., and at Colchester, Conn. In 1810 he became Principal of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., remaining there twenty-three years. In addition to his educational duties he participated in the organization of several great charitable associations which attained national importance. On retiring from Phillips Academy in 1833, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where, four years afterward, he became the third Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, remaining six years. He then became Agent of the American Sunday School Union, in the course of the next few years founding several hundred Sunday Schools in different parts of the State. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1854. Died in Jacksonville, April 24, 1863. The subject of this sketch was father of Dr. William Adams, for forty years a prominent Presbyterian clergyman of New York and for seven years (1873-80) President of Union Theological Seminary.

ADAMS, John McGregor, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, N. H., March 11, 1834, the son of Rev. John R. Adams, who served as Chaplain of the Fifth Maine and One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers during the Civil War. Mr. Adams was educated at Gorham, Me., and Andover, Mass., after which, going to New York City, he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods house at \$150 a year. He next entered the office of Clark & Jessup, hardware manufacturers, and in 1858 came to Chicago to represent the house of Morris K. Jessup & Co. He thus became associated with the late John Crerar, the firm of Jessup & Co. being finally merged into that of Crerar, Adams & Co., which, with the Adams & Westlake Co., have done a large business in the manufacture of railway supplies. Since the death of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Adams has been principal manager of the concern's vast manufacturing business.

ADAMS, (Dr.) Samuel, physician and educator, was born at Brunswick, Me., Dec. 19, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in both the departments of literature and of medicine. Then, having practiced as a

physician several years, in 1838 he assumed the chair of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. From 1843 to 1845 he was also Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Department of the same institution, and, during his connection with the College, gave instruction at different times in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, including the French and German languages. Of uncompromising firmness and invincible courage in his adherence to principle, he was a man of singular modesty, refinement and amiability in private life, winning the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially the students who came under his instruction. A profound and thorough scholar, he possessed a refined and exalted literary taste, which was illustrated in occasional contributions to scientific and literary periodicals. Among productions of his pen on philosophic topics may be enumerated articles on "The Natural History of Man in his Scriptural Relations;" contributions to the "Biblical Repository" (1844); "Auguste Comte and Positivism" ("New Englander," 1873), and "Herbert Spencer's Proposed Reconciliation between Religion and Science" ("New Englander," 1875). His connection with Illinois College continued until his death, April, 1877—a period of more than thirty-eight years. A monument to his memory has been erected through the grateful donations of his former pupils.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and ex-Congressman, born at Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840; was educated at Harvard College, and at Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass., graduating at the former in 1860. Early in life he settled in Chicago, where, after some time spent as a teacher in the Chicago High School, he engaged in the practice of his profession. His first post of public responsibility was that of State Senator, to which he was elected in 1880. In 1882 he was chosen, as a Republican, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1884, '86 and '88. In 1890 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Walter C. Newberry. He is one of the Trustees of the Newberry Library.

ADAMS, James, pioneer lawyer, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 26, 1803; taken to Oswego County, N. Y., in 1809, and, in 1821, removed to Springfield, Ill., being the first lawyer to locate in the future State capital. He enjoyed an extensive practice for the time; in 1823 was elected a Justice of the Peace, took part in the Winne-

bago and Black Hawk wars, was elected Probate Judge in 1841, and died in office, August 11, 1843.

ADAMS COUNTY, an extreme westerly county of the State, situated about midway between its northern and southern extremities, and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. It was organized in 1825 and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, the name of Quincy being given to the county seat. The United States Census of 1890 places its area at 830 sq. m. and its population at 61,888. The soil of the county is fertile and well watered, the surface diversified and hilly, especially along the Mississippi bluffs, and its climate equable. The wealth of the county is largely derived from agriculture, although a large amount of manufacturing is carried on in Quincy. Population (1900), 67,058.

ADDAMS, John Huy, legislator, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pa., July 12, 1822; educated at Trappe and Upper Dublin, Pa., and learned the trade of a miller in his youth, which he followed in later life. In 1844, Mr. Addams came to Illinois, settling at Cedarville, Stephenson County, purchased a tract of land and built a saw and grist mill on Cedar Creek. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate from Stephenson County, serving continuously in that body by successive re-elections until 1870—first as a Whig and afterwards as a Republican. In 1865 he established the Second National Bank of Freeport, of which he continued to be the president until his death, August 17, 1881.—Miss **Jane** (Addams), philanthropist, the founder of the "Hull House," Chicago, is a daughter of Mr. Addams.

ADDISON, village, Du Page County; seat of Evangelical Lutheran College, Normal School and Orphan Asylum; has State Bank, stores and public school. Pop. (1900), 591; (1904), 614.

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL. The office of Adjutant-General for the State of Illinois was first created by Act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1865. Previous to the War of the Rebellion the position was rather honorary than otherwise, its duties (except during the Black Hawk War) and its emoluments being alike unimportant. The incumbent was simply the Chief of the Governor's Staff. In 1861, the post became one of no small importance. Those who held the office during the Territorial period were: Elias Rector, Robert Morrison, Benjamin Stephenson and Wm. Alexander. After the admission of Illinois as a State up to the beginning of the Civil War, the duties (which were almost wholly nominal) were discharged by Wm. Alexander, 1819-21; Elijah C. Berry, 1821-28; James W. Berry, 1828-39; Moses

K. Anderson, 1839-57; Thomas S. Mather, 1858-61. In November, 1861, Col. T. S. Mather, who had held the position for three years previous, resigned to enter active service, and Judge Allen C. Fuller was appointed, remaining in office until January 1, 1865. The first appointee, under the act of 1865, was Isham N. Haynie, who held office until his death in 1869. The Legislature of 1869, taking into consideration that all the Illinois volunteers had been mustered out, and that the duties of the Adjutant-General had been materially lessened, reduced the proportions of the department and curtailed the appropriation for its support. Since the adoption of the military code of 1877, the Adjutant-General's office has occupied a more important and conspicuous position among the departments of the State government. The following is a list of those who have held office since General Haynie, with the date and duration of their respective terms of office: Hubert Dilger, 1869-73; Edwin L. Higgins, 1873-75; Hiram Hilliard, 1875-81; Isaac H. Elliot, 1881-84; Joseph W. Vance, 1884-93; Albert Orendorff, 1893-96; C. C. Hilton, 1896-97; Jasper N. Reece, 1897 —.

AGRICULTURE. Illinois ranks high as an agricultural State. A large area in the eastern portion of the State, because of the absence of timber, was called by the early settlers "the Grand Prairie." Upon and along a low ridge beginning in Jackson County and running across the State is the prolific fruit-growing district of Southern Illinois. The bottom lands extending from Cairo to the mouth of the Illinois River are of a fertility seemingly inexhaustible. The central portion of the State is best adapted to corn, and the southern and southwestern to the cultivation of winter wheat. Nearly three-fourths of the entire State—some 42,000 square miles—is upland prairie, well suited to the raising of cereals. In the value of its oat crop Illinois leads all the States, that for 1891 being \$31,106,674, with 3,068,930 acres under cultivation. In the production of corn it ranks next to Iowa, the last census (1890) showing 7,014,336 acres under cultivation, and the value of the crop being estimated at \$86,905,510. In wheat-raising it ranked seventh, although the annual average value of the crop from 1880 to 1890 was a little less than \$29,000,000. As a live-stock State it leads in the value of horses (\$83,000,000), ranks second in the production of swine (\$30,000,000), third in cattle-growing (\$32,000,000), and fourth in dairy products, the value of milch cows being estimated at \$24,000,000. (See also *Farmers' Institute*.)

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. A department of the State administration which grew out of the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Society, incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1853. The first appropriation from the State treasury for its maintenance was \$1,000 per annum, "to be expended in the promotion of mechanical and agricultural arts." The first President was James N. Brown, of Sangamon County. Simeon Francis, also of Sangamon, was the first Recording Secretary; John A. Kennicott of Cook, first Corresponding Secretary; and John Williams of Sangamon, first Treasurer. Some thirty volumes of reports have been issued, covering a variety of topics of vital interest to agriculturists. The department has well equipped offices in the State House, and is charged with the conduct of State Fairs and the management of annual exhibitions of fat stock, besides the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relative to the State's agricultural interests. It receives annual reports from all County Agricultural Societies. The State Board consists of three general officers (President, Secretary and Treasurer) and one representative from each Congressional district. The State appropriates some \$20,000 annually for the prosecution of its work, besides which there is a considerable income from receipts at State Fairs and fat stock shows. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 per annum is disbursed in premiums to competing exhibitors at the State Fairs, and some \$10,000 divided among County Agricultural Societies holding fairs.

AKERS, Peter, D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born of Presbyterian parentage, in Campbell County, Va., Sept. 1, 1790; was educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 16, began teaching, later pursuing a classical course in institutions of Virginia and North Carolina. Having removed to Kentucky, after a brief season spent in teaching at Mount Sterling in that State, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he began the publication of a paper called "The Star," which was continued for a short time. In 1821 he was converted and joined the Methodist church, and a few months later began preaching. In 1832 he removed to Illinois, and, after a year spent in work as an evangelist, he assumed the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, remaining during 1833-34; then established a "manual labor school" near Jacksonville, which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 was spent as stationed minister or Presiding

Elder at Springfield, Quincy and Jacksonville. In the latter year he was again appointed to the Presidency of McKendree College, where he remained five years. He was then (1857) transferred to the Minnesota Conference, but a year later was compelled by declining health to assume a superannuated relation. Returning to Illinois about 1865, he served as Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville and Pleasant Plains Districts, but was again compelled to accept a superannuated relation, making Jacksonville his home, where he died, Feb. 21, 1886. While President of McKendree College, he published his work on "Biblical Chronology," to which he had devoted many previous years of his life, and which gave evidence of great learning and vast research. Dr. Akers was a man of profound convictions, extensive learning and great eloquence. As a pulpit orator and logician he probably had no superior in the State during the time of his most active service in the denomination to which he belonged.

AKIN, Edward C., lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Will County, Ill., in 1852, and educated in the public schools of Joliet and at Ann Arbor, Mich. For four years he was paying and receiving teller in the First National Bank of Joliet, but was admitted to the bar in 1878 and has continued in active practice since. In 1887 he entered upon his political career as the Republican candidate for City Attorney of Joliet, and was elected by a majority of over 700 votes, although the city was usually Democratic. The following year he was the candidate of his party for State's Attorney of Will County, and was again elected, leading the State and county ticket by 800 votes—being re-elected to the same office in 1892. In 1895 he was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Joliet, and, although opposed by a citizen's ticket headed by a Republican, was elected over his Democratic competitor by a decisive majority. His greatest popular triumph was in 1896, when he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican State ticket by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of 132,248 and a majority over all competitors of 111,255. His legal abilities are recognized as of a very high order, while his personal popularity is indicated by his uniform success as a candidate, in the face, at times, of strong political majorities.

ALBANY, a village of Whiteside County, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (Rock Island branch). Population (1890), 611; (1900), 621.

ALBION, county-seat of Edwards County, on Southern Railway, midway between St. Louis



EXPERIMENT FARM—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (THE VINEYARD) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



EXPERIMENT FARM (ORCHARD CULTIVATION) UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

and Louisville; seat of Southern Collegiate Institute; has plant for manufacture of vitrified shale paving brick, two newspapers, creamery, flouring mills, and is important shipping point for live stock; is in a rich fruit-growing district; has five churches and splendid public schools. Population (1900), 1,162; (est. 1904), 1,500.

ALCORN, James Lusk, was born near Golconda, Ill., Nov. 4, 1816; early went South and held various offices in Kentucky and Mississippi, including member of the Legislature in each; was a member of the Mississippi State Conventions of 1851 and 1861, and by the latter appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, but refused a commission by Jefferson Davis because his fidelity to the rebel cause was doubted. At the close of the war he was one of the first to accept the reconstruction policy; was elected United States Senator from Mississippi in 1865, but not admitted to his seat. In 1869 he was chosen Governor as a Republican, and two years later elected United States Senator, serving until 1877. Died, Dec. 20, 1894.

ALDRICH, J. Frank, Congressman, was born at Two Rivers, Wis., April 6, 1853, the son of William Aldrich, who afterwards became Congressman from Chicago; was brought to Chicago in 1861, attended the public schools and the Chicago University, and graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1877, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. Later he engaged in the linseed oil business in Chicago. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, serving as President of that body during the reform period of 1887; was also a member of the County Board of Education and Chairman of the Chicago Citizens' Committee, appointed from the various clubs and commercial organizations of the city, to promote the formation of the Chicago Sanitary District. From May 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1893, he was Commissioner of Public Works for Chicago, when he resigned his office, having been elected (Nov., 1892) a member of the Fifty-third Congress, on the Republican ticket, from the First Congressional District; was re-elected in 1894, retiring at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In 1898 he was appointed to a position in connection with the office of Comptroller of the Currency at Washington.

ALDRICH, William, merchant and Congressman, was born at Greenfield, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. His early common school training was supplemented by private tuition in higher branches of

mathematics and in surveying, and by a term in an academy. Until he had reached the age of 26 years he was engaged in farming and teaching, but, in 1846, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin, where, in addition to merchandising, he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and woodenware, and where he also held several important offices, being Superintendent of Schools for three years, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors one year, besides serving one term in the Legislature. In 1860 he removed to Chicago, where he embarked in the wholesale grocery business. In 1875 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1876, chosen to represent his district (the First) in Congress, as a Republican, being re-elected in 1878, and again in 1880. Died in Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 3, 1885.

ALEDO, county-seat of Mercer County; is in the midst of a rich farming and bituminous coal region; fruit-growing and stock-raising are also extensively carried on, and large quantities of these commodities are shipped here; has two newspapers and ample school facilities. Population (1890), 1,601; (1900), 2,081.

ALEXANDER, John T., agriculturist and stock-grower, was born in Western Virginia, Sept. 15, 1820; removed with his father, at six years of age, to Ohio, and to Illinois in 1848. Here he bought a tract of several thousand acres of land on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles east of Jacksonville, which finally developed into one of the richest stock-farms in the State. After the war he became the owner of the celebrated "Sullivant farm," comprising some 20,000 acres on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad in Champaign County, to which he transferred his stock interests, and although overtaken by reverses, left a large estate. Died, August 22, 1876.

ALEXANDER, Milton K., pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Ga., Jan. 23, 1796; emigrated with his father, in 1804, to Tennessee, and, while still a boy, enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving under the command of General Jackson until the capture of Pensacola, when he entered upon the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In 1823 he removed to Edgar County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Paris; serving also as Postmaster there some twenty-five years, and as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court from 1826 to '37. In 1826 he was commissioned by Governor Coles, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois State Militia; in 1830 was Aide-de-Camp to Governor Reynolds, and, in 1832, took part in the Black

Hawk War as Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade, Illinois Volunteers. On the inception of the internal improvement scheme in 1837 he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Public Works, serving until the Board was abolished. Died, July 7, 1856.

ALEXANDER, (Dr.) William M., pioneer, came to Southern Illinois previous to the organization of Union County (1818), and for some time, while practicing his profession as a physician, acted as agent of the proprietors of the town of America, which was located on the Ohio River, on the first high ground above its junction with the Mississippi. It became the first county-seat of Alexander County, which was organized in 1819, and named in his honor. In 1820 we find him a Representative in the Second General Assembly from Pope County, and two years later Representative from Alexander County, when he became Speaker of the House during the session of the Third General Assembly. Later, he removed to Kaskaskia, but finally went South, where he died, though the date and place of his death are unknown.

ALEXANDER COUNTY, the extreme southern county of the State, being bounded on the west by the Mississippi, and south and east by the Ohio and Cache rivers. Its area is about 230 square miles and its population, in 1890, was 16,563. The first American settlers were Tennesseans named Bird, who occupied the delta and gave it the name of Bird's Point, which, at the date of the Civil War (1861-65), had been transferred to the Missouri shore opposite the mouth of the Ohio. Other early settlers were Clark, Kennedy and Philips (at Mounds), Conyer and Terrel (at America), and Humphreys (near Caledonia). In 1818 Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor), John G. Comyges and others entered a claim for 1800 acres in the central and northern part of the county, and incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The history of this enterprise is interesting. In 1818 (on Comyges' death) the land reverted to the Government; but in 1835 Sidney Breese, David J. Baker and Miles A. Gilbert re-entered the forfeited bank tract and the title thereto became vested in the "Cairo City and Canal Company," which was chartered in 1837, and, by purchase, extended its holdings to 10,000 acres. The county was organized in 1819; the first county-seat being America, which was incorporated in 1820. Population (1900), 19,384.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL, located at Chicago; established in 1860, and under the management of the Alexian Brothers, a monastic

order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was originally opened in a small frame building, but a better edifice was erected in 1868, only to be destroyed in the great fire of 1871. The following year, through the aid of private benefactions and an appropriation of \$18,000 from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a larger and better hospital was built. In 1888 an addition was made, increasing the accommodation to 150 beds. Only poor male patients are admitted, and these are received without reference to nationality or religion, and absolutely without charge. The present medical staff (1896) comprises fourteen physicians and surgeons. In 1895 the close approach of an intramural transit line having rendered the building unfit for hospital purposes, a street railway company purchased the site and buildings for \$250,000 and a new location has been selected.

ALEXIS, a village of Warren County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 12 miles east of north from Monmouth. It has manufactures of brick, drain-tile, pottery and agricultural implements; is also noted for its Clydesdale horses. Population (1880), 398; (1890), 562; (1900), 915.

ALGONQUINS, a group of Indian tribes. Originally their territory extended from about latitude 37° to 53° north, and from longitude 25° east to 15° west of the meridian of Washington. Branches of the stock were found by Cartier in Canada, by Smith in Virginia, by the Puritans in New England and by Catholic missionaries in the great basin of the Mississippi. One of the principal of their five confederacies embraced the Illinois Indians, who were found within the State by the French when the latter discovered the country in 1673. They were hereditary foes of the warlike Iroquois, by whom their territory was repeatedly invaded. Besides the Illinois, other tribes of the Algonquin family who originally dwelt within the present limits of Illinois, were the Foxes, Kickapoos, Miamis, Menominees, and Sacs. Although nomadic in their mode of life, and subsisting largely on the spoils of the chase, the Algonquins were to some extent tillers of the soil and cultivated large tracts of maize. Various dialects of their language have been reduced to grammatical rules, and Eliot's Indian Bible is published in their tongue. The entire Algonquin stock extant is estimated at about 95,000, of whom some 35,000 are within the United States.

ALLEN, William Joshua, jurist, was born June 9, 1829, in Wilson County, Tenn.; of Virginia ancestry of Scotch-Irish descent. In early

infancy he was brought by his parents to Southern Illinois, where his father, Willis Allen, became a Judge and member of Congress. After reading law with his father and at the Louisville Law School, young Allen was admitted to the bar, settling at Metropolis and afterward (1853) at his old home, Marion, in Williamson County. In 1855 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Illinois, but resigned in 1859 and resumed private practice as partner of John A. Logan. The same year he was elected Circuit Judge to succeed his father, who had died, but he declined a re-election. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1862 and 1869, serving in both bodies on the Judicial Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. From 1864 to 1888 he was a delegate to every National Democratic Convention, being chairman of the Illinois delegation in 1876. He has been four times a candidate for Congress, and twice elected, serving from 1862 to 1865. During this period he was an ardent opponent of the war policy of the Government. In 1874-75, at the solicitation of Governor Beveridge, he undertook the prosecution of the leaders of a bloody "vendetta" which had broken out among his former neighbors in Williamson County, and, by his fearless and impartial efforts, brought the offenders to justice and assisted in restoring order. In 1886, Judge Allen removed to Springfield, and in 1887 was appointed by President Cleveland to succeed Judge Samuel H. Treat (deceased) as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Died Jan. 26, 1901.

ALLEN, Willis, a native of Tennessee, who removed to Williamson County, Ill., in 1829 and engaged in farming. In 1834 he was chosen Sheriff of Franklin County, in 1838 elected Representative in the Eleventh General Assembly, and, in 1844, became State Senator. In 1841, although not yet a licensed lawyer, he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney for the old Third District, and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar. He was chosen Presidential Elector in 1844, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and served two terms in Congress (1851-55). On March 2, 1859, he was commissioned Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit, but died three months later. His son, William Joshua, succeeded him in the latter office.

ALLERTON, Samuel Waters, stock-dealer and capitalist, was born of Pilgrim ancestry in Dutchess County, N. Y., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent with his father on a farm in Yates County, N. Y., but about 1852 he engaged

in the live-stock business in Central and Western New York. In 1856 he transferred his operations to Illinois, shipping stock from various points to New York City, finally locating in Chicago. He was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago Stock-Yards, later securing control of the Pittsburg Stock-Yards, also becoming interested in yards at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Omaha. Mr. Allerton is one of the founders and a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, a Director and stockholder of the Chicago City Railway (the first cable line in that city), the owner of an extensive area of highly improved farming lands in Central Illinois, as also of large tracts in Nebraska and Wyoming, and of valuable and productive mining properties in the Black Hills. A zealous Republican in politics, he is a liberal supporter of the measures of that party, and, in 1893, was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago in opposition to Carter H. Harrison.

ALLOUEZ, Claude Jean, sometimes called "The Apostle of the West," a Jesuit priest, was born in France in 1620. He reached Quebec in 1658, and later explored the country around Lakes Superior and Michigan, establishing the mission of La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, in 1665, and St. Xavier, near Green Bay, in 1669. He learned from the Indians the existence and direction of the upper Mississippi, and was the first to communicate the information to the authorities at Montreal, which report was the primary cause of Joliet's expedition. He succeeded Marquette in charge of the mission at Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in 1677, where he preached to eight tribes. From that date to 1690 he labored among the aborigines of Illinois and Wisconsin. Died at Fort St. Joseph, in 1690.

ALLYN, (Rev.) Robert, clergyman and educator, was born at Ledyard, New London County, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817, being a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Captain Robert Allyn, who was one of the first settlers of New London. He grew up on a farm, receiving his early education in a country school, supplemented by access to a small public library, from which he acquired a good degree of familiarity with standard English writers. In 1837 he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he distinguished himself as a mathematician and took a high rank as a linguist and rhetorician, graduating in 1841. He immediately engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and, in 1846, was elected principal of the school,

meanwhile (1843) becoming a licentiate of the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1848 to 1854 he served as Principal of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., when he was appointed Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island —also serving the same year as a Visitor to West Point Military Academy. Between 1857 and 1859 he filled the chair of Ancient Languages in the State University at Athens, Ohio, when he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, four years later (1863) becoming President of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he remained until 1874. That position he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, whence he retired in 1892. Died at Carbondale, Jan. 7, 1894.

ALTAMONT, Effingham County, is intersecting point of the Vandalia, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Baltimore & Ohio S. W., and Wabash Railroads, being midway and highest point between St. Louis and Terre Haute, Ind.; was laid out in 1870. The town is in the center of a grain, fruit-growing and stock-raising district; has a bank, two grain elevators, flouring mill, tile works, a large creamery, wagon, furniture and other factories, besides churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,044; (1900), 1,335.

ALTGELD, John Peter, ex-Judge and ex-Governor, was born in Prussia in 1848, and in boyhood accompanied his parents to America, the family settling in Ohio. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, serving until the close of the war. His legal education was acquired at St. Louis and Savannah, Mo., and from 1874 to '78 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Andrew County in that State. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he devoted himself to professional work. In 1884 he led the Democratic forlorn hope as candidate for Congress in a strong Republican Congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, but resigned in August, 1891. The Democratic State convention of 1892 nominated him for Governor, and he was elected the following November, being the first foreign-born citizen to hold that office in the history of the State, and the first Democrat elected since 1852. In 1896 he was a prominent factor in the Democratic National Convention which nominated William J. Bryan for President, and was also a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, the Republican nominee.

ALTON, principal city in Madison County and important commercial and manufacturing point on Mississippi River, 25 miles north of St. Louis; site was first occupied as a French trading-post about 1807, the town proper being laid out by Col. Rufus Easton in 1817; principal business houses are located in the valley along the river, while the residence portion occupies the bluffs overlooking the river, sometimes rising to the height of nearly 250 feet. The city has extensive glass works employ'ng (1903) 4,000 hands, flouring mills, iron foundries, manufactories of agricultural implements, coal cars, miners' tools, shoes, tobacco, lime, etc., besides several banks, numerous churches, schools, and four newspapers, three of them daily. A monument to the memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell while defending his press against a pro-slavery mob in 1837, was erected in Alton Cemetery, 1896-7, at a cost of \$30,000, contributed by the State and citizens of Alton. Population (1890), 10,294; (1900), 14,210.

ALTON PENITENTIARY. The earliest punishments imposed upon public offenders in Illinois were by public flogging or imprisonment for a short time in jails rudely constructed of logs, from which escape was not difficult for a prisoner of nerve, strength and mental resource. The inadequacy of such places of confinement was soon perceived, but popular antipathy to any increase of taxation prevented the adoption of any other policy until 1827. A grant of 40,000 acres of saline lands was made to the State by Congress, and a considerable portion of the money received from their sale was appropriated to the establishment of a State penitentiary at Alton. The sum set apart proved insufficient, and, in 1831, an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made from the State treasury. In 1833 the prison was ready to receive its first inmates. It was built of stone and had but twenty-four cells. Additions were made from time to time, but by 1857 the State determined upon building a new penitentiary, which was located at Joliet (see *Northern Penitentiary*), and, in 1860, the last convicts were transferred thither from Alton. The Alton prison was conducted on what is known as "the Auburn plan" — associated labor in silence by day and separate confinement by night. The management was in the hands of a "lessee," who furnished supplies, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State, and who handled all the products of convict labor.

ALTON RIOTS. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*.)

ALTONA, town of Knox County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 16 miles northeast of Galesburg; has an endowed public library, electric light system, cement sidewalks, four churches and good school system. Population (1900), 633.

ALTON & SANGAMON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

AMBOY, city in Lee County on Green River, at junction of Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads, 95 miles south by west from Chicago; has artesian water with waterworks and fire protection, city park, two telephone systems, electric lights, railroad repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, seven churches, graded and high schools; is on line of Northern Illinois Electric Ry. from De Kalb to Dixon; extensive bridge and iron works located here. Pop. (1900), 1,826.

AMES, Edward Raymond, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born at Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 30, 1806; was educated at the Ohio State University, where he joined the M. E. Church. In 1828 he left college and became Principal of the Seminary at Lebanon, Ill., which afterwards became McKendree College. While there he received a license to preach, and, after holding various charges and positions in the church, including membership in the General Conference of 1840, '44 and '52, in the latter year was elected Bishop, serving until his death, which occurred in Baltimore, April 25, 1879.

ANDERSON, Galusha, clergyman and educator, was born at Bergen, N. Y., March 7, 1832; graduated at Rochester University in 1854 and at the Theological Seminary there in 1856; spent ten years in Baptist pastoral work at Janesville, Wis., and at St. Louis, and seven as Professor in Newton Theological Institute, Mass. From 1873 to '80 he preached in Brooklyn and Chicago; was then chosen President of the old Chicago University, remaining eight years, when he again became a pastor at Salem, Mass., but soon after assumed the Presidency of Denison University, Ohio. On the organization of the new Chicago University, he accepted the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, which he now holds.

ANDERSON, George A., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Botetourt County, Va., March 11, 1853. When two years old he was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Ill. He received a collegiate education, and, after studying law at Lincoln, Neb., and at Sedalia, Mo., settled at Quincy, Ill., where he began practice in 1880. In 1884 he was elected City Attorney on the

Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1885 without opposition. The following year he was the successful candidate of his party for Congress, which was his last public service. Died at Quincy, Jan. 31, 1896.

ANDERSON, James C., legislator, was born in Henderson County, Ill., August 1, 1845; raised on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education, entered Monmouth College, but left early in the Civil War to enlist in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of Second Lieutenant. After the war he served ten years as Sheriff of Henderson County, was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1888, '90, '92 and '96, and served on the Republican "steering committee" during the session of 1893. He also served as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for the session of 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896. His home is at Decorra.

ANDERSON, Stinson H., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1800; came to Jefferson County, Ill., in his youth, and, at an early age, began to devote his attention to breeding fine stock; served in the Black Hawk War as a Lieutenant in 1832, and the same year was elected to the lower branch of the Eighth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Thomas Carlin, and soon after the close of his term entered the United States Army as Captain of Dragoons, in this capacity taking part in the Seminole War in Florida. Still later he served under President Polk as United States Marshal for Illinois, and also held the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Alton for several years. Died, September, 1857.—

William B. (Anderson), son of the preceding, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1830; attended the common schools and later studied surveying, being elected Surveyor of Jefferson County, in 1851. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but never practiced, preferring the more quiet life of a farmer. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and re-elected in 1858. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as a private, was promoted through the grades of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel to a Colonelcy, and, at the close of the war, was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1868 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-

fourth Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1893 General Anderson was appointed by President Cleveland Pension Agent for Illinois, continuing in that position four years, when he retired to private life.

ANDRUS, Rev. Reuben, clergyman and educator, was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1824; early came to Fulton County, Ill., and spent three years (1844-47) as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in 1849; taught for a time at Greenfield, entered the Methodist ministry, and, in 1850, founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a Professor; later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington, meanwhile for a time being President of Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville, and temporary President of Quincy College. In 1867 he was transferred to the Indiana Conference and stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis; from 1872 to '75 was President of Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. Died at Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1887.

ANNA, a city in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles from Cairo; is center of extensive fruit and vegetable-growing district, and largest shipping-point for these commodities on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has an ice plant, pottery and lime manufactories, two banks and two newspapers. The Southern (Ill.) Hospital for the Insane is located here. Population (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,618; (est. 1904), 3,000.

ANTHONY, Elliott, jurist, was born of New England Quaker ancestry at Spafford, Onondaga County, N. Y., June 10, 1827; was related on the maternal side to the Chases and Phelps (distinguished lawyers) of Vermont. His early years were spent in labor on a farm, but after a course of preparatory study at Cortland Academy, in 1847 he entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College at Clinton, graduating with honors in 1850. The next year he began the study of law, at the same time giving instruction in an Academy at Clinton, where he had President Cleveland as one of his pupils. After admission to the bar at Oswego, in 1851, he removed West, stopping for a time at Sterling, Ill., but the following year located in Chicago. Here he compiled "A Digest of Illinois Reports"; in 1858 was elected City Attorney, and, in 1863, became solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). Judge Anthony served in two State Constitutional Conventions—

those of 1862 and 1869-70—being chairman of the Committee on Executive Department and member of the Committee on Judiciary in the latter. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, and was the same year elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and was re-elected in 1886, retiring in 1892, after which he resumed the practice of his profession, being chiefly employed as consulting counsel. Judge Anthony was one of the founders and incorporators of the Chicago Law Institute and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Chicago Public Library; also served as President of the State Bar Association (1894-95), and delivered several important historical addresses before that body. His other most important productions are volumes on "The Constitutional History of Illinois," "The Story of the Empire State" and "Sanitation and Navigation." Near the close of his last term upon the bench, he spent several months in an extended tour through the principal countries of Europe. His death occurred, after a protracted illness, at his home at Evanston, Feb. 24, 1898.

ANTI-NEBRASKA EDITORIAL CONVENTION, a political body, which convened at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, pursuant to the suggestion of "The Morgan Journal," then a weekly paper published at Jacksonville, for the purpose of formulating a policy in opposition to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Twelve editors were in attendance, as follows: Charles H. Ray of "The Chicago Tribune"; V. Y. Ralston of "The Quincy Whig"; O. P. Wharton of "The Rock Island Advertiser"; T. J. Pickett of "The Peoria Republican"; George Schneider of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung"; Charles Faxon of "The Princeton Post"; A. N. Ford of "The Lacon Gazette"; B. F. Shaw of "The Dixon Telegraph"; E. C. Daugherty of "The Rockford Register"; E. W. Blaisdell of "The Rockford Gazette"; W. J. Usrey of "The Decatur Chronicle"; and Paul Selby of "The Jacksonville Journal." Paul Selby was chosen Chairman and W. J. Usrey, Secretary. The convention adopted a platform and recommended the calling of a State convention at Bloomington on May 29, following, appointing the following State Central Committee to take the matter in charge: W. B. Ogden, Chicago; S. M. Church, Rockford; G. D. A. Parks, Joliet; T. J. Pickett, Peoria; E. A. Dudley, Quincy; William H. Herndon, Springfield; R. J. Oglesby, Decatur; Joseph Gillespie, Edwardsville; D. L. Phillips, Jonesboro; and Ira O. Wilkinson and Gustavus Koerner for the State-at-large. Abra-

ham Lincoln was present and participated in the consultations of the committees. All of these served except Messrs. Ogden, Oglesby and Koerner, the two former declining on account of absence from the State. Ogden was succeeded by the late Dr. John Evans, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado, and Oglesby by Col. Isaac C. Pugh of Decatur. (See *Bloomington Convention of 1856.*)

APPLE RIVER, a village of Jo Daviess County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles east-northeast from Galena. Population (1880), 626; (1890), 572; (1900), 576.

APPLINGTON, (Maj.) Zenas, soldier, was born in Broome County, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1815; in 1837 emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., where he followed successively the occupations of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and merchant, finally becoming the founder of the town of Polo. Here he became wealthy, but lost much of his property in the financial revulsion of 1857. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, and, during the session of 1859, was one of the members of that body appointed to investigate the "canal scrip fraud" (which see), and two years later was one of the earnest supporters of the Government in its preparation for the War of the Rebellion. The latter year he assisted in organizing the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major, being some time in command at Bird's Point, and later rendering important service to General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10. He was killed at Corinth, Miss., May 8, 1862, while obeying an order to charge upon a band of rebels concealed in a wood.

APPORTIONMENT, a mode of distribution of the counties of the State into Districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and of Congress, which will be treated under separate heads:

LEGISLATIVE.—The first legislative apportionment was provided for by the Constitution of 1818. That instrument vested the Legislature with power to divide the State as follows: To create districts for the election of Representatives not less than twenty-seven nor more than thirty-six in number, until the population of the State should amount to 100,000; and to create senatorial districts, in number not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the representative districts at the time of organization.

The schedule appended to the first Constitution contained the first legal apportionment of Senators and Representatives. The first fifteen counties were allowed fourteen Senators and

twenty-nine Representatives. Each county formed a distinct legislative district for representation in the lower house, with the number of members for each varying from one to three; while Johnson and Franklin were combined in one Senatorial district, the other counties being entitled to one Senator each. Later apportionments were made in 1821, '26, '31, '36, '41 and '47. Before an election was held under the last, however, the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, and considerable changes were effected in this regard. The number of Senators was fixed at twenty-five and of Representatives at seventy-five, until the entire population should equal 1,000,000, when five members of the House were added and five additional members for each 500,000 increase in population until the whole number of Representatives reached 100. Thereafter the number was neither increased nor diminished, but apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. Should it be found necessary, a single district might be formed out of two or more counties.

The Constitution of 1848 established fifty-four Representative and twenty-five Senatorial districts. By the apportionment law of 1854, the number of the former was increased to fifty-eight, and, in 1861, to sixty-one. The number of Senatorial districts remained unchanged, but their geographical limits varied under each act, while the number of members from Representative districts varied according to population.

The Constitution of 1870 provided for an immediate reapportionment (subsequent to its adoption) by the Governor and Secretary of State upon the basis of the United States Census of 1870. Under the apportionment thus made, as prescribed by the schedule, the State was divided into twenty-five Senatorial districts (each electing two Senators) and ninety-seven Representative districts, with an aggregate of 177 members varying from one to ten for the several districts, according to population. This arrangement continued in force for only one Legislature—that chosen in 1870.

In 1872 this Legislature proceeded to reapportion the State in accordance with the principle of "minority representation," which had been submitted as an independent section of the Constitution and adopted on a separate vote. This provided for apportioning the State into fifty-one districts, each being entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. The ratio of representation in the lower house was ascertained by divid-

ing the entire population by 153 and each county to be allowed one Representative, provided its population reached three-fifths of the ratio; counties having a population equivalent to one and three-fifths times the ratio were entitled to two Representatives; while each county with a larger population was entitled to one additional Representative for each time the full ratio was repeated in the number of inhabitants. Apportionments were made on this principle in 1872, '82 and '93. Members of the lower house are elected biennially; Senators for four years, those in odd and even districts being chosen at each alternate legislative election. The election of Senators for the even (numbered) districts takes place at the same time with that of Governor and other State officers, and that for the odd districts at the intermediate periods.

CONGRESSIONAL.—For the first fourteen years of the State's history, Illinois constituted but one Congressional district. The census of 1830 showing sufficient population, the Legislature of 1831 (by act, approved Feb. 13) divided the State into three districts, the first election under this law being held on the first Monday in August, 1832. At that time Illinois comprised fifty-five counties, which were apportioned among the districts as follows: First — Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, St. Clair, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin; Second—White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Clay, Marion, Lawrence, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford; Third — Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, Cook, Henry, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, McDonough, Warren, Fulton, Hancock, Pike, Schuyler, Adams, Calhoun.

The reapportionment following the census of 1840 was made by Act of March 1, 1843, and the first election of Representatives thereunder occurred on the first Monday of the following August. Forty-one new counties had been created (making ninety-six in all) and the number of districts was increased to seven as follows: First — Alexander, Union, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St. Clair, Bond, Washington, Madison; Second — Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, White, Wayne, Hamilton, Wabash, Massac, Jefferson, Edwards, Marion; Third — Lawrence, Richland, Jasper, Fayette, Crawford, Effingham, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles, Clark, Clay, Edgar, Piatt, Macon, De Witt; Fourth—Lake,

McHenry, Boone, Cook, Kane, De Kalb, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Bureau; Fifth—Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (a part of Adams never fully organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria, Macoupin; Sixth — Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Henry, Lee, Rock Island, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Hancock; Seventh — Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Cass, Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Scott, Morgan, Logan, Sangamon.

The next Congressional apportionment (August 22, 1852) divided the State into nine districts, as follows—the first election under it being held the following November: First — Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle; Second — Cook, Du Page, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside, Rock Island; Third — Will, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Vermilion, Iroquois, Champaign, McLean, De Witt; Fourth — Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Mason, Woodford, Tazewell; Fifth — Adams, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, Pike, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson; Sixth—Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Shelby, Christian, Cass, Menard, Jersey; Seventh—Logan, Macon, Piatt, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, Cumberland, Crawford, Clark, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Lawrence, Richland, Fayette; Eighth — Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Bond, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Marion; Ninth—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Hamilton, Edwards, White, Wayne, Wabash.

The census of 1860 showed that Illinois was entitled to fourteen Representatives, but through an error the apportionment law of April 24, 1861, created only thirteen districts. This was compensated for by providing for the election of one Congressman for the State-at-large. The districts were as follows: First—Cook, Lake; Second—McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, De Kalb, and Kane; Third—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Fourth—Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henderson, Rock Island; Fifth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry; Sixth—La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Page, Will, Kankakee; Seventh — Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Cumberland, Vermilion, Coles, Edgar, Iroquois, Ford; Eighth—Sangamon, Logan, De Witt, McLean, Tazewell, Woodford, Livingston; Ninth—

Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Pike, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown; Tenth—Bond, Morgan, Calhoun, Macoupin, Scott, Jersey, Greene, Christian, Montgomery, Shelby; Eleventh—Marion, Fayette, Richland, Jasper, Clay, Clark, Crawford, Franklin, Lawrence, Hamilton, Effingham, Wayne, Jefferson; Twelfth—St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, Washington, Randolph; Thirteenth—Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Perry, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, White, Edwards, Wabash.

The next reapportionment was made July 1, 1872. The Act created nineteen districts, as follows: First—The first seven wards in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County, with the county of Du Page; Second—Wards Eighth to Fifteenth (inclusive) in Chicago; Third—Wards Sixteenth to Twentieth in Chicago, the remainder of Cook County, and Lake County; Fourth—Kane, De Kalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago; Fifth—Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside; Sixth—Henry, Rock Island, Putnam, Bureau, Lee; Seventh—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Will; Eighth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Marshall, Livingston, Woodford; Ninth—Stark, Peoria, Knox, Fulton; Tenth—Mercer, Henderson, Warren, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler; Eleventh—Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Greene, Pike, Jersey; Twelfth—Scott, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Cass, Christian; Thirteenth—Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, De Witt; Fourteenth—Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Vermilion; Fifteenth—Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Shelby, Moultrie, Effingham, Lawrence, Jasper, Crawford; Sixteenth—Montgomery, Fayette, Washington, Bond, Clinton, Marion, Clay; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe; Eighteenth—Randolph, Perry, Jackson, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Alexander, Pope, Massac, Pulaski; Nineteenth—Richland, Wayne, Edwards, White, Wabash, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton.

In 1882 (by Act of April 29) the number of districts was increased to twenty, and the boundaries determined as follows: First—Wards First to Fourth (inclusive) in Chicago and thirteen towns in Cook County; Second—Wards 5th to 7th and part of 8th in Chicago; Third—Wards 9th to 14th and part of 8th in Chicago; Fourth—The remainder of the City of Chicago and of the county of Cook; Fifth—Lake, McHenry, Boone, Kane, and De Kalb; Sixth—Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Ogle, and Carroll;

Seventh—Lee, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, Putnam; Eighth—La Salle, Kendall, Grundy, Du Page, and Will; Ninth—Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, Marshall; Tenth—Peoria, Knox, Stark, Fulton; Eleventh—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler; Twelfth—Cass, Brown, Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Calhoun, Jersey; Thirteenth—Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Sangamon, Morgan, Christian; Fourteenth—McLean, De Witt, Piatt, Macon, Logan; Fifteenth—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign; Sixteenth—Cumberland, Clark, Jasper, Clay, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash; Seventeenth—Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette; Eighteenth—Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Washington; Nineteenth—Marion, Clinton, Jefferson, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twentieth—Perry, Randolph, Jackson, Union, Williamson, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Pulaski, Massac.

The census of 1890 showed the State to be entitled to twenty-two Representatives. No reapportionment, however, was made until June, 1893, two members from the State-at-large being elected in 1892. The existing twenty-two Congressional districts are as follows: The first seven districts comprise the counties of Cook and Lake, the latter lying wholly in the Seventh district; Eighth—McHenry, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, Grundy; Ninth—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee; Tenth—Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Knox; Eleventh—Bureau, La Salle, Livingston, Woodford; Twelfth—Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Vermilion; Thirteenth—Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas; Fourteenth—Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason; Fifteenth—Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, Schuyler; Sixteenth—Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Greene, Macoupin, Calhoun, Jersey; Seventeenth—Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon, Christian; Eighteenth—Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby, Moultrie; Nineteenth—Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland, Lawrence; Twentieth—Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Hardin; Twenty-first—Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Perry; Twenty-second—Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac. (See also *Representatives in Congress*.)

ARCHER, William B., pioneer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1792, and taken to Kentucky at an early day, where he remained until 1817, when his family removed to Illinois, finally settling in what is now Clark County. Although pursuing the avocation of a farmer, he became one of the most prominent and influential men in that part of the State. On the organization of Clark County in 1819, he was appointed the first County and Circuit Clerk, resigning the former office in 1820 and the latter in 1822. In 1824 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and two years later to the State Senate, serving continuously in the latter eight years. He was thus a Senator on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War (1832), in which he served as a Captain of militia. In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; was appointed by Governor Duncan, in 1835, a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; in 1838 was returned a second time to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1840 and '46 to the same body. Two years later (1848) he was again elected Circuit Clerk, remaining until 1852, and in 1854 was an Anti-Nebraska Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to James C. Allen. Although Allen received the certificate of election, Archer contested his right to the seat, with the result that Congress declared the seat vacant and referred the question back to the people. In a new election held in August, 1856, Archer was defeated and Allen elected. He held no public office of importance after this date, but in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in that body was an enthusiastic supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whose zealous friend and admirer he was, for the office of Vice-President. He was also one of the active promoters of various railroad enterprises in that section of the State, especially the old Chicago & Vincennes Road, the first projected southward from the City of Chicago. His connection with the Illinois & Michigan Canal was the means of giving his name to Archer Avenue, a somewhat famous thoroughfare in Chicago. He was of tall stature and great energy of character, with a tendency to enthusiasm that communicated itself to others. A local history has said of him that "he did more for Clark County than any man in his day or since," although "no consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, was ever given him for his services." Colonel Archer was one of the founders of Marshall, the county-seat of Clark County, Governor Duncan being associ-

ated with him in the ownership of the land on which the town was laid out. His death occurred in Clark County, August 9, 1870, at the age of 78 years.

ARCOLA, an incorporated city in Douglas County, 158 miles south of Chicago, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Paris & Decatur Railways. Its principal manufacturing plants are a broom factory and brick and tile works. It also has manufactures of flour, carriages, and agricultural implements. Arcola is lighted by electricity, and contains a handsome city hall, nine churches, a high-school and two newspapers. Population (1890), 1,733; (1900), 1,995.

ARENZ, Francis A., pioneer, was born at Blankenberg, in the Province of the Rhein, Prussia, Oct. 31, 1800; obtained a good education and, while a young man, engaged in mercantile business in his native country. In 1827 he came to the United States and, after spending two years in Kentucky, in 1829 went to Galena, where he was engaged for a short time in the lead trade. He took an early opportunity to become naturalized, and coming to Beardstown a few months later, went into merchandising and real estate; also became a contractor for furnishing supplies to the State troops during the Black Hawk War, Beardstown being at the time a rendezvous and shipping point. In 1834 he began the publication of "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Register," and was the projector of the Beardstown & Sangamon Canal, extending from the Illinois River at Beardstown to Miller's Ferry on the Sangamon, for which he secured a special charter from the Legislature in 1836. He had a survey of the line made, but the hard times prevented the beginning of the work and it was finally abandoned. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1835, he located on a farm six miles southeast of Beardstown, but in 1839 removed to a tract of land near the Morgan County line which he had bought in 1833, and on which the present village of Arenzville now stands. This became the center of a thrifty agricultural community composed largely of Germans, among whom he exercised a large influence. Resuming the mercantile business here, he continued it until about 1853, when he sold out a considerable part of his possessions. An ardent Whig, he was elected as such to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) from Morgan County, and during the following session succeeded in securing the passage of an act by which a strip of territory three miles wide in the northern part of Morgan County, including the village

of Arenzville, and which had been in dispute, was transferred by vote of the citizens to Cass County. In 1852 Mr. Arenz visited his native land, by appointment of President Fillmore, as bearer of dispatches to the American legations at Berlin and Vienna. He was one of the founders of the Illinois State Agricultural Society of 1853, and served as the Vice-President for his district until his death, and was also the founder and President of the Cass County Agricultural Society. Died, April 2, 1856.

ARLINGTON, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 92 miles west of Chicago. Population (1880), 447; (1890), 436; (1900), 400.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS (formerly Dunton), a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 22 miles northwest of Chicago; is in a dairying district and has several cheese factories, besides a sewing machine factory, hotels and churches, a graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 995; (1890), 1,424; (1900), 1,380.

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, packer, Board of Trade operator and capitalist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. After receiving the benefits of such education as the village academy afforded, in 1852 he set out across the Plains to California, where he remained four years, achieving only moderate success as a miner. Returning east in 1856, he soon after embarked in the commission business in Milwaukee, continuing until 1863, when he formed a partnership with Mr. John Plankinton in the meat-packing business. Later, in conjunction with his brothers—H. O. Armour having already built up an extensive grain commission trade in Chicago—he organized the extensive packing and commission firm of Armour & Co., with branches in New York, Kansas City and Chicago, their headquarters being removed to the latter place from Milwaukee in 1875. Mr. Armour is a most industrious and methodical business man, giving as many hours to the superintendence of business details as the most industrious day-laborer, the result being seen in the creation of one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the country. Mr. Armour's practical benevolence has been demonstrated in a munificent manner by his establishment and endowment of the Armour Institute (a manual training school) in Chicago, at a cost of over \$2,250,000, as an offshoot of the Armour Mission founded on the bequest of his deceased brother, Joseph F. Armour. Died Jan. 6, 1901.

ARMSTRONG, John Strawn, pioneer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 29, 1810, the oldest of a family of nine sons; was taken by his parents in 1811 to Licking County, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and early youth. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother a sister of Jacob Strawn, afterwards a wealthy stock-grower and dealer in Morgan County. In 1829, John S. came to Tazewell County, Ill., but two years later joined the rest of his family in Putnam (now Marshall) County, all finally removing to La Salle County, where they were among the earliest settlers. Here he settled on a farm in 1834, where he continued to reside over fifty years, when he located in the village of Sheridan, but early in 1897 went to reside with a daughter in Ottawa. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, has been a prominent and influential farmer, and, in the later years of his life, has been a leader in "Granger" politics, being Master of his local "Grange," and also serving as Treasurer of the State Grange.—**George Washington** (Armstrong), brother of the preceding, was born upon the farm of his parents, Joseph and Elsie (Strawn) Armstrong, in Licking County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812; learned the trade of a weaver with his father (who was a woolen manufacturer), and at the age of 18 was in charge of the factory. Early in 1831 he came with his mother's family to Illinois, locating a few months later in La Salle County. In 1832 he served with his older brother as a soldier in the Black Hawk War, was identified with the early steps for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, finally becoming a contractor upon the section at Utica, where he resided several years. He then returned to the farm near the present village of Seneca, where he had located in 1833, and where (with the exception of his residence at Utica) he has resided continuously over sixty-five years. In 1844 Mr. Armstrong was elected to the lower branch of the Fourteenth General Assembly, also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1858, was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to Owen Lovejoy. Re-entering the Legislature in 1860 as Representative from La Salle County, he served in that body by successive re-elections until 1868, proving one of its ablest and most influential members, as well as an accomplished parliamentarian. Mr. Armstrong was one of the original promoters of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad.—**William E.** (Armstrong), third brother of this family, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1814; came to Illinois with the rest of the

family in 1831, and resided in La Salle County until 1841, meanwhile serving two or three terms as Sheriff of the county. The latter year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the county-seat of the newly-organized county of Grundy, finally becoming one of the founders and the first permanent settler of the town of Grundy—later called Morris, in honor of Hon. I. N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill., at that time one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Here Mr. Armstrong was again elected to the office of Sheriff, serving several terms. So extensive was his influence in Grundy County, that he was popularly known as "The Emperor of Grundy." Died, Nov. 1, 1850.—**Joel W. (Armstrong)**, a fourth brother, was born in Licking County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1817; emigrated in boyhood to La Salle County, Ill.; served one term as County Recorder, was member of the Board of Supervisors for a number of years and the first Postmaster of his town. Died, Dec. 3, 1871.—**Perry A. (Armstrong)**, the seventh brother of this historic family, was born near Newark, Licking County, Ohio, April 15, 1823, and came to La Salle County, Ill., in 1831. His opportunities for acquiring an education in a new country were limited, but between work on the farm and service as a clerk of his brother George, aided by a short term in an academy and as a teacher in Kendall County, he managed to prepare himself for college, entering Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843. Owing to failure of health, he was compelled to abandon his plan of obtaining a collegiate education and returned home at the end of his Freshman year, but continued his studies, meanwhile teaching district schools in the winter and working on his mother's farm during the crop season, until 1845, when he located in Morris, Grundy County, opened a general store and was appointed Postmaster. He has been in public position of some sort ever since he reached his majority, including the offices of School Trustee, Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, County Clerk (two terms), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1862-64 and 1872-74). During his last session in the General Assembly he took a conspicuous part in the revision of the statutes under the Constitution of 1870, framing some of the most important laws on the statute book, while participating in the preparation of others. At an earlier date it fell to his lot to draw up the original charters of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. He

has also been prominent in Odd Fellow and Masonic circles, having been Grand Master of the first named order in the State and being the oldest 32d degree Mason in Illinois; was admitted to the State bar in 1864 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1868, and has been Master in Chancery for over twenty consecutive years. Mr. Armstrong has also found time to do some literary work, as shown by his history of "The Sauks and Black Hawk War," and a number of poems. He takes much pleasure in relating reminiscences of pioneer life in Illinois, one of which is the story of his first trip from Ottawa to Chicago, in December, 1831, when he accompanied his oldest brother (William E. Armstrong) to Chicago with a sled and ox-team for salt to cure their mast-fed pork, the trip requiring ten days. His recollection is, that there were but three white families in Chicago at that time, but a large number of Indians mixed with half-breeds of French and Indian origin.

ARNOLD, Isaac N., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1813, being descended from one of the companions of Roger Williams. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he was largely "self-made." He read law at Cooperstown, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. The next year he removed to Chicago, was elected the first City Clerk in 1837, but resigned before the close of the year and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1841. He soon established a reputation as a lawyer, and served for three terms (the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth) in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector on the Polk ticket, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, with the legislation regarding Kansas and Nebraska, logically forced him, as a free-soiler, into the ranks of the Republican party, by which he was sent to Congress from 1861 to 1865. While in Congress he prepared and delivered an exhaustive argument in support of the right of confiscation by the General Government. After the expiration of his last Congressional term, Mr. Arnold returned to Chicago, where he resided until his death, April 24, 1884. He was of scholarly instincts, fond of literature and an author of repute. Among his best known works are his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and his "Life of Benedict Arnold."

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., clergyman, lawyer and author, was born in Iredell County, N. C., September, 1810, being the son of a Whig member of Congress from that State. In 1829 he was

received on trial as a Methodist preacher and became a circuit-rider in Indiana; during 1832-33 served as an itinerant in Missouri, gaining much celebrity by his eloquence. In 1834 he began the study of law, and having been admitted to the bar, practiced for several years in Arkansas, where he was sent to the Legislature, and, in 1844, was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector. Later he removed to Texas, where he served as Judge for six years. In 1856 he removed to Madison, Wis., but a year later came to Chicago, where he attained distinction as a lawyer, dying in that city Dec. 31, 1867. He was an accomplished scholar and gifted writer, having written much for "The Democratic Review" and "The Southern Literary Messenger," over the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put in the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which John B. Gough was accustomed to quote with great effect. A volume of his poems with a memoir was published in Chicago in 1869.

ARROWSMITH, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railway, 20 miles east of Bloomington; is in an agricultural and stock region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 420; (1900), 317.

ARTHUR, a village of Moultrie County, at the junction of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 9 miles west of Arcola. The region is agricultural. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 536; (1900), 858.

ASAY, Edward G., lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1825; was educated in private schools and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; later spent some time in the South, but in 1853 retired from the ministry and began the study of law, meantime devoting a part of his time to mercantile business in New York City. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, removing the same year to Chicago, where he built up a lucrative practice. He was a brilliant speaker and became eminent, especially as a criminal lawyer. Politically he was a zealous Democrat and was the chief attorney of Buckner S. Morris and others during their trial for conspiracy in connection with the Camp Douglas affair of November, 1864. During 1871-72 he made an extended trip to Europe, occupying some eighteen months, making a second visit in 1882. His later years were spent chiefly on a farm in Ogle County. Died in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1898.

ASBURY, Henry, lawyer, was born in Harrison (now Robertson) County, Ky., August 10,

1810; came to Illinois in 1834, making the journey on horseback and finally locating in Quincy, where he soon after began the study of law with the Hon. O. H. Browning; was admitted to the bar in 1837, being for a time the partner of Col. Edward D. Baker, afterwards United States Senator from Oregon and finally killed at Ball's Bluff in 1862. In 1849 Mr. Asbury was appointed by President Taylor Register of the Quincy Land Office, and, in 1864-65, served by appointment of President Lincoln (who was his close personal friend) as Provost-Marshal of the Quincy district, thereby obtaining the title of "Captain," by which he was widely known among his friends. Later he served for several years as Registrar in Bankruptcy at Quincy, which was his last official position. Originally a Kentucky Whig, Captain Asbury was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, acting in co-operation with Abram Jonas, Archibald Williams, Nehemiah Bushnell, O. H. Browning and others of his immediate neighbors, and with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was a frequent correspondent at that period. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, in their *Life of Lincoln*, award him the credit of having suggested one of the famous questions propounded by Lincoln to Douglas which gave the latter so much trouble during the memorable debates of 1858. In 1886 Captain Asbury removed to Chicago, where he continued to reside until his death, Nov. 19, 1896.

ASHLAND, a town in Cass County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Railroad, 21 miles west-northwest of Springfield and 200 miles southwest of Chicago. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is an important shipping point for grain and stock. It has a bank, three churches and a weekly newspaper. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 609; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,201.

ASHLEY, a large and growing village in Washington County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville Railways, 62 miles from St. Louis. The surrounding region is agricultural, there being also many orchards. Its manufactures include flour and agricultural implements. Population (1890), 1,035; (1900), 953.

ASHMORE, a town of Coles County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles northeast of Charleston; has a newspaper and considerable local trade. Population (1880), 403; (1890), 476; (1900), 446.

ASHTON, a village of Lee County, on the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, 84 miles west of

Chicago; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 646; (1890), 680; (1900), 756.

ASPINWALL, Homer F., farmer and legislator, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., Nov. 15, 1846, educated in the Freeport high school, and, in early life, spent two years in a wholesale notion store, later resuming the occupation of a farmer. After holding various local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors of Stephenson County, in 1892 Mr. Aspinwall was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1896. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Volunteer Army, but before being assigned to duty accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Twelfth Illinois Provisional Regiment. When it became evident that the regiment would not be called into the service, he was assigned to the command of the "Manitoba," a large transport steamer, which carried some 12,000 soldiers to Cuba and Porto Rico without a single accident. In view of the approaching session of the Forty-first General Assembly, it being apparent that the war was over, Mr. Aspinwall applied for a discharge, which was refused, a 20-days' leave of absence being granted instead. A discharge was finally granted about the middle of February, when he resumed his seat in the Senate. Mr. Aspinwall owns and operates a large farm near Freeport.

ASSUMPTION, a town in Christian County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles south by west from Decatur and 9 miles north of Pana. It is situated in a rich agricultural and coal mining district, and has a bank, four churches, a public school, two weekly papers and coal mines. Population (1880), 706; (1890), 1,076; (1900), 1,702.

ASTORIA, a town in the southern part of Fulton County, on the Rock Island & St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 106 miles north of Alton and 50 miles northwest of Springfield. It has six churches, good schools, two banks, some manufactures, and a weekly newspaper. It is in a coal region. Population (1880), 1,280; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,684.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY. This Company operates three subsidiary lines in Illinois—the Chicago, Santa Fé & California, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé in Chicago, and the Mississippi River Railroad & Toll Bridge, which are operated as a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, with a branch from Ancona to Pekin, Ill., having an aggregate operated mileage of 515 miles, of

which 295 are in Illinois. The total earnings and income for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$1,298,600, while the operating expenses and fixed charges amounted to \$2,360,706. The accumulated deficit on the whole line amounted, June 30, 1894, to more than \$4,500,000. The total capitalization of the whole line in 1895 was \$52,775,251. The parent road was chartered in 1859 under the name of the Atchison & Topeka Railroad; but in 1863 was changed to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The construction of the main line was begun in 1859 and completed in 1873. The largest number of miles operated was in 1893, being 7,481.65. January 1, 1896, the road was reorganized under the name of The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company (its present name), which succeeded by purchase under foreclosure (Dec. 10, 1895) to the property and franchises of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Its mileage, in 1895, was 6,481.65 miles. The executive and general officers of the system (1898) are:

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board, New York; E. P. Ripley, President, Chicago; C. M. Higginson, Ass't to the President, Chicago; E. D. Kenna, 1st Vice-President and General Solicitor, Chicago; Paul Morton, 2d Vice-President, Chicago; E. Wilder, Secretary and Treasurer, Topeka; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; Jno. P. Whitehead, Comptroller, New York; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; W. B. Biddle, Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; J. J. Frey, General Manager, Topeka; H. W. Mudge, General Superintendent, Topeka; W. A. Bissell, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Geo. T. Nicholson, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; W. E. Hodges, General Purchasing Agent, Chicago; James A. Davis, Industrial Commissioner, Chicago; James Dun, Chief Engineer, Topeka, Kan.; John Player, Superintendent of Machinery, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Kouns, Superintendent Car Service, Topeka, Kan.; J. S. Hobson, Signal Engineer, Topeka; C. G. Sholes, Superintendent of Telegraph, Topeka, Kan.; C. W. Ryus, General Claim Agent, Topeka; F. C. Gay, General Freight Agent, Topeka; C. R. Hudson, Assistant General Freight Agent, Topeka; W. J. Black, General Passenger Agent, Chicago; P. Walsh, General Baggage Agent, Chicago.

ATHENS, a town in Menard County, north-northwest of Springfield, on the Chicago, Peoria

& St. Louis Railroad. A valuable building stone is extensively quarried here, which is susceptible of a high polish and is commonly designated Athens Marble. The town has three churches, a bank, several mills, a newspaper office, and three coal mines. Agriculture, stone-quarrying and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding region. Population (1880), 410; (1890), 944; (1900), 1,535.

ATKINS, Smith D., soldier and journalist, was born near Elmira, N. Y., June 9, 1836; came with his father to Illinois in 1846, and lived on a farm till 1850; was educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, meanwhile learning the printer's trade, and afterwards established "The Savanna Register" in Carroll County. In 1854 he began the study of law, and in 1860, while practicing at Freeport, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, but resigned in 1861, being the first man to enlist as a private soldier in Stephenson County. He served as a Captain of the Eleventh Illinois Volunteers (three-months' men), re-enlisted with the same rank for three years and took part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, serving at the latter on the staff of General Hurlbut. Forced to retire temporarily on account of his health, he next engaged in raising volunteers in Northern Illinois, was finally commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-second Illinois, and, in June, 1863, was assigned to command of a brigade in the Army of Kentucky, later serving in the Army of the Cumberland. On the organization of Sherman's great "March to the Sea," he efficiently coöperated in it, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Savannah, and at the close of the war, by special order of President Lincoln, was brevetted Major-General. Since the war, General Atkins' chief occupation has been that of editor of "The Freeport Journal," though, for nearly twenty-four years, he served as Postmaster of that city. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Stephenson County Soldiers' Monument at Freeport, has been President of the Freeport Public Library since its organization, member of the Board of Education, and since 1895, by appointment of the Governor of Illinois, one of the Illinois Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga Military Park.

ATKINSON, a village of Henry County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles east of Rock Island. It has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 534; (1900), 762.

ATLANTA, a city of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington and 39 miles north-northeast of

Springfield. It stands on a high and fertile prairie and the surrounding region is rich in coal, as well as a productive agricultural and stock-raising district. It has five churches, a graded school, a weekly newspaper, two banks and two flouring mills. Coal is mined within the city limits. Population (1890), 1,178; (1900), 1,270.

ATLAS, a hamlet in the southwestern part of Pike County, 10 miles southwest of Pittsfield and three miles from Rockport, the nearest station on the Quincy & Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Atlas has an interesting history. It was settled by Col. William Ross and four brothers, who came here from Pittsfield, Mass., in the latter part of 1819, or early in 1820, making there the first settlement within the present limits of Pike County. The town was laid out by the Rosses in 1823, and the next year the county-seat was removed thither from Coles Grove—now in Calhoun County—but which had been the first county-seat of Pike County, when it comprised all the territory lying north and west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River and the Wisconsin State line. Atlas remained the county-seat until 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During a part of that time it was one of the most important points in the western part of the State, and was, for a time, a rival of Quincy. It now has only a postoffice and general store. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 52.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. The following is a list of the Attorneys-General of Illinois under the Territorial and State Governments, down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent:

TERRITORIAL—Benjamin H. Doyle, July to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, Dec. 30 to April, 1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April to October, 1810; Benj. M. Piatt, October, 1810-13; William Mears, 1813-18.

STATE—Daniel Pope Cook, March 5 to Dec. 14, 1819; William Mears, 1819-21; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-23; James Turney, 1823-29; George Forquer, 1829-33; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835-36; Walter B. Scates, 1836-37; Usher F. Linder, 1837-38; George W. Olney, 1838-39; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839-40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840-43; James Allen McDougal, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846-48.

The Constitution of 1848 made no provision for the continuance of the office, and for nineteen years it remained vacant. It was re-created,

however, by legislative enactment in 1867, and on Feb. 28 of that year Governor Oglesby appointed Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, to discharge the duties of the position, which he continued to do until 1869. Subsequent incumbents of the office have been: Washington Bushnell, 1869-73; James K. Edsall, 1873-81; James McCartney, 1881-85; George Hunt, 1885-93; M. T. Moloney, 1893-97; Edward C. Akin, 1897 —. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of Attorney-General was filled by appointment by the Legislature; under the Constitution of 1848, as already stated, it ceased to exist until created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but, in 1870, it was made a constitutional office to be filled by popular election for a term of four years.

ATWOOD, a village lying partly in Piatt and partly in Douglas County, on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western Railway, 27 miles east of Decatur. The region is agricultural; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 212; (1890), 530; (1900), 698.

ATWOOD, Charles B., architect, was born at Millbury, Mass., May 18, 1849; at 17 began a full course in architecture at Harvard Scientific School, and, after graduation, received prizes for public buildings at San Francisco, Hartford and a number of other cities, besides furnishing designs for some of the finest private residences in the country. He was associated with D. H. Burnham in preparing plans for the Columbian Exposition buildings, at Chicago, for the World's Fair of 1893, and distinguished himself by producing plans for the "Art Building," the "Peristyle," the "Terminal Station" and other prominent structures. Died, in the midst of his highest successes as an architect, at Chicago, Dec. 19, 1895.

AUBURN, a town in Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles south-southwest of Springfield. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, the output consisting of flour, carriages and farm implements. It has several churches, a graded school, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 874; (1900), 1,281.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. The Auditors of Public Accounts under the Territorial Government were H. H. Maxwell, 1812-16; Daniel P. Cook, 1816-17; Robert Blackwell, (April to August), 1817; Elijah C. Berry, 1817-18. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Auditor of Public Accounts was made appointive by the legislature, without limitation of term; but by the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870 the office was made elective by the people for a term of four years.

The following is a list of the State Auditors from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-41; James Shields, 1841-43; William Lee D. Ewing, 1843-46; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846-57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1864-69; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-77; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881-89; C. W. Pavay, 1889-93; David Gore, 1893-97; James S. McCullough, 1897 —.

AUGUSTA, a town in Augusta township, Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles northeast of Quincy. Carriages, plows, flour, brooms and woolen goods are the principal manufactures. The town has two newspapers, a bank, four churches and a graded school. The surrounding country is a fertile agricultural region and abounds in coal. Fine qualities of potter's clay and mineral paint are obtained here. Population (1880), 1,015; (1890), 1,077; (1900), 1,149.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, an educational institution controlled by the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, located at Rock Island and founded in 1863. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, a theological school is connected with the institution. To the two first named, young women are admitted on an equality with men. More than 500 students were reported in attendance in 1896, about one-fourth being women. A majority of the latter were in the preparatory (or academic) department. The college is not endowed, but owns property (real and personal) to the value of \$250,000. It has a library of 12,000 volumes.

AURORA, a city and an important railroad center in Kane County, situated on Fox River, 39 miles southwest of Chicago. Machine and repair shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad are located here. Other important manufacturing industries are: iron works, extensive cotton and woolen mills, flour mills, silver-plating works, carriage factories, stove and smelting-works and establishments for turning out road scrapers, carpet-sweepers, buggy tops and wood-working machinery. The water-works and electric-lighting plants are owned by the city. Five banks supply the demand for banking facilities. The city has twenty-five churches, admirable schools and a public library. The periodicals (1896) embrace five daily, one semi-weekly and five or six weekly papers. Population (1880), 11,873; (1890), 19,688; (1900), 24,147.

AUSTIN, a suburb of Chicago, in Cook County. It is accessible from that city by either the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, or by street railway lines. A weekly newspaper is issued, a graded school is supported (including a high school department) and there are numerous churches, representing the various religious denominations. Population (1880), 1,359; (1890), 4,031. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1899.

AUSTIN COLLEGE, a mixed school at Effingham, Ill., founded in 1890. It has eleven teachers and reports a total of 312 pupils for 1897-98—162 males and 150 females. It has a library of 2,000 volumes and reports property valued at \$37,000.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT, a form of ballot for popular elections, thus named because it was first brought into use in Australia. It was adopted by act of the Legislature of Illinois in 1891, and is applicable to the election of all public officers except Trustees of Schools, School Directors, members of Boards of Education and officers of road districts in counties not under township organization. Under it, all ballots for the election of officers (except those just enumerated) are required to be printed and distributed to the election officers for use on the day of election, at public cost. These ballots contain the names, on the same sheet, of all candidates to be voted for at such election, such names having been formally certified previously to the Secretary of State (in the case of candidates for offices to be voted for by electors of the entire State or any district greater than a single county) or to the County Clerk (as to all others), by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention or caucus making such nominations, when the party represented cast at least two per cent of the aggregate vote of the State or district at the preceding general election. Other names may be added to the ballot on the petition of a specified number of the legal voters under certain prescribed conditions named in the act. The duly registered voter, on presenting himself at the poll, is given a copy of the official ticket by one of the judges of election, upon which he proceeds to indicate his preference in a temporary booth or closet set apart for his use, by making a cross at the head of the column of candidates for whom he wishes to vote, if he desires to vote for all of the candidates of the same party, or by a similar mark before the name of each individual for whom he wishes to vote, in case he desires to distribute his support among the candidates of different parties. The object of the law is to secure for the voter secrecy of the ballot, with independence and freedom from dic-

tation or interference by others in the exercise of his right of suffrage.

AVA, a town in Jackson County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (Cairo & St. Louis Division), 75 miles south-southeast from St. Louis. It has one or more banks and a newspaper. Population (1880), 365; (1890), 807; (1900), 984.

AVON, a village of Fulton County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles south of Galesburg; has two newspapers and drain-pipe works. Considerable live-stock and farm produce are shipped here. Population (1880), 689; (1890), 692; (1900), 809.

AYER, Benjamin F., lawyer, was born in Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, studied law at Dane Law School (Harvard University), was admitted to the bar and began practice at Manchester, N. H. After serving one term in the New Hampshire Legislature, and as Prosecuting Attorney for Hillsborough County, in 1857 he came to Chicago, soon advancing to the front rank of lawyers then in practice there; became Corporation Counsel in 1861, and, two years later, drafted the revised city charter. After the close of his official career, he was a member for eight years of the law firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, and afterwards of the firm of Ayer & Kales, until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became Solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad, then a Director of the Company, and is at present its General Counsel and a potent factor in its management.

AYERS, Marshall Paul, banker, Jacksonville, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1823; came to Jacksonville, Ill., with his parents, in 1830, and was educated there, graduating from Illinois College, in 1843, as the classmate of Dr. Newton Batenian, afterwards President of Knox College at Galesburg, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. After leaving college he became the partner of his father (David B. Ayers) as agent of Mr. John Grigg, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of Illinois lands. His father dying in 1850, Mr. Ayers succeeded to the management of the business, about 75,000 acres of Mr. Grigg's unsold lands coming under his charge. In December, 1852, with the assistance of Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, he opened the first bank in Jacksonville, for the sale of exchange, but which finally grew into a bank of deposit and has been continued ever since, being recognized as one of the most solid institutions in Central Illinois. In 1870-71, aided by Philadelphia and New York capitalists, he built the "Illinois Farmers' Rail-

road" between Jacksonville and Waverly, afterwards extended to Virden and finally to Centralia and Mount Vernon. This was the nucleus of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, though Mr. Ayers has had no connection with it for several years. Other business enterprises with which he has been connected are the Jacksonville Gas Company (now including an electric light and power plant), of which he has been President for forty years; the "Home Woolen Mills" (early wiped out by fire), sugar and paper-barrel manufacture, coal-mining, etc. About 1877 he purchased a body of 23,600 acres of land in Champaign County, known as "Broadlands," from John T. Alexander, an extensive cattle-dealer, who had become heavily involved during the years of financial revulsion. As a result of this transaction, Mr. Alexander's debts, which aggregated \$1,000,000, were discharged within the next two years. Mr. Ayers has been an earnest Republican since the organization of that party and, during the war, rendered valuable service in assisting to raise funds for the support of the operations of the Christian Commission in the field. He has also been active in Sunday School, benevolent and educational work, having been, for twenty years, a Trustee of Illinois College, of which he has been an ardent friend. In 1846 he was married to Miss Laura Allen, daughter of Rev. John Allen, D. D., of Huntsville, Ala., and is the father of four sons and four daughters, all living.

BABCOCK, Amos C., was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1828, the son of a member of Congress from that State; at the age of 18, having lost his father by death, came West, and soon after engaged in mercantile business in partnership with a brother at Canton, Ill. In 1854 he was elected by a majority of one vote, as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, in the following session, took part in the election of United States Senator which resulted in the choice of Lyman Trumbull. Although a personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Babcock, as a matter of policy, cast his vote for his townsman, William Kellogg, afterwards Congressman from that district, until it was apparent that a concentration of the Anti-Nebraska vote on Trumbull was necessary to defeat the election of a Democrat. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln the first Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, and, in 1863, was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned. Colonel Babcock served as Delegate-at-large in

the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and the same year was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, also conducting the campaign two years later. He identified himself with the Greeley movement in 1872, but, in 1876, was again in line with his party and restored to his old position on the State Central Committee, serving until 1878. Among business enterprises with which he was connected was the extension, about 1854, of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Yates City to Canton, and the erection of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., which was undertaken, in conjunction with Abner Taylor and J. V. and C. B. Farwell, about 1881 and completed in 1888, for which the firm received over 3,000,000 acres of State lands in the "Pan Handle" portion of Texas. In 1889 Colonel Babcock took up his residence in Chicago, which continued to be his home until his death from apoplexy, Feb. 25, 1899.

BABCOCK, Andrew J., soldier, was born at Dorchester, Norfolk County, Mass., July 19, 1830; began life as a coppersmith at Lowell; in 1851 went to Concord, N. H., and, in 1856, removed to Springfield, Ill., where, in 1859, he joined a military company called the Springfield Greys, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) John Cook, of which he was First Lieutenant. This company became the nucleus of Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, which enlisted on Mr. Lincoln's first call for troops in April, 1861. Captain Cook having been elected Colonel, Babcock succeeded him as Captain, on the re-enlistment of the regiment in July following becoming Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in March, 1862, being promoted to the Colonelcy "for gallant and meritorious service rendered at Fort Donelson." A year later he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His home is at Springfield.

BACON, George E., lawyer and legislator, born at Madison, Ind., Feb. 4, 1851; was brought to Illinois by his parents at three years of age, and, in 1876, located at Paris, Edgar County; in 1879 was admitted to the bar and held various minor offices, including one term as State's Attorney. In 1886 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate and re-elected four years later, but finally removed to Aurora, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bacon was a man of recognized ability, as shown by the fact that, after the death of Senator John A. Logan, he was selected by his colleagues of the Senate to pronounce the eulogy on the deceased statesman.

BAGBY, John C., jurist and Congressman, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 24, 1819. After passing through the common schools of Barren County, Ky., he studied civil engineering at Bacon College, graduating in 1840. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he commenced practice at Rushville, Ill., confining himself exclusively to professional work until nominated and elected to Congress in 1874, by the Democrats of the (old) Tenth District. In 1885 he was elected to the Circuit Bench for the Sixth Circuit. Died, April 4, 1896.

BAILEY, Joseph Mead, legislator and jurist, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., June 22, 1833, graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1855. In August, 1856, he removed to Freeport, Ill., where he soon built up a profitable practice. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, being re-elected in 1868. Here he was especially prominent in securing restrictive legislation concerning railroads. In 1876 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for his district on the Republican ticket. In 1877 he was elected a Judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, and re-elected in 1879 and in 1885. In January, 1878, and again in June, 1879, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, being presiding Justice from June, 1879, to June, 1880, and from June, 1881, to June, 1882. In 1879 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Rochester and Chicago. In 1888 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. Died in office, Oct. 16, 1895.

BAILHACHE, John, pioneer journalist, was born in the Island of Jersey, May 8, 1787; after gaining the rudiments of an education in his mother tongue (the French), he acquired a knowledge of English and some proficiency in Greek and Latin in an academy near his paternal home, when he spent five years as a printer's apprentice. In 1810 he came to the United States, first locating at Cambridge, Ohio, but, in 1812, purchased a half interest in "The Fredonian" at Chillicothe (then the State Capital), soon after becoming sole owner. In 1815 he purchased "The Scioto Gazette" and consolidated the two papers under the name of "The Scioto Gazette and Fredonian Chronicle." Here he remained until 1828, meantime engaging temporarily in the banking business, also serving one term in the Legislature (1820), and being elected Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ross County. In 1828 he removed to Columbus, assuming charge

of "The Ohio State Journal," served one term as Mayor of the city, and for three consecutive years was State Printer. Selling out "The Journal" in 1836, he came west, the next year becoming part owner, and finally sole proprietor, of "The Telegraph" at Alton, Ill., which he conducted alone or in association with various partners until 1854, when he retired, giving his attention to the book and job branch of the business. He served as Representative from Madison County in the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842-44). As a man and a journalist Judge Bailhache commanded the highest respect, and did much to elevate the standard of journalism in Illinois, "The Telegraph," during the period of his connection with it, being one of the leading papers of the State. His death occurred at Alton, Sept. 3, 1857, as the result of injuries received the day previous, by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding.—**Maj. William Henry** (Bailhache), son of the preceding, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 14, 1826, removed with his father to Alton, Ill., in 1836, was educated at Shurtleff College, and learned the printing trade in the office of "The Telegraph," under the direction of his father, afterwards being associated with the business department. In 1855, in partnership with Edward L. Baker, he became one of the proprietors and business manager of "The State Journal" at Springfield. During the Civil War he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving to its close and receiving the brevet rank of Major. After the war he returned to journalism and was associated at different times with "The State Journal" and "The Quincy Whig," as business manager of each, but retired in 1873; in 1881 was appointed by President Arthur, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe., N. M., remaining four years. He is now (1899) a resident of San Diego, Cal., where he has been engaged in newspaper work, and, under the administration of President McKinley, has been a Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—**Preston Heath** (Bailhache), another son, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1835, served as a Surgeon during the Civil War, later became a Surgeon in the regular army and has held positions in marine hospitals at Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has visited Europe in the interest of sanitary and hospital service. At present (1899) he occupies a prominent position at the headquarters of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Washington.—**Arthur Lee** (Bailhache), a third son, born at Alton, Ill., April

12, 1839; at the beginning of the Civil War was employed in the State commissary service at Camp Yates and Cairo, became Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, and died at Pilot Knob, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862, as the result of disease and exposure in the service.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer and United States Senator, was born at East Haddam, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His family removed to New York in 1800, where he worked on a farm during boyhood, but graduated from Hamilton College in 1816, and three years later was admitted to the bar. In 1819 he came to Illinois and began practice at Kaskaskia, where he attained prominence in his profession and was made Probate Judge of Randolph County. His opposition to the introduction of slavery into the State was so aggressive that his life was frequently threatened. In 1830 Governor Edwards appointed him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Senator McLean, but he served only one month when he was succeeded by John M. Robinson, who was elected by the Legislature. He was United States District Attorney from 1833 to 1841 (the State then constituting but one district), and thereafter resumed private practice. Died at Alton, August 6, 1869.

—**Henry Southard** (Baker), son of the preceding, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Nov. 10, 1824, received his preparatory education at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, and, in 1843, entered Brown University, R. I., graduating therefrom in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, beginning practice at Alton, the home of his father, Hon. David J. Baker. In 1854 he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the lower branch of the Nineteenth General Assembly, and, at the subsequent session of the General Assembly, was one of the five Anti-Nebraska members whose uncompromising fidelity to Hon. Lyman Trumbull resulted in the election of the latter to the United States Senate for the first time—the others being his colleague, Dr. George T. Allen of the House, and Hon. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator, Burton C. Cook and Norman B. Judd in the Senate. He served as one of the Secretaries of the Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in 1865, became Judge of the Alton City Court, serving until 1881. In 1876 he presided over the Republican State Convention, served as delegate to the Republican National Convention of the same year and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to William R. Morrison.

Judge Baker was the orator selected to deliver the address on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard, on the capitol grounds at Springfield, in January, 1888. About 1888 he retired from practice, dying at Alton, March 5, 1897. — **Edward L. (Baker)**, second son of David Jewett Baker, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., June 3, 1829; graduated at Shurtleff College in 1847; read law with his father two years, after which he entered Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1855. Previous to this date Mr. Baker had become associated with William H. Bailhache, in the management of "The Alton Daily Telegraph," and, in July, 1855, they purchased "The Illinois State Journal," at Springfield, of which Mr. Baker assumed the editorship, remaining until 1874. In 1869 he was appointed United States Assessor for the Eighth District, serving until the abolition of the office. In 1873 he received the appointment from President Grant of Consul to Buenos Ayres, South America, and, assuming the duties of the office in 1874, remained there for twenty-three years, proving himself one of the most capable and efficient officers in the consular service. On the evening of the 20th of June, 1897, when Mr. Baker was about to enter a railway train already in motion at the station in the city of Buenos Ayres, he fell under the cars, receiving injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, finally resulting in his death in the hospital at Buenos Ayres, July 8, following. His remains were brought home at the Government expense and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has since been erected in his honor, bearing a tablet contributed by citizens of Buenos Ayres and foreign representatives in that city expressive of their respect for his memory. — **David Jewett** (Baker), Jr., a third son of David Jewett Baker, Sr., was born at Kaskaskia, Nov. 20, 1834; graduated from Shurtleff College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In November of that year he removed to Cairo and began practice. He was Mayor of that city in 1864-65, and, in 1869, was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. The Legislature of 1873 (by Act of March 28) having divided the State into twenty-six circuits, he was elected Judge of the Twenty-sixth, on June 2, 1873. In August, 1878, he resigned to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as successor to Judge Breese, deceased, but at the close of his term on the Supreme Bench (1879), was re-elected Circuit Judge, and again in 1885. During this period he

served for several years on the Appellate Bench. In 1888 he retired from the Circuit Bench by resignation and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. Again, in 1897, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Carroll C. Boggs. Soon after retiring from the Supreme Bench he removed to Chicago and engaged in general practice, in partnership with his son, John W. Baker. He fell dead almost instantly in his office, March 13, 1899. In all, Judge Baker had spent some thirty years almost continuously on the bench, and had attained eminent distinction both as a lawyer and a jurist.

BAKER, Edward Dickinson, soldier and United States Senator, was born in London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1811; emigrated to Illinois while yet in his minority, first locating at Belleville, afterwards removing to Carrollton and finally to Sangamon County, the last of which he represented in the lower house of the Tenth General Assembly, and as State Senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Springfield District, but resigned in December, 1846, to accept the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican War, and succeeded General Shields in command of the brigade, when the latter was wounded at Cerro Gordo. In 1848 he was elected to Congress from the Galena District; was also identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad; went to San Francisco in 1852, but later removed to Oregon, where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1860. In 1861 he resigned the Senatorship to enter the Union army, commanding a brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, where he was killed, October 21, 1861.

BAKER, Jehu, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Nov. 4, 1822. At an early age he removed to Illinois, making his home in Belleville, St. Clair County. He received his early education in the common schools and at McKendree College. Although he did not graduate from the latter institution, he received therefrom the honorary degree of A. M. in 1858, and that of LL. D. in 1882. For a time he studied medicine, but abandoned it for the study of law. From 1861 to 1865 he was Master in Chancery for St. Clair County. From 1865 to 1869 he represented the Belleville District as a Republican in Congress. From 1876 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1885 he was Minister Resident in Venezuela, during the latter portion of his term of service acting also as Consul-General. Returning home, he was again elected to Congress (1886)

from the Eighteenth District, but was defeated for re-election, in 1888, by William S. Forman, Democrat. Again, in 1896, having identified himself with the Free Silver Democracy and People's Party, he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District over Everett J. Murphy, the Republican nominee, serving until March 3, 1899. He is the author of an annotated edition of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans."

BALDWIN, Elmer, agriculturist and legislator, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., March 8, 1806; at 16 years of age began teaching a country school, continuing this occupation for several years during the winter months, while working on his father's farm in the summer. He then started a store at New Milford, which he managed for three years, when he sold out on account of his health and began farming. In 1833 he came west and purchased a considerable tract of Government land in La Salle County, where the village of Farm Ridge is now situated, removing thither with his family the following year. He served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen consecutive terms, as Postmaster twenty years and as a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle County six years. In 1856 he was elected as a Republican to the House of Representatives, was re-elected to the same office in 1866, and to the State Senate in 1872, serving two years. He was also appointed, in 1869, a member of the first Board of Public Charities, serving as President of the Board. Mr. Baldwin is author of a "History of La Salle County," which contains much local and biographical history. Died, Nov. 18, 1895.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman and educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., July 21, 1801; graduated at Yale College in 1827; after two years' study in the theological school there, was ordained a home missionary in 1829, becoming one of the celebrated "Yale College Band," or "Western College Society," of which he was Corresponding Secretary during most of his life. He was settled as a Congregationalist minister at Vandalia for two years, and was active in procuring the charter of Illinois College at Jacksonville, of which he was a Trustee from its organization to his death. He served for a number of years, from 1831, as Agent of the Home Missionary Society for Illinois, and, in 1838, became the first Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, which he conducted five years. Died at Orange, N. J., April 10, 1870.

BALLARD, Addison, merchant, was born of Quaker parentage in Warren County, Ohio, November, 1822. He located at La Porte, Ind., about 1841, where he learned and pursued the carpenter's trade; in 1849 went to California, remaining two years, when he returned to La Porte; in 1853 removed to Chicago and embarked in the lumber trade, which he prosecuted until 1887, retiring with a competency. Mr. Ballard served several years as one of the Commissioners of Cook County, and, from 1876 to 1882, as Alderman of the City of Chicago, and again in the latter office, 1894-96.

BALTES, Peter Joseph, Roman Catholic Bishop of Alton, was born at Ensheim, Rhenish Bavaria, April 7, 1827; was educated at the colleges of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., and of St. Ignatius, at Chicago, and at Laval University, Montreal, and was ordained a priest in 1853, and consecrated Bishop in 1870. His diocesan administration was successful, but regarded by his priests as somewhat arbitrary. He wrote numerous pastoral letters and brochures for the guidance of clergy and laity. His most important literary work was entitled "Pastoral Instruction," first edition, N. Y., 1875; second edition (revised and enlarged), 1880. Died at Alton, Feb. 15, 1886.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. This road (constituting a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system) is made up of two principal divisions, the first extending across the State from East St. Louis to Belpre, Ohio, and the second (known as the Springfield Division) extending from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The total mileage of the former (or main line) is 537 miles, of which 147½ are in Illinois, and of the latter (wholly within Illinois) 228 miles. The main line (originally known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway) was chartered in Indiana in 1848, in Ohio in 1849, and in Illinois in 1851. It was constructed by two companies, the section from Cincinnati to the Indiana and Illinois State line being known as the Eastern Division, and that in Illinois as the Western Division, the gauge, as originally built, being six feet, but reduced in 1871 to standard. The banking firm of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis and San Francisco, were the principal financial backers of the enterprise. The line was completed and opened for traffic, May 1, 1857. The following year the road became financially embarrassed; the Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1860, while the Western Division was sold under foreclosure, in 1862, and reorganized as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway under act of the Illinois

Legislature passed in February, 1861. The Eastern Division was sold in January, 1867; and, in November of the same year, the two divisions were consolidated under the title of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.—The Springfield Division was the result of the consolidation, in December, 1869, of the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern and the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad—each having been chartered in 1867—the new corporation taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, under which name the road was built and opened in March, 1871. In 1873, it was placed in the hands of receivers; in 1874 was sold under foreclosure, and, on March 1, 1875, passed into the hands of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company. In November, 1876, the road was again placed in the hands of a receiver, but was restored to the Company in 1884.—In November, 1893, the Ohio & Mississippi was consolidated with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which was the successor of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, the reorganized Company taking the name of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company. The total capitalization of the road, as organized in 1898, was \$84,770,531. Several branches of the main line in Indiana and Ohio go to increase the aggregate mileage, but being wholly outside of Illinois are not taken into account in this statement.

BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO RAILROAD, part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, of which only 8.21 out of 265 miles are in Illinois. The principal object of the company's incorporation was to secure entrance for the Baltimore & Ohio into Chicago. The capital stock outstanding exceeds \$1,500,000. The total capital (including stock, funded and floating debt) is \$20,329,166 or \$76,728 per mile. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were \$3,383,016 and the operating expenses \$2,493,452. The income and earnings for the portion of the line in Illinois for the same period were \$209,208 and the expenses \$208,096.

BANGS, Mark, lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Mass., Jan. 9, 1822; spent his boyhood on a farm in Western New York, and, after a year in an institution at Rochester, came to Chicago in 1844, later spending two years in farm work and teaching in Central Illinois. Returning east in 1847, he engaged in teaching for two years at Springfield, Mass., then spent a year in a dry goods store at Lacon, Ill., meanwhile prosecuting his legal studies. In 1851 he began practice, was elected a Judge

of the Circuit Court in 1859; served one session as State Senator (1870-72); in 1873 was appointed Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richmond, deceased, and, in 1875, was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Northern District, remaining in office four years. Judge Bangs was also a member of the first Anti-Nebraska State Convention of Illinois, held at Springfield in 1854; in 1862 presided over the Congressional Convention which nominated Owen Lovejoy for Congress for the first time; was one of the charter members of the "Union League of America," serving as its President, and, in 1868, was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President for the first time. After retiring from the office of District Attorney in 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he is still (1898) engaged in the practice of his profession.

BANKSON, Andrew, pioneer and early legislator, a native of Tennessee, settled on Silver Creek, in St. Clair County, Ill., four miles south of Lebanon, about 1808 or 1810, and subsequently removed to Washington County. He was a Colonel of "Rangers" during the War of 1812, and a Captain in the Black Hawk War of 1832. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate from Washington County, serving four years, and at the session of 1822-23 was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution which had for its object to make Illinois a slave State. He subsequently removed to Iowa Territory, but died, in 1853, while visiting a son-in-law in Wisconsin.

BAPTISTS. The first Baptist minister to settle in Illinois was Elder James Smith, who located at New Design, in 1787. He was followed, about 1796-97, by Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance, who organized the first Baptist church within the limits of the State. Five churches, having four ministers and 111 members, formed an association in 1807. Several causes, among them a difference of views on the slavery question, resulted in the division of the denomination into factions. Of these perhaps the most numerous was the Regular (or Missionary) Baptists, at the head of which was Rev. John M. Peck, a resident of the State from 1822 until his death (1858). By 1835 the sect had grown, until it had some 250 churches, with about 7,500 members. These were under the ecclesiastical care of twenty-two Associations. Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist Indian missionary, preached at Fort Dearborn on Oct. 9, 1825, and, eight years later, Rev. Allen B. Freeman organized the first Baptist society in what was then an infant set-

tlement. By 1890 the number of Associations had grown to forty, with 1010 churches, 891 ministers and 88,884 members. A Baptist Theological Seminary was for some time supported at Morgan Park, but, in 1895, was absorbed by the University of Chicago, becoming the divinity school of that institution. The chief organ of the denomination in Illinois is "The Standard," published at Chicago.

BARBER, Hiram, was born in Warren County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. At 11 years of age he accompanied his family to Wisconsin, of which State he was a resident until 1866. After graduating at the State University of Wisconsin, at Madison, he studied law at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice. After serving one term as District Attorney of his county in Wisconsin (1861-62), and Assistant Attorney-General of the State for 1865-66, in the latter year he came to Chicago and, in 1878, was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the old Second Illinois District. His home is in Chicago, where he holds the position of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

BARDOLPH, a village of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles northeast of Macomb; has a local paper. Population (1880), 409; (1890), 447; (1900), 387.

BARNSBACK, George Frederick Julius, pioneer, was born in Germany, July 25, 1781; came to Philadelphia in 1797, and soon after to Kentucky, where he became an overseer; two or three years later visited his native country, suffering shipwreck en route in the English Channel; returned to Kentucky in 1802, remaining until 1809, when he removed to what is now Madison (then a part of St. Clair) County, Ill.; served in the War of 1812, farmed and raised stock until 1824, when, after a second visit to Germany, he bought a plantation in St. Francois County, Mo. Subsequently becoming disgusted with slavery, he manumitted his slaves and returned to Illinois, locating on a farm near Edwardsville, where he resided until his death in 1869. Mr. Barnsback served as Representative in the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844-46) and, after returning from Springfield, distributed his salary among the poor of Madison County.—**Julius A. (Barnsback)**, his son, was born in St. Francois County, Mo., May 14, 1826; in 1846 became a merchant at Troy, Madison County; was elected Sheriff in 1860; in 1864 entered the service as Captain of a Company in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men); also served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1865).

BARNUM, William H., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1840. When he was but two years old his family removed to St. Clair County, Ill., where he passed his boyhood and youth. His preliminary education was obtained at Belleville, Ill., Ypsilanti, Mich., and at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. After leaving the institution last named at the end of the sophomore year, he taught school at Belleville, still pursuing his classical studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar at Belleville, and soon afterward opened an office at Chester, where, for a time, he held the office of Master in Chancery. He removed to Chicago in 1867, and, in 1879, was elevated to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he resumed private practice.

BARRERE, Granville, was born in Highland County, Ohio. After attending the common schools, he acquired a higher education at Augusta, Ky., and Marietta, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in his native State, but began the practice of law in Fulton County, Ill., in 1856. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected, representing his district from 1873 to 1875, at the conclusion of his term retiring to private life. Died at Canton, Ill., Jan. 13, 1889.

BARRINGTON, a village located on the northern border of Cook County, and partly in Lake, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, 32 miles northwest of Chicago. It has banks, a local paper, and several cheese factories, being in a dairying district. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,162.

BARROWS, John Henry, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847; graduated at Mount Olivet College in 1867, and studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Seminaries. In 1869 he went to Kansas, where he spent two and a half years in missionary and educational work. He then (in 1872) accepted a call to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill., where he remained a year, after which he gave a year to foreign travel, visiting Europe, Egypt and Palestine, during a part of the time supplying the American chapel in Paris. On his return to the United States he spent six years in pastoral work at Lawrence and East Boston, Mass., when (in November, 1881) he assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Barrows achieved a world-wide celebrity by his services as Chairman of the "Parliament of Religions," a branch of the "World's Congress Auxiliary," held during the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he was appointed Professorial Lecturer on Comparative Religions, under lectureships in connection with the University of Chicago endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. One of these, established in Dr. Barrows' name, contemplated a series of lectures in India, to be delivered on alternate years with a similar course at the University. Courses were delivered at the University in 1895-96, and, in order to carry out the purposes of the foreign lectureship, Dr. Barrows found it necessary to resign his pastorate, which he did in the spring of 1896. After spending the summer in Germany, the regular itinerary of the round-the-world tour began at London in the latter part of November, 1896, ending with his return to the United States by way of San Francisco in May, 1897. Dr. Barrows was accompanied by a party of personal friends from Chicago and elsewhere, the tour embracing visits to the principal cities of Southern Europe, Egypt, Palestine, China and Japan, with a somewhat protracted stay in India during the winter of 1896-97. After his return to the United States he lectured at the University of Chicago and in many of the principal cities of the country, on the moral and religious condition of Oriental nations, but, in 1898, was offered the Presidency of Oberlin College, Ohio, which he accepted, entering upon his duties early in 1899.

BARRY, a city in Pike County, founded in 1836, on the Wabash Railroad, 18 miles east of Hannibal, Mo., and 30 miles southeast of Quincy. The surrounding country is agricultural. The city contains flouring mills, porkpacking and poultry establishments, etc. It has two local papers, two banks, three churches and a high school, besides schools of lower grade. Population (1880), 1,392; (1890), 1,354; (1900), 1,643.

BARTLETT, Adolphus Clay, merchant, was born of Revolutionary ancestry at Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., June 22, 1844; was educated in the common schools and at Danville Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, N. Y., and, coming to Chicago in 1863, entered into the employment of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., now Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of which, a few years later, he became a partner, and later Vice-President of the Company. Mr. Bartlett has also been a Trustee of Beloit College, President of the Chicago Home for the Friendless and a Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Metropolitan National Bank, besides being identified with various other business and benevolent associations.

BASCOM, (Rev.) Flavel, D. D., clergyman, was born at Lebanon, Conn., June 8, 1804; spent his boyhood on a farm until 17 years of age, meanwhile attending the common schools; prepared for college under a private tutor, and, in 1824, entered Yale College, graduating in 1828. After a year as Principal of the Academy at New Canaan, Conn., he entered upon the study of theology at Yale, was licensed to preach in 1831 and, for the next two years, served as a tutor in the literary department of the college. Then coming to Illinois (1833), he cast his lot with the "Yale Band," organized at Yale College a few years previous; spent five years in missionary work in Tazewell County and two years in Northern Illinois as Agent of the Home Missionary Society, exploring new settlements, founding churches and introducing missionaries to new fields of labor. In 1839 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until 1849, when he assumed the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church at Galesburg, this relation continuing until 1856. Then, after a year's service as the Agent of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, he accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Princeton, where he remained until 1869, when he took charge of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale. From 1878 he served for a considerable period as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Home Missionary Society; was also prominent in educational work, being one of the founders and, for over twenty-five years, an officer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Trustee of Knox College and one of the founders and a Trustee of Beloit College, Wis., from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1869. Dr. Bascom died at Princeton, Ill., August 8, 1890.

BATAVIA, a city in Kane County, on Fox River and branch lines of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 35 miles west of Chicago; has water power and several prosperous manufacturing establishments employing over 1,000 operatives. The city has fine water-works supplied from an artesian well, electric lighting plant, electric street car lines with interurban connections, two weekly papers, eight churches, two public schools, and private hospital for insane women. Population (1900), 3,871; (1903, est.), 4,400.

BATEMAN, Newton, A. M., LL.D., educator and Editor-in-Chief of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," was born at Fairfield, N. J., July 27, 1832, of mixed English and Scotch an-

cestry; was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1833; in his youth enjoyed only limited educational advantages, but graduated from Illinois College at Jacksonville in 1843, supporting himself during his college course wholly by his own labor. Having contemplated entering the Christian ministry, he spent the following year at Lane Theological Seminary, but was compelled to withdraw on account of failing health, when he gave a year to travel. He then entered upon his life-work as a teacher by engaging as Principal of an English and Classical School in St. Louis, remaining there two years, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo., continuing in that position four years (1847-51). Returning to Jacksonville, Ill., in the latter year, he assumed the principalship of the main public school of that city. Here he remained seven years, during four of them discharging the duties of County Superintendent of Schools for Morgan County. In the fall of 1857 he became Principal of Jacksonville Female Academy, but the following year was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, having been nominated for the office by the Republican State Convention of 1858, which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination for the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he continued in this office fourteen years, serving continuously from 1859 to 1875, except two years (1863-65), as the result of his defeat for re-election in 1862. He was also endorsed for the same office by the State Teachers' Association in 1856, but was not formally nominated by a State Convention. During his incumbency the Illinois common school system was developed and brought to the state of efficiency which it has so well maintained. He also prepared some seven volumes of biennial reports, portions of which have been republished in five different languages of Europe, besides a volume of "Common School Decisions," originally published by authority of the General Assembly, and of which several editions have since been issued. This volume has been recognized by the courts, and is still regarded as authoritative on the subjects to which it relates. In addition to his official duties during a part of this period, for three years he served as editor of "The Illinois Teacher," and was one of a committee of three which prepared the bill adopted by Congress creating the National Bureau of Education. Occupying a room in the old State Capitol at Springfield adjoining that used as an office by Abraham Lincoln during the first candidacy of the latter for the Presidency, in 1860, a

close intimacy sprang up between the two men, which enabled the "School-master," as Mr. Lincoln playfully called the Doctor, to acquire an insight into the character of the future emancipator of a race, enjoyed by few men of that time, and of which he gave evidence by his lectures full of interesting reminiscence and eloquent appreciation of the high character of the "Martyr President." A few months after his retirement from the State Superintendency (1875), Dr. Bateman was offered and accepted the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered his resignation. This, after having been repeatedly urged upon the Board, was finally accepted; but that body immediately, and by unanimous vote, appointed him President *Emeritus* and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, under which he continued to discharge his duties as a special lecturer as his health enabled him to do so. During his incumbency as President of Knox College, he twice received a tender of the Presidency of Iowa State University and the Chancellorship of two other important State institutions. He also served, by appointment of successive Governors between 1877 and 1891, as a member of the State Board of Health, for four years of this period being President of the Board. In February, 1878, Dr. Bateman, unexpectedly and without solicitation on his part, received from President Hayes an appointment as "Assay Commissioner" to examine and test the fineness and weight of United States coins, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, and discharged the duties assigned at the mint in Philadelphia. Never of a very strong physique, which was rather weakened by his privations while a student and his many years of close confinement to mental labor, towards the close of his life Dr. Bateman suffered much from a chest trouble which finally developed into "angina pectoris," or heart disease, from which, as the result of a most painful attack, he died at his home in Galesburg, Oct. 21, 1897. The event produced the most profound sorrow, not only among his associates in the Faculty and among the students of Knox College, but a large number of friends throughout the State, who had known him officially or personally, and had learned to admire his many noble and beautiful traits of character. His funeral, which occurred at Galesburg on Oct. 25, called out an immense concourse of sorrowing friends. Almost the last labors performed by Dr. Bateman were in the revision of matter for this volume, in which he manifested

the deepest interest from the time of his assumption of the duties of its Editor-in-Chief. At the time of his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work in this field was practically complete. Dr. Bateman had been twice married, first in 1850 to Miss Sarah Dayton of Jacksonville, who died in 1857, and a second time in October, 1859, to Miss Annie N. Tyler, of Massachusetts (but for some time a teacher in Jacksonville Female Academy), who died, May 28, 1878.—**Clifford Rush** (Bateman), a son of Dr. Bateman by his first marriage, was born at Jacksonville, March 7, 1854, graduated at Amherst College and later from the law department of Columbia College, New York, afterwards prosecuting his studies at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, finally becoming Professor of Administrative Law and Government in Columbia College—a position especially created for him. He had filled this position a little over one year when his career—which was one of great promise—was cut short by death, Feb. 6, 1883. Three daughters of Dr. Bateman survive—all the wives of clergymen.—P. S.

BATES, Clara Doty, author, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, 1838; published her first book in 1868; the next year married Morgan Bates, a Chicago publisher; wrote much for juvenile periodicals, besides stories and poems, some of the most popular among the latter being "Blind Jakey" (1868) and "Æsop's Fables" in verse (1873). She was the collector of a model library for children, for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Died in Chicago, Oct. 14, 1895.

BATES, Erastus Newton, soldier and State Treasurer, was born at Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 29, 1828, being descended from Pilgrims of the Mayflower. When 8 years of age he was brought by his father to Ohio, where the latter soon afterward died. For several years he lived with an uncle, preparing himself for college and earning money by teaching and manual labor. He graduated from Williams College, Mass., in 1853, and commenced the study of law in New York City, but later removed to Minnesota, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1856 and was elected to the State Senate in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Centralia, Ill., and commenced practice there in August, 1863; was commissioned Major of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers, being successively promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. For fifteen months he was a prisoner of war, escaping from Libby Prison only to be recaptured and later exposed to the fire of the Union batteries at Mor-

ris Island, Charleston harbor. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1868, State Treasurer, being re-elected to the latter office under the new Constitution of 1870, and serving until January, 1873. Died at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1898, and was buried at Springfield.

BATES, George C., lawyer and politician, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and removed to Michigan in 1834; in 1849 was appointed United States District Attorney for that State, but removed to California in 1850, where he became a member of the celebrated "Vigilance Committee" at San Francisco, and, in 1856, delivered the first Republican speech there. From 1861 to 1871, he practiced law in Chicago; the latter year was appointed District Attorney for Utah, serving two years, in 1878 removing to Denver, Colo., where he died, Feb. 11, 1886. Mr. Bates was an orator of much reputation, and was selected to express the thanks of the citizens of Chicago to Gen. B. J. Sweet, commandant of Camp Douglas, after the detection and defeat of the Camp Douglas conspiracy in November, 1864—a duty which he performed in an address of great eloquence. At an early day he married the widow of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, for a number of years previous to 1830 Indian Agent at Chicago, his wife being a daughter of John Kinzie, the first white settler of Chicago.

BATH, a village of Mason County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway, 8 miles south of Havana. Population (1880), 439; (1890), 384; (1900), 330.

BAYLIS, a corporate village of Pike County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southeast of Quincy; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 368; (1900), 340.

BAYLISS, Alfred, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born about 1846, served as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry the last two years of the Civil War, and graduated from Hillsdale College (Mich.), in 1870, supporting himself during his college course by work upon a farm and teaching. After serving three years as County Superintendent of Schools in La Grange County, Ind., in 1874 he came to Illinois and entered upon the vocation of a teacher in the northern part of the State. He served for some time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Sterling, afterwards becoming Principal of the Township High School at Streator, where he was, in 1898, when he received the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to which he was elected in November follow-

ing by a plurality over his Democratic opponent of nearly 70,000 votes.

BEARD, Thomas, pioneer and founder of the city of Beardstown, Ill., was born in Granville, Washington County, N. Y., in 1795, taken to Northeastern Ohio in 1800, and, in 1818, removed to Illinois, living for a time about Edwardsville and Alton. In 1820 he went to the locality of the present city of Beardstown, and later established there the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827, in conjunction with Enoch March of Morgan County, he entered the land on which Beardstown was platted in 1829. Died, at Beardstown, in November, 1849.

BEARDSTOWN, a city in Cass County, on the Illinois River, being the intersecting point for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways, and the northwestern terminus of the former. It is 111 miles north of St. Louis and 90 miles south of Peoria. Thomas Beard, for whom the town was named, settled here about 1820 and soon afterwards established the first ferry across the Illinois River. In 1827 the land was patented by Beard and Enoch March, and the town platted, and, during the Black Hawk War of 1832, it became a principal base of supplies for the Illinois volunteers. The city has six churches and three schools (including a high school), two banks and two daily newspapers. Several branches of manufacturing are carried on here—flouring and saw mills, cooperage works, an axe-handle factory, two button factories, two stave factories, one shoe factory, large machine shops, and others of less importance. The river is spanned here by a fine railroad bridge, costing some \$300,000. Population (1890), 4,226; (1900), 4,827.

BEAUBIEN, Jean Baptiste, the second permanent settler on the site of Chicago, was born at Detroit in 1780, became clerk of a fur-trader on Grand River, married an Ottawa woman for his first wife, and, in 1800, had a trading-post at Milwaukee, which he maintained until 1818. He visited Chicago as early as 1804, bought a cabin there soon after the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, married the daughter of Francis La Framboise, a French trader, and, in 1818, became agent of the American Fur Company, having charge of trading posts at Mackinaw and elsewhere. After 1823 he occupied the building known as "the factory," just outside of Fort Dearborn, which had belonged to the Government, but removed to a farm on the Des Plaines in 1840. Out of the ownership of this building grew his claim to the right, in 1835, to enter seventy-five

acres of land belonging to the Fort Dearborn reservation. The claim was allowed by the Land Office officials and sustained by the State courts, but disallowed by the Supreme Court of the United States after long litigation. An attempt was made to revive this claim in Congress in 1878, but it was reported upon adversely by a Senate Committee of which the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard was chairman. Mr. Beaubien was evidently a man of no little prominence in his day. He led a company of Chicago citizens to the Black Hawk War in 1832, was appointed by the Governor the first Colonel of Militia for Cook County, and, in 1850, was commissioned Brigadier-General. In 1858 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and died there, Jan. 5, 1863.—**Mark** (Beaubien), a younger brother of Gen. Beaubien, was born in Detroit in 1800, came to Chicago in 1826, and bought a log house of James Kinzie, in which he kept a hotel for some time. Later, he erected the first frame building in Chicago, which was known as the "Sauganash," and in which he kept a hotel until 1834. He also engaged in merchandising, but was not successful, ran the first ferry across the South Branch of the Chicago River, and served for many years as lighthouse keeper at Chicago. About 1834 the Indians transferred to him a reservation of 640 acres of land on the Calumet, for which, some forty years afterwards, he received a patent which had been signed by Martin Van Buren—he having previously been ignorant of its existence. He was married twice and had a family of twenty-two children. Died, at Kankakee, Ill., April 16, 1881.—**Madore B.** (Beaubien), the second son of General Beaubien by his Indian wife, was born on Grand River in Michigan, July 15, 1809, joined his father in Chicago, was educated in a Baptist Mission School where Niles, Mich., now stands; was licensed as a merchant in Chicago in 1831, but failed as a business man; served as Second Lieutenant of the Naperville Company in the Black Hawk War, and later was First Lieutenant of a Chicago Company. His first wife was a white woman, from whom he separated, afterwards marrying an Indian woman. He left Illinois with the Pottawatomies in 1840, resided at Council Bluffs and, later, in Kansas, being for many years the official interpreter of the tribe and, for some time, one of six Commissioners employed by the Indians to look after their affairs with the United States Government.—**Alexander** (Beaubien), son of General Beaubien by his white wife, was born in one of the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, Jan. 28,

1822. In 1840 he accompanied his father to his farm on the Des Plaines, but returned to Chicago in 1862, and for years past has been employed on the Chicago police force.

BEBB, William, Governor of Ohio, was born in Hamilton County in that State in 1802; taught school at North Bend, the home of William Henry Harrison, studied law and practiced at Hamilton; served as Governor of Ohio, 1846-48; later led a Welsh colony to Tennessee, but left at the outbreak of the Civil War, removing to Winnebago County, Ill., where he had purchased a large body of land. He was a man of uncompromising loyalty and high principle; served as Examiner of Pensions by appointment of President Lincoln and, in 1868, took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in Grant's first election to the Presidency. Died at Rockford, Oct. 23, 1873. A daughter of Governor Bebb married Hon. John P. Reynolds, for many years the Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and, during the World's Columbian Exposition, Director-in-Chief of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners.

BECKER, Charles St. N., ex-State Treasurer, was born in Germany, June 14, 1840, and brought to this country by his parents at the age of 11 years, the family settling in St. Clair County, Ill. Early in the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri regiment, and, at the battle of Pea Ridge, was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of St. Clair County, and, from 1872 to 1880, he served as clerk of the St. Clair Circuit Court. He also served several terms as a City Councilman of Belleville. In 1888 he was elected State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, serving from Jan. 14, 1889, to Jan. 12, 1891.

BECKWITH, Corydon, lawyer and jurist, was born in Vermont in 1823, and educated at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He read law and was admitted to the bar in St. Albans, Vt., where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, and, in January, 1864, was appointed by Governor Yates a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the five remaining months of the unexpired term of Judge Caton, who had resigned. On retiring from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, August 18, 1890.

BECKWITH, Hiram Williams, lawyer and author, was born at Danville, Ill., March 5, 1833. Mr. Beckwith's father, Dan W. Beckwith, a pioneer settler of Eastern Illinois and one of the founders of the city of Danville, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born about 1789,

his mother being, in her girlhood, Hannah York, one of the survivors of the famous Wyoming massacre of 1778. In 1817, the senior Beckwith, in company with his brother George, descended the Ohio River, afterwards ascending the Wabash to where Terre Haute now stands, but finally locating in what is now a part of Edgar County, Ill. A year later he removed to the vicinity of the present site of the city of Danville. Having been employed for a time in a surveyor's corps, he finally became a surveyor himself, and, on the organization of Vermilion County, served for a time as County Surveyor by appointment of the Governor, and was also employed by the General Government in surveying lands in the eastern part of the State, some of the Indian reservations in that section of the State being set off by him. In connection with Guy W. Smith, then Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., he donated the ground on which the county-seat of Vermilion County was located, and it took the name of Danville from his first name—"Dan." In 1830 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature for the District composed of Clark, Edgar, and Vermilion Counties, then including all that section of the State between Crawford County and the Kankakee River. He died in 1835. **Hiram**, the subject of this sketch, thus left fatherless at less than three years of age, received only such education as was afforded in the common schools of that period. Nevertheless, he began the study of law in the Danville office of Lincoln & Lamon, and was admitted to practice in 1854, about the time of reaching his majority. He continued in their office and, on the removal of Lamon to Bloomington in 1859, he succeeded to the business of the firm at Danville. Mr. Lamon—who, on Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency in 1861, became Marshal of the District of Columbia—was distantly related to Mr. Beckwith by a second marriage of the mother of the latter. While engaged in the practice of his profession, Mr. Beckwith has been over thirty years a zealous collector of records and other material bearing upon the early history of Illinois and the Northwest, and is probably now the owner of one of the most complete and valuable collections of Americana in Illinois. He is also the author of several monographs on historic themes, including "The Winnebago War," "The Illinois and Indiana Indians," and "Historic Notes of the Northwest," published in the "Fergus Series," besides having edited an edition of "Reynolds' History of Illinois" (published by the

same firm), which he has enriched by the addition of valuable notes. During 1895-96 he contributed a series of valuable articles to "The Chicago Tribune" on various features of early Illinois and Northwest history. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Fifer a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, serving until the expiration of his term in 1894, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Tanner in 1897, in each case being chosen President of the Board.

BEECHER, Charles A., attorney and railway solicitor, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 27, 1829, but, in 1836, removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, where he lived upon a farm until he reached the age of 18 years. Having taken a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Fairfield, Wayne County, and began the study of law in the office of his brother, Edwin Beecher, being admitted to practice in 1855. In 1867 he united with others in the organization of the Illinois Southeastern Railroad projected from Shawneetown to Edgewood on the Illinois Central in Effingham County. This enterprise was consolidated, a year or two later, with the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern, taking the name of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, under which name it was constructed and opened for traffic in 1871. (This line—which Mr. Beecher served for some time as Vice-President—now constitutes the Beardstown & Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.) The Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Company having fallen into financial difficulty in 1873, Mr. Beecher was appointed receiver of the road, and, for a time, had control of its operation as agent for the bondholders. In 1875 the line was conveyed to the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio), when Mr. Beecher became General Counsel of the controlling corporation, so remaining until 1888. Since that date he has been one of the assistant counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio system. His present home is in Cincinnati, although for over a quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with one of the most important railway enterprises in Southern Illinois. In politics Mr. Beecher has always been a Republican, and was one of the few in Wayne County who voted for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln in 1860. He was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1860 for a period of ten or twelve years.

BEECHER, Edward, D. D., clergyman and educator, was born at East Hampton, L. I., August 27, 1803—the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and the elder brother of Henry Ward; graduated at Yale College in 1822, taught for over a year at Hartford, Conn., studied theology, and after a year's service as tutor in Yale College, in 1826 was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became President of Illinois College at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844, when he resigned and returned to Boston, serving as pastor of the Salem Street Church in that city until 1856, also acting as senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for four years. In 1856 he returned to Illinois as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Galesburg, continuing until 1871, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he resided without pastoral charge, except 1885-89, when he was pastor of the Parkville Congregational Church. While President of Illinois College, that institution was exposed to much hostile criticism on account of his outspoken opposition to slavery, as shown by his participation in founding the first Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society and his eloquent denunciation of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. Next to his brother Henry Ward, he was probably the most powerful orator belonging to that gifted family, and, in connection with his able associates in the faculty of the Illinois College, assisted to give that institution a wide reputation as a nursery of independent thought. Up to a short time before his death, he was a prolific writer, his productions (besides editorials, reviews and contributions on a variety of subjects) including nine or ten volumes, of which the most important are: "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to the People of Illinois" (1837); "A Plea for Illinois College"; "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "The Concord of Ages" (1853); "The Conflict of Ages" (1854); "Papal Conspiracy Exposed" (1854), besides a number of others invariably on religious or anti-slavery topics. Died in Brooklyn, July 28, 1895.

BEECHER, William H., clergyman — oldest son of Rev. Lyman Beecher and brother of Edward and Henry Ward—was born at East Hampton, N. Y., educated at home and at Andover, became a Congregationalist clergyman, occupying pulpits at Newport, R. I., Batavia, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio; came to Chicago in his later years, dying at the home of his daughters in that city, June 23, 1889.

BEGGS, (Rev.) Stephen R., pioneer Methodist

Episcopal preacher, was born in Buckingham County, Va., March 30, 1801. His father, who was opposed to slavery, moved to Kentucky in 1805, but remained there only two years, when he removed to Clark County, Ind. The son enjoyed but poor educational advantages here, obtaining his education chiefly by his own efforts in what he called "Brush College." At the age of 21 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the next ten years traveling different circuits in Indiana. In 1831 he was appointed to Chicago, but the Black Hawk War coming on immediately thereafter, he retired to Plainfield. Later he traveled various circuits in Illinois, until 1868, when he was superannuated, occupying his time thereafter in writing reminiscences of his early history. A volume of this character published by him, was entitled "Pages from the Early History of the West and Northwest." He died at Plainfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, in the 95th year of his age.

BEIDLER, Henry, early settler, was born of German extraction in Bucks County, Pa., Nov. 27, 1812; came to Illinois in 1843, settling first at Springfield, where he carried on the grocery business for five years, then removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade in connection with a brother, afterwards carrying on a large lumber manufacturing business at Muskegon, Mich., which proved very profitable. In 1871 Mr. Beidler retired from the lumber trade, investing largely in west side real estate in the city of Chicago, which appreciated rapidly in value, making him one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Chicago. Died, March 16, 1893.—**Jacob (Beidler)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815; came west in 1842, first began working as a carpenter, but later engaged in the grocery business with his brother at Springfield, Ill.; in 1844 removed to Chicago, where he was joined by his brother four years later, when they engaged largely in the lumber trade. Mr. Beidler retired from business in 1891, devoting his attention to large real estate investments. He was a liberal contributor to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. Died in Chicago, March 15, 1898.

BELFIELD, Henry Holmes, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1837; was educated at an Iowa College, and for a time was tutor in the same; during the War of the Rebellion served in the army of the Cumberland, first as Lieutenant and afterwards as Adjutant of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, still later being upon the staff of Gen. E. M. McCook, and taking part in the

Atlanta and Nashville campaigns. While a prisoner in the hands of the rebels he was placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston. Coming to Chicago in 1866, he served as Principal in various public schools, including the North Division High School. He was one of the earliest advocates of manual training, and, on the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School in 1884, was appointed its Director—a position which he has continued to occupy. During 1891-92 he made a trip to Europe by appointment of the Government, to investigate the school systems in European countries.

BELKNAP, Hugh Reid, ex-Member of Congress, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1860, being the son of W. W. Belknap, for some time Secretary of War under President Grant. After attending the public schools of his native city, he took a course at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, when he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained twelve years in various departments, finally becoming Chief Clerk of the General Manager. In 1892 he retired from this position to become Superintendent of the South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He never held any political position until nominated (1894) as a Republican for the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the strongly Democratic Third District of Chicago. Although the returns showed a plurality of thirty-one votes for his Democratic opponent (Lawrence McGann), a recount proved him elected, when, Mr. McGann having voluntarily withdrawn, Mr. Belknap was unanimously awarded the seat. In 1896 he was re-elected from a District usually strongly Democratic, receiving a plurality of 590 votes, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent in 1898, retiring from Congress, March 3, 1899, when he received an appointment as Paymaster in the Army from President McKinley, with the rank of Major.

BELL, Robert, lawyer, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1829, educated at Mount Carmel and Indiana State University at Bloomington, graduating from the law department of the latter in 1855; while yet in his minority edited "The Mount Carmel Register," during 1851-52 becoming joint owner and editor of the same with his brother, Victor D. Bell. After graduation he opened an office at Fairfield, Wayne County, but, in 1857, returned to Mount Carmel and from 1864 was the partner of Judge E. B. Green, until the appointment of the latter Chief Justice of Oklahoma by President Harrison in 1890. In 1869 Mr. Bell was appointed County

Judge of Lawrence County, being elected to the same office in 1894. He was also President of the Illinois Southern Railroad Company until it was merged into the Cairo & Vincennes Road in 1867; later became President of the St. Louis & Mt. Carmel Railroad, now a part of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis line, and secured the construction of the division from Princeton, Ind., to Albion, Ill. In 1876 he visited California as Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate alleged frauds in the Revenue Districts on the Pacific Coast; in 1878 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the strong Democratic Nineteenth District; was appointed, the same year, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State-at-large, and, in 1881, officiated by appointment of President Garfield, as Commissioner to examine a section of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico. Judge Bell is a gifted stump-speaker and is known in the southeastern part of the State as the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Wabash."

BELLEVILLE, the county-seat of St. Clair County, a city and railroad center, 14 miles south of east from St. Louis. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been selected as the county-seat in 1814 and platted in 1815. It lies in the center of a rich agricultural and coal-bearing district and contains numerous factories of various descriptions, including flouring mills, a nail mill, glass works and shoe factories. It has five newspaper establishments, two being German, which issue daily editions. Its commercial and educational facilities are exceptionally good. Its population is largely of German descent. Population (1890), 15,361; (1900), 17,484.

BELLEVILLE, CENTRALIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & CARONDELET RAILROAD, a short line of road extending from Belleville to East Carondelet, Ill., 17.3 miles. It was chartered Feb. 20, 1881, and leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, June 1, 1883. The annual rental is \$30,000, a sum equivalent to the interest on the bonded debt. The capital stock (1895) is \$500,000 and the bonded debt \$485,000. In addition to these sums the floating debt swells the entire capitalization to \$995,054 or \$57,-317 per mile.

BELLEVILLE & ELDORADO RAILROAD, a road 50.4 miles in length running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill. It was chartered Feb. 22, 1861, and completed Oct. 31, 1871. On July 1,

1880, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 486 years, and has since been operated by that corporation in connection with its Belleville branch, from East St. Louis to Belleville. At Eldorado the road intersects the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad and the Shawneetown branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, operated by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. Its capital stock (1895) is \$1,000,000 and its bonded debt \$550,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLEVILLE & ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

BELLEVILLE & SOUTHERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD, a road (laid with steel rails) running from Belleville to Duquoin, Ill., 56.4 miles in length. It was chartered Feb. 15, 1857, and completed Dec. 15, 1873. At Duquoin it connects with the Illinois Central and forms a short line between St. Louis and Cairo. Oct. 1, 1866, it was leased to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company for 999 years. The capital stock is \$1,692,000 and the bonded debt \$1,000,000. The corporate office is at Belleville.

BELLMONT, a village of Wabash County, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles west of Mount Carmel. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 487; (1900), 624.

BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO, THE, a corporation chartered, Nov. 22, 1882, and the lessee of the Belt Division of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad (which see). Its total trackage (all of standard gauge and laid with 66-pound steel rails) is 93.26 miles, distributed as follows: Auburn Junction to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Junction, 15.9 miles; branches from Pullman Junction to Irondale, Ill., etc., 5.41 miles; second track, 14.1 miles; sidings, 57.85 miles. The cost of construction has been \$524,549; capital stock, \$1,200,000. It has no funded debt. The earnings for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$556,847, the operating expenses \$378,012, and the taxes \$51,009.

BELVIDERE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Boone County, situated on the Kishwaukee River, and on two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 78 miles west-northwest of Chicago and 14 miles east of Rockford; is connected with the latter city by electric railroad. The city has twelve churches, five graded schools, and three banks (two national). Two daily and two semi-weekly papers are published here. Belvidere also has very considerable manufacturing interests, including manufactories of sewing machines, bicycles, automobiles, besides a large

milk-condensing factory and two creameries. Population (1890), 3,867; (1900), 6,937.

BEMENT, a village in Piatt County, at intersection of main line and Chicago Division of Wabash Railroad, 20 miles east of Decatur and 166 miles south-southwest of Chicago; in agricultural and stock-raising district; has three grain elevators, broom factory, water-works, electric-light plant, four churches, two banks and weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 1,129; (1900), 1,484.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, lawyer, born at Chatham Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., June 29, 1833; was educated at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; spent one year in the law department of Harvard, another as tutor at Amherst and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where, on an examination certificate furnished by Abraham Lincoln, he was licensed to practice. The first public office held by Mr. Benjamin was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, in which he took a prominent part in shaping the provisions of the new Constitution relating to corporations. In 1873 he was chosen County Judge of McLean County, by repeated re-elections holding the position until 1886, when he resumed private practice. For more than twenty years he has been connected with the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, a part of the time being Dean of the Faculty; is also the author of several volumes of legal text-books.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE, an Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, incorporated by special charter and opened in the autumn of 1868. Its first sessions were held in two large rooms; its faculty consisted of seven professors, and there were thirty matriculates. More commodious quarters were secured the following year, and a still better home after the fire of 1871, in which all the college property was destroyed. Another change of location was made in 1874. In 1890 the property then owned was sold and a new college building, in connection with a hospital, erected in a more quiet quarter of the city. A free dispensary is conducted by the college. The teaching faculty (1896) consists of nineteen professors, with four assistants and demonstrators. Women are admitted as pupils on equal terms with men.

BENT, Charles, journalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 8, 1844, but removed with his family, in 1856, to Morrison, Whiteside County, where, two years later, he became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel." In June, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier

in the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois (100-days' regiment) and, on the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1866, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Then resuming his vocation as a printer, in July, 1867, he purchased the office of "The Whiteside Sentinel," in which he learned his trade, and has since been the editor of that paper, except during 1877-79 while engaged in writing a "History of Whiteside County." He is a charter member of the local Grand Army Post and served on the staff of the Department Commander; was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue during 1870-73, and, in 1878, was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for Whiteside and Carroll Counties, serving four years. Other positions held by him include the office of City Alderman, member of the State Board of Canal Commissioners (1883-85) and Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary (1889-93). He has also been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served as its Chairman 1886-88.

BENTON, county-seat of Franklin County, on Ill. Cent. and Chi. & E. Ill. Railroads; has electric-light plant, water-works, saddle and harness factory, two banks, two flouring mills, shale brick and tile works (projected), four churches and three weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 939; (1900), 1,341.

BERDAN, James, lawyer and County Judge, was born in New York City, July 4, 1805, and educated at Columbia and Yale Colleges, graduating from the latter in the class of 1824. His father, James Berdan, Sr., came west in the fall of 1819 as one of the agents of a New York Emigration Society, and, in January, 1820, visited the vicinity of the present site of Jacksonville, Ill., but died soon after his return, in part from exposure incurred during his long and arduous winter journey. Thirteen years later (1832) his son, the subject of this sketch, came to the same region, and Jacksonville became his home for the remainder of his life. Mr. Berdan was a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of high principle and sound culture, with pure literary and social tastes. Although possessing unusual capabilities, his refinement of character and dislike of ostentation made him seek rather the association and esteem of friends than public office. In 1849 he was elected County Judge of Morgan County, serving by a second election until 1857. Later he was Secretary for several years of the Tonica & Petersburg Railroad (at that time in course of construction), serving until it was merged into the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad,

now constituting a part of the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; also served for many years as a Trustee of Illinois College. In the latter years of his life he was, for a considerable period, the law partner of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Richard Yates. Judge Berdan was the ardent political friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, as well as an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of the poet Longfellow, besides being the correspondent, during a long period of his life, of a number of other prominent literary men. Pierre Irving, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, was his brother-in-law through the marriage of a favorite sister. Judge Berdan died at Jacksonville, August 24, 1884.

BERGEN, (Rev.) John G., pioneer clergyman, was born at Hightstown, N. J., Nov. 27, 1790; studied theology, and, after two years' service as tutor at Princeton and sixteen years as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Madison, N. J., in 1828 came to Springfield, Ill., and assisted in the erection of the first Protestant church in the central part of the State, of which he remained pastor until 1848. Died, at Springfield, Jan. 17, 1872.

BERGGREN, Augustus W., legislator, born in Sweden, August 17, 1840; came to the United States at 16 years of age and located at Oneida, Knox County, Ill., afterwards removing to Galesburg; held various offices, including that of Sheriff of Knox County (1873-81), State Senator (1881-89)—serving as President *pro tem.* of the Senate 1887-89, and was Warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, 1888-91. He was for many years the very able and efficient President of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois, and is now its Treasurer.

BERGIER, (Rev.) J., a secular priest, born in France, and an early missionary in Illinois. He labored among the Tamaroas, being in charge of the mission at Cahokia from 1700 to his death in 1710.

BERRY, Orville F., lawyer and legislator, was born in McDonough County, Ill., Feb. 16, 1852; early left an orphan and, after working for some time on a farm, removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1877; in 1883 was elected Mayor of Carthage and twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate in 1888 and '92, and, in 1891, took a prominent part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education clause in the common school law. Mr. Berry presided over the Republican State Convention of 1896, the same year was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate,

but the certificate was awarded to his Democratic competitor, who was declared elected by 164 plurality. On a contest before the Senate at the first session of the Fortieth General Assembly, the seat was awarded to Mr. Berry on the ground of illegality in the rulings of the Secretary of State affecting the vote of his opponent.

BERRY, (Col.) William W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 22, 1834, and educated at Oxford, Ohio. His home being then in Covington, he studied law in Cincinnati, and, at the age of 23, began practice at Louisville, Ky., being married two years later to Miss Georgie Hewitt of Frankfort. Early in 1861 he entered the Civil War on the Union side as Major of the Louisville Legion, and subsequently served in the Army of the Cumberland, marching to the sea with Sherman and, during the period of his service, receiving four wounds. After the close of the war he was offered the position of Governor of one of the Territories, but, determining not to go further west than Illinois, declined. For three years he was located and in practice at Winchester, Ill., but removed to Quincy in 1874, where he afterwards resided. He always took a warm interest in politics and, in local affairs, was a leader of his party. He was an organizer of the G. A. R. Post at Quincy and its first Commander, and, in 1884-85, served as Commander of the State Department of the G. A. R. He organized a Young Men's Republican Club, as he believed that the young minds should take an active part in politics. He was one of the committee of seven appointed by the Governor to locate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Illinois, and, after spending six months inspecting various sites offered, the institution was finally located at Quincy; was also Trustee of Knox College, at Galesburg, for several years. He was frequently urged by his party friends to run for public office, but it was so much against his nature to ask for even one vote, that he would not consent. He died at his home in Quincy, much regretted, May 6, 1895.

BESTOR, George C., legislator, born in Washington City, April 11, 1811; was assistant document clerk in the House of Representatives eight years; came to Illinois in 1835 and engaged in real-estate business at Peoria; was twice appointed Postmaster of that city (1842 and 1861) and three times elected Mayor; served as financial agent of the Peoria & Oquawka (now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1852; a State

Senator (1858-62), and an ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln. Died, in Washington, May 14, 1872, while prosecuting a claim against the Government for the construction of gunboats during the war.

BETHALTO, a village of Madison County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 25 miles north of St. Louis. Population (1880), 628; (1890), 879; (1900), 477.

BETHANY, a village of Moultrie County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railroad, 18 miles southeast of Decatur; in farming district; has one newspaper and four churches. Pop., mostly American born, (1890), 688; (1900), 873; (1903, est.), 900.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, an institution for young ladies at Springfield, Ill., founded in 1868 by Mrs. Mary McKee Homes, who conducted it for some twenty years, until her death. Its report for 1898 shows a faculty of ten instructors and 125 pupils. Its property is valued at \$23,500. Its course of instruction embraces the preparatory and classical branches, together with music, oratory and fine arts.

BEVERIDGE, James H., State Treasurer, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828; served as State Treasurer, 1865-67, later acted as Secretary of the Commission which built the State Capitol. His later years were spent in superintending a large dairy farm near Sandwich, De Kalb County, where he died in January, 1896.

BEVERIDGE, John L., ex-Governor, was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 6, 1824; came to Illinois, 1842, and, after spending some two years in Granville Academy and Rock River Seminary, went to Tennessee, where he engaged in teaching while studying law. Having been admitted to the bar, he returned to Illinois in 1851, first locating at Sycamore, but three years later established himself in Chicago. During the first year of the war he assisted to raise the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned first as Captain and still later Major; two years later became Colonel of the Seventeenth Cavalry, which he commanded to the close of the war, being mustered out, February, 1866, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he held the office of Sheriff of Cook County four years; in 1870 was elected to the State Senate, and, in the following year, Congressman-at-large to succeed General Logan, elected to the United States Senate; resigned this office in January, 1873, having been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and a few weeks later succeeded to the governorship by the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. In 1881 he was appointed.

by President Arthur, Assistant United States Treasurer for Chicago, serving until after Cleveland's first election. His present home (1898), is near Los Angeles, Cal.

BIENVILLE, Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de, was born at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 23, 1680, and was the French Governor of Louisiana at the time the Illinois country was included in that province. He had several brothers, a number of whom played important parts in the early history of the province. Bienville first visited Louisiana, in company with his brother Iberville, in 1698, their object being to establish a French colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. The first settlement was made at Biloxi, Dec. 6, 1699, and Sanvolle, another brother, was placed in charge. The latter was afterward made Governor of Louisiana, and, at his death (1701), he was succeeded by Bienville, who transferred the seat of government to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by his brother Chateaugay, who brought seventeen settlers from Canada. Soon afterwards Iberville died, and Bienville was recalled to France in 1707, but was reinstated the following year. Finding the Indians worthless as tillers of the soil, he seriously suggested to the home government the expediency of trading off the copper-colored aborigines for negroes from the West Indies, three Indians to be reckoned as equivalent to two blacks. In 1713 Cadillac was sent out as Governor, Bienville being made Lieutenant-Governor. The two quarreled. Cadillac was superseded by Epinay in 1717, and, in 1718, Law's first expedition arrived (see *Company of the West*), and brought a Governor's commission for Bienville. The latter soon after founded New Orleans, which became the seat of government for the province (which then included Illinois), in 1723. In January, 1724, he was again summoned to France to answer charges; was removed in disgrace in 1726, but reinstated in 1733 and given the rank of Lieutenant-General. Failing in various expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, he was again superseded in 1743, returning to France, where he died in 1768.

BIGGS, William, pioneer, Judge and legislator, was born in Maryland in 1753, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer under Colonel George Rogers Clark in the expedition for the capture of Illinois from the British in 1778. He settled in Bellefontaine (now Monroe County) soon after the close of the war. He was Sheriff of St. Clair County for many years, and later Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also represented his

county in the Territorial Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois. Died, in St. Clair County, in 1827.

BIGGSVILLE, a village of Henderson County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Burlington; has a bank and two newspapers; considerable grain and livestock are shipped here. Population (1880), 358; (1890), 487; (1900), 417.

BIG MUDDY RIVER, a stream formed by the union of two branches which rise in Jefferson County. It runs south and southwest through Franklin and Jackson Counties, and enters the Mississippi about five miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, capitalist, was born in New Hampshire, April 19, 1814, educated in the common schools of his native State and Vermont, and, at the age of 22, became Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt.. Later he was proprietor for a time of the mail stage-coach line between Concord, N. H., and Boston, but, having sold out, invested his means in the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and became identified with the business interests of Chicago. In the '50's he became associated with Cornelius K. Garrison in the People's Gas Company of Chicago, of which he served as President from 1859 to 1888. In 1890 Mr. Billings became extensively interested in the street railway enterprises of Mr. C. B. Holmes, resulting in his becoming the proprietor of the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., valued, in 1897, at \$3,000,000. In early life he had been associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the operation of the Hudson River steamboat lines of the latter. In addition to his other business enterprises, he was principal owner and, during the last twenty-five years of his life, President of the Home National and Home Savings Banks of Chicago. Died, Feb. 7, 1897, leaving an estate valued at several millions of dollars.

BILLINGS, Henry W., was born at Conway, Mass., July 11, 1814, graduated at Amherst College at twenty years of age, and began the study of law with Judge Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to the bar two years later and practiced there some two years longer. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., later resided for a time at Waterloo and Cairo, Ill., but, in 1845, settled at Alton; was elected Mayor of that city in 1851, and the first Judge of the newly organized City Court, in 1859, serving in this position six years. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate from Madison County to the State Constitutional Convention of

1869-70, but died before the expiration of the session, on April 19, 1870.

BIRKBECK, Morris, early colonist, was born in England about 1762 or 1763, emigrated to America in 1817, and settled in Edwards County, Ill. He purchased a large tract of land and induced a large colony of English artisans, laborers and farmers to settle upon the same, founding the town of New Albion. He was an active, uncompromising opponent of slavery, and was an important factor in defeating the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles in October, 1824, but resigned at the end of three months, a hostile Legislature having refused to confirm him. A strong writer and a frequent contributor to the press, his letters and published works attracted attention both in this country and in Europe. Principal among the latter were: "Notes on a Journey Through France" (1815); "Notes on a Journey Through America" (1818), and "Letters from Illinois" (1818). Died from drowning in 1825, aged about 63 years. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

BISSELL, William H., first Republican Governor of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, N. Y., on April 25, 1811, graduated in medicine at Philadelphia in 1835, and, after practicing a short time in Steuben County, N. Y., removed to Monroe County, Ill. In 1840 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly, where he soon attained high rank as a debater. He studied law and practiced in Belleville, St. Clair County, becoming Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1844. He served as Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War, and achieved distinction at Buena Vista. He represented Illinois in Congress from 1849 to 1855, being first elected as an Independent Democrat. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, he left the Democratic party and, in 1856, was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. While in Congress he was challenged by Jefferson Davis after an interchange of heated words respecting the relative courage of Northern and Southern soldiers, spoken in debate. Bissell accepted the challenge, naming muskets at thirty paces. Mr. Davis's friends objected, and the duel never occurred. Died in office, at Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1860.

BLACK, John Charles, lawyer and soldier, born at Lexington, Miss., Jan. 29, 1839, at eight years of age came with his widowed mother to Illinois; while a student at Wabash College, Ind., in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, serving gallantly and with distinction until Aug. 15,

1865, when, as Colonel of the 37th Ill. Vol. Inf., he retired with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General; was admitted to the bar in 1857, and after practicing at Danville, Champaign and Urbana, in 1885 was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, serving until 1889, when he removed to Chicago; served as Congressman-at-large (1893-95), and U. S. District Attorney (1895-99); Commander of the Loyal Legion and of the G. A. R. (Department of Illinois); was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army at the Grand Encampment, 1903. Gen. Black received the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater and that of LL.D. from Knox College; in January, 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and chosen its President.

BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, located at Carlinville, Macoupin County. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who, having induced friends in the East to unite with him in the purchase of Illinois lands at Government price, in 1837 conveyed 16,656 acres of these lands, situated in ten different counties, in trust for the founding of an institution of learning, intended particularly "to qualify young men for the gospel ministry." The citizens of Carlinville donated funds wherewith to purchase eighty acres of land, near that city, as a site, which was included in the deed of trust. The enterprise lay dormant for many years, and it was not until 1857 that the institution was formally incorporated, and ten years later it was little more than a high school, giving one course of instruction considered particularly adapted to prospective students of theology. At present (1898) there are about 110 students in attendance, a faculty of twelve instructors, and a theological, as well as preparatory and collegiate departments. The institution owns property valued at \$110,000, of which \$50,000 is represented by real estate and \$40,000 by endowment funds.

BLACK HAWK, a Chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, reputed to have been born at Kaskaskia in 1767. (It is also claimed that he was born on Rock River, as well as within the present limits of Hancock County.) Conceiving that his people had been wrongfully despoiled of lands belonging to them, in 1832 he inaugurated what is commonly known as the Black Hawk War. His Indian name was Makabaimishekiakiak, signifying Black Sparrow Hawk. He was ambitious, but susceptible to flattery, and while having many of the qualities of leadership, was lacking in moral force. He was always attached to British interests, and unquestionably received British aid of a

substantial sort. After his defeat he was made the ward of Keokuk, another Chief, which humiliation of his pride broke his heart. He died on a reservation set apart for him in Iowa, in 1838, aged 71. His body is said to have been exhumed nine months after death, and his articulated skeleton is alleged to have been preserved in the rooms of the Burlington (Ia.) Historical Society until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. (See also *Black Hawk War: Appendix.*)

BLACKSTONE, Timothy B., Railway President, was born at Branford, Conn., March 28, 1829. After receiving a common school education, supplemented by a course in a neighboring academy, at 18 he began the practical study of engineering in a corps employed by the New York & New Hampshire Railway Company, and the same year became assistant engineer on the Stockbridge & Pittsfield Railway. While thus employed he applied himself diligently to the study of the theoretical science of engineering, and, on coming to Illinois in 1851, was qualified to accept and fill the position of division engineer (from Bloomington to Dixon) on the Illinois Central Railway. On the completion of the main line of that road in 1855, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, later becoming financially interested therein, and being chosen President of the corporation on the completion of the line. In January, 1864, the Chicago & Joliet was leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Blackstone then became a Director in the latter organization and, in April following, was chosen its President. This office he filled uninterruptedly until April 1, 1899, when the road passed into the hands of a syndicate of other lines. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Union Stock Yards Company, and was its President from 1864 to 1868. His career as a railroad man was conspicuous for its long service, the uninterrupted success of his management of the enterprises entrusted to his hands and his studious regard for the interests of stockholders. This was illustrated by the fact that, for some thirty years, the Chicago & Alton Railroad paid dividends on its preferred and common stock, ranging from 6 to 8½ per cent per annum, and, on disposing of his stock consequent on the transfer of the line to a new corporation in 1899, Mr. Blackstone rejected offers for his stock—aggregating nearly one-third of the whole—which would have netted him \$1,000,000 in excess of the amount received, because he was unwilling to use his position to reap an advantage over smaller stockholders. Died, May 26, 1900.

BLACKWELL, Robert S., lawyer, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. He belonged to a prominent family in the early history of the State, his father, David Blackwell, who was also a lawyer and settled in Belleville about 1819, having been a member of the Second General Assembly (1820) from St. Clair County, and also of the Fourth and Fifth. In April, 1823, he was appointed by Governor Coles Secretary of State, succeeding Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had just received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at the Edwardsville Land Office. Mr. Blackwell served in the Secretary's office to October, 1824, during a part of the time acting as editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and in which he strongly opposed the policy of making Illinois a slave State. He finally died in Belleville. Robert Blackwell, a brother of David and the uncle of the subject of this sketch, was joint owner with Daniel P. Cook, of "The Illinois Herald"—afterwards "The Intelligencer"—at Kaskaskia, in 1816, and in April, 1817, succeeded Cook in the office of Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, being himself succeeded by Elijah C. Berry, who had become his partner on "The Intelligencer," and served as Auditor until the organization of the State Government in 1818. Blackwell & Berry were chosen State Printers after the removal of the State capital to Vandalia in 1820, serving in this capacity for some years. Robert Blackwell located at Vandalia and served as a member of the House from Fayette County in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies (1832-36) and in the Senate, 1840-42. Robert S.—the son of David, and the younger member of this somewhat famous and historic family—whose name stands at the head of this paragraph, attended the common schools at Belleville in his boyhood, but in early manhood removed to Galena, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He later studied law with Hon. O. H. Browning at Quincy, beginning practice at Rushville, where he was associated for a time with Judge Minshall. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, having for his first partner Corydon Beckwith, afterwards of the Supreme Court, still later being associated with a number of prominent lawyers of that day. He is described by his biographers as "an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate and a brilliant scholar." "Blackwell on Tax Titles," from his pen, has been accepted by the profession as a high authority on that branch of law. He also published a revision

of the Statutes in 1858, and began an "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court," which had reached the third or fourth volume at his death, May 16, 1863.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., May 20, 1818, being descended through five generations of New England ancestors. After attending school in the town of Cortland, which became his father's residence, at the age of 14 he obtained employment in a stove and hardware store, four years later (1836) coming to Joliet, Ill., to take charge of a branch store which the firm had established there. The next year he purchased the stock and continued the business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, where he established the earliest and one of the most extensive wholesale hardware concerns in that city, with which he remained connected nearly fifty years. During this period he was associated with various partners, including C. B. Nelson, E. G. Hall, O. W. Belden, James H. Horton and others, besides, at times, conducting the business alone. He suffered by the fire of 1871 in common with other business men of Chicago, but promptly resumed business and, within the next two or three years, had erected business blocks, successively, on Lake and Randolph Streets, but retired from business in 1888. He was a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago from its organization in 1865, as also for a time of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, a Trustee of Lake Forest University, one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital and a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Died in Chicago, May 10, 1899.

BLAKELY, David, journalist, was born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1834; learned the printer's trade and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1857. He was a member of a musical family which, under the name of "The Blakely Family," made several successful tours of the West. He engaged in journalism at Rochester, Minn., and, in 1862, was elected Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1865, when he resigned and, in partnership with a brother, bought "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he was connected at the time of the great fire and for some time afterward. Later, he returned to Minnesota and became one of the proprietors and a member of the editorial staff of "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." In his later years Mr. Blakely was President of the Blakely Printing Company, of Chicago, also

conducting a large printing business in New York, which was his residence. He was manager for several years of the celebrated Gilmore Band of musicians, and also instrumental in organizing the celebrated Sousa's Band, of which he was manager up to the time of his decease in New York, Nov. 7, 1896.

BLAKEMAN, Curtiss, sea-captain, and pioneer settler, came from New England to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and settled in what was afterwards known as the "Marine Settlement," of which he was one of the founders. This settlement, of which the present town of Marine (first called Madison) was the outcome, took its name from the fact that several of the early settlers, like Captain Blakeman, were sea-faring men. Captain Blakeman became a prominent citizen and represented Madison County in the lower branch of the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822 and 1824), in the former being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery amendment of the Constitution. A son of his, of the same name, was a Representative in the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies from Madison County.

BLANCHARD, Jonathan, clergyman and educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Jan. 19, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1832; then, after teaching some time, spent two years in Andover Theological Seminary, finally graduating in theology at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, in 1838, where he remained nine years as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of that city. Before this time he had become interested in various reforms, and, in 1843, was sent as a delegate to the second World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, serving as the American Vice-President of that body. In 1846 he assumed the Presidency of Knox College at Galesburg, remaining until 1858, during his connection with that institution doing much to increase its capacity and resources. After two years spent in pastoral work, he accepted (1860) the Presidency of Wheaton College, which he continued to fill until 1882, when he was chosen President Emeritus, remaining in this position until his death, May 14, 1892.

BLANDINSVILLE, a town in McDonough County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles southeast of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles west by south from Peoria. It is a shipping point for the grain grown in the surrounding country, and has a grain elevator and steam flour and saw mills. It also has banks, two weekly newspapers and several churches. Population (1900) 877; (1900), 995.

BLANEY, Jerome Van Zandt, early physician, born at Newcastle, Del., May 1, 1820; was educated at Princeton and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia when too young to receive his diploma; in 1842 came west and joined Dr. Daniel Brainard in founding Rush Medical College at Chicago, for a time filling three chairs in that institution; also, for a time, occupied the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Northwestern University. In 1861 he was appointed Surgeon, and afterwards Medical Director, in the army, and was Surgeon-in-Chief on the staff of General Sheridan at the time of the battle of Winchester; after the war was delegated by the Government to pay off medical officers in the Northwest, in this capacity disbursing over \$600,000; finally retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died, Dec. 11, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet Wickes, LL.D., son of Dr. John Blatchford, was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826; being a grandson of Samuel Blatchford, D.D., who came to New York from England, in 1795. He prepared for college at Lansingburg Academy, New York, and at Marion College, Mo., finally graduating at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in the class of 1845. After graduating, he was employed for several years in the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, New York. For considerations of health he returned to the West, and, in 1850, engaged in business for himself as a lead manufacturer in St. Louis, Mo., afterwards associating with him the late Morris Collins, under the firm name of Blatchford & Collins. In 1854 a branch was established in Chicago, known as Collins & Blatchford. After a few years the firm was dissolved, Mr. Blatchford taking the Chicago business, which has continued as E. W. Blatchford & Co. to the present time. While Mr. Blatchford has invariably declined political offices, he has been recognized as a staunch Republican, and the services of few men have been in more frequent request for positions of trust in connection with educational and benevolent enterprises. Among the numerous positions of this character which he has been called to fill are those of Treasurer of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, during the Civil War, to which he devoted a large part of his time; Trustee of Illinois College (1866-75); President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a member, and for seventeen years President, of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary; Trustee of the Chicago Art Institute; Executor and Trustee of the late Walter L. Newberry, and, since its

incorporation, President of the Board of Trustees of The Newberry Library; Trustee of the John Crerar Library; one of the founders and President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School; life member of the Chicago Historical Society; for nearly forty years President of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; during his residence in Chicago an officer of the New England Congregational Church; a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for fourteen years its Vice-President; a charter member of the City Missionary Society, and of the Congregational Club of Chicago; a member of the Chicago Union League, the University, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, of which latter he has been President. Oct. 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was married to Miss Mary Emily Williams, daughter of John C. Williams, of Chicago. Seven children—four sons and three daughters—have blessed this union, the eldest son, Paul, being to-day one of Chicago's valued business men. Mr. Blatchford's life has been one of ceaseless and successful activity in business, and to him Chicago owes much of its prosperity. In the giving of time and money for Christian, educational and benevolent enterprises, he has been conspicuous for his generosity, and noted for his valuable counsel and executive ability in carrying these enterprises to success.

BLATCHFORD, John, D.D., was born at Newfield (now Bridgeport), Conn., May 24, 1799; removed in childhood to Lansingburg, N. Y., and was educated at Cambridge Academy and Union College in that State, graduating in 1820. He finished his theological course at Princeton, N. J., in 1823, after which he ministered successively to Presbyterian churches at Pittstown and Stillwater, N. Y., in 1830 accepting the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn. In 1836 he came to the West, spending the following winter at Jacksonville, Ill., and, in 1837, was installed the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, where he remained until compelled by failing health to resign and return to the East. In 1841 he accepted the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Marion College, Mo., subsequently assuming the Presidency. The institution having been purchased by the Free Masons, in 1844, he removed to West Ely, Mo., and thence, in 1847, to Quincy, Ill., where he resided during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in St. Louis, April 8, 1855. The churches he served

testified strongly to Dr. Blatchford's faithful, acceptable and successful performance of his ministerial duties. He was married in 1825 to Frances Wickes, daughter of Eliphalet Wickes, Esq., of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

BLEDSON, Albert Taylor, teacher and lawyer, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1830, and, after two years' service at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, retired from the army in 1832. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon College, Ohio, and, in 1835-36, Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. Then, having studied theology, he served for several years as rector of Episcopal churches in Ohio. In 1838 he settled at Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law, remaining several years, when he removed to Washington, D. C. Later he became Professor of Mathematics, first (1848-54) in the University of Mississippi, and (1854-61) in the University of Virginia. He then entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, but soon became Acting Assistant Secretary of War; in 1863 visited England to collect material for a work on the Constitution, which was published in 1866, when he settled at Baltimore, where he began the publication of "The Southern Review," which became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later he became a minister of the Methodist Church. He gained considerable reputation for eloquence during his residence in Illinois, and was the author of a number of works on religious and political subjects, the latter maintaining the right of secession; was a man of recognized ability, but lacked stability of character. Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

BLODGETT, Henry Williams, jurist, was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1821. At the age of 10 years he removed with his parents to Illinois, where he attended the district schools, later returning to Amherst to spend a year at the Academy. Returning home, he spent the years 1839-42 in teaching and surveying. In 1842 he began the study of law at Chicago, being admitted to the bar in 1845, and beginning practice at Waukegan, Ill., where he has continued to reside. In 1852 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Lake County, as an anti-slavery candidate, and, in 1858, to the State Senate, in the latter serving four years. He gained distinction as a railroad solicitor, being employed at different times by the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul, the Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Companies. Of the second named road he was one of the projectors, procuring its charter, and being identified with it in the several capacities of Attorney, Director and President. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, resigning it in 1892 to accept an appointment by President Cleveland as one of the counsel for the United States before the Behring Sea Arbitrators at Paris, which was his last official service.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Du Page County, 30 miles west by north from Chicago. Population (1880), 226; (1890), 463; (1900), 235.

BLOOMINGTON, the county-seat of McLean County, a flourishing city and railroad center, 59 miles northeast of Springfield; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining district. Besides car shops and repair works employing some 2,000 hands, there are manufactories of stoves, furnaces, plows, flour, etc. Nurseries are numerous in the vicinity and horse breeding receives much attention. The city is the seat of Illinois Wesleyan University, has fine public schools, several newspapers (two published daily), besides educational and other publications. The business section suffered a disastrous fire in 1900, but has been rebuilt more substantially than before. The principal streets are paved and electric street cars connect with Normal (two miles distant), the site of the "State Normal University" and "Soldiers' Orphans' Home." Pop. (1890), 20,284; (1900), 23,286.

BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION OF 1856.

Although not formally called as such, this was the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, out of which grew a permanent Republican organization in the State. A mass convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (known as an "Anti-Nebraska Convention") was held at Springfield during the week of the State Fair of 1854 (on Oct. 4 and 5), and, although it adopted a platform in harmony with the principles which afterwards became the foundation of the Republican party, and appointed a State Central Committee, besides putting in nomination a candidate for State Treasurer—the only State officer elected that year—the organization was not perpetuated, the State Central Committee failing to organize. The Bloomington Convention of 1856 met in accordance with a call issued by a State Central Committee appointed by the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur on February 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Neb-*

raska Editorial Convention.) The call did not even contain the word "Republican," but was addressed to those opposed to the principles of the Nebraska Bill and the policy of the existing Democratic administration. The Convention met on May 29, 1856, the date designated by the Editorial Convention at Decatur, but was rather in the nature of a mass than a delegate convention, as party organizations existed in few counties of the State at that time. Consequently representation was very unequal and followed no systematic rule. Out of one hundred counties into which the State was then divided, only seventy were represented by delegates, ranging from one to twenty-five each, leaving thirty counties (embracing nearly the whole of the southern part of the State) entirely unrepresented. Lee County had the largest representation (twenty-five), Morgan County (the home of Richard Yates) coming next with twenty delegates, while Cook County had seventeen and Sangamon had five. The whole number of delegates, as shown by the contemporaneous record, was 269. Among the leading spirits in the Convention were Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, John M. Palmer, Owen Lovejoy, Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and others who afterwards became prominent in State politics. The delegation from Cook County included the names of John Wentworth, Grant Goodrich, George Schneider, Mark Skinner, Charles H. Ray and Charles L. Wilson. The temporary organization was effected with Archibald Williams of Adams County in the chair, followed by the election of John M. Palmer of Macoupin, as Permanent President. The other officers were: Vice-Presidents—John A. Davis of Stephenson; William Ross of Pike; James McKee of Cook; John H. Bryant of Bureau; A. C. Harding of Warren; Richard Yates of Morgan; Dr. H. C. Johns of Macon; D. L. Phillips of Union; George Smith of Madison; Thomas A. Marshall of Coles; J. M. Ruggles of Mason; G. D. A. Parks of Will, and John Clark of Schuyler. Secretaries—Henry S. Baker of Madison; Charles L. Wilson of Cook; John Tillson of Adams; Washington Bushnell of La Salle, and B. J. F. Hanna of Randolph. A State ticket was put in nomination consisting of William H. Bissell for Governor (by acclamation); Francis A. Hoffman of Du Page County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ozias M. Hatch of Pike, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence, for Auditor; James Miller of McLean, for Treasurer, and William H. Powell of Peoria,

for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hoffman, having been found ineligible by lack of residence after the date of naturalization, withdrew, and his place was subsequently filled by the nomination of John Wood of Quincy. The platform adopted was outspoken in its pledges of unswerving loyalty to the Union and opposition to the extension of slavery into new territory. A delegation was appointed to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on June 17, following, and a State Central Committee was named to conduct the State campaign, consisting of James C. Conkling of Sangamon County; Asahel Gridley of McLean; Burton C. Cook of La Salle, and Charles H. Ray and Norman B. Judd of Cook. The principal speakers of the occasion, before the convention or in popular meetings held while the members were present in Bloomington, included the names of O. H. Browning, Owen Lovejoy, Abraham Lincoln, Burton C. Cook, Richard Yates, the venerable John Dixon, founder of the city bearing his name, and Governor Reeder of Pennsylvania, who had been Territorial Governor of Kansas by appointment of President Pierce, but had refused to carry out the policy of the administration for making Kansas a slave State. None of the speeches were fully reported, but that of Mr. Lincoln has been universally regarded by those who heard it as the gem of the occasion and the most brilliant of his life, foreshadowing his celebrated "house-divided-against-itself" speech of June 17, 1858. John L. Scripps, editor of "The Chicago Democratic Press," writing of it, at the time, to his paper, said: "Never has it been our fortune to listen to a more eloquent and masterly presentation of a subject. . . . For an hour and a half he (Mr. Lincoln) held the assemblage spellbound by the power of his argument, the intense irony of his invective, and the deep earnestness and fervid brilliancy of his eloquence. When he concluded, the audience sprang to their feet and cheer after cheer told how deeply their hearts had been touched and their souls warmed up to a generous enthusiasm." At the election, in November following, although the Democratic candidate for President carried the State by a plurality of over 9,000 votes, the entire State ticket put in nomination at Bloomington was successful by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 for the several candidates.

BLUE ISLAND, a village of Cook County, on the Calumet River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Illinois Central Railways, 15 miles south of

Chicago. It has a high school, churches and two newspapers, besides brick, smelting and oil works. Population (1890), 2,521; (1900), 6,114.

BLUE ISLAND RAILROAD, a short line 3.96 miles in length, lying wholly within Illinois; capital stock \$25,000; operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its funded debt (1895) was \$100,000 and its floating debt, \$3,779.

BLUE MOUND, a town of Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 14 miles southeast of Decatur; in rich grain and live-stock region; has three grain elevators, two banks, tile factory and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 714.

BLUFFS, a village of Scott County, at the junction of the Quincy and Hannibal branches of the Wabash Railway, 52 miles west of Springfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 162; (1890), 421; (1900), 539.

BOAL, Robert, M.D., physician and legislator, born near Harrisburg, Pa., in 1806; was brought by his parents to Ohio when five years old and educated at Cincinnati, graduating from the Ohio Medical College in 1828; settled at Lacon, Ill., in 1836, practicing there until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for that District, he removed to Peoria. Other public positions held by Dr. Boal have been those of Senator in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies (1844-48), Representative in the Nineteenth and Twentieth (1854-58), and Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining in the latter position seventeen years under the successive administrations of Governors Bissell, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—the last five years of his service being President of the Board. He was also President of the State Medical Board in 1882. Dr. Boal continued to practice at Peoria until about 1890, when he retired, and, in 1893, returned to Lacon to reside with his daughter, the widow of the late Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, for eight years Representative in Congress from the Eighth District.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION, a Bureau of the State Government, created by an act of the Legislature, approved August 2, 1895. It is appointed by the Executive and is composed of three members (not more than two of whom can belong to the same political party), one of whom must be an employer of labor and one a member of some labor organization. The term of office for the members first named was fixed at two years; after March 1, 1897, it is to be three years, one member retiring annually. A compensation of

\$1,500 per annum is allowed to each member of the Board, while the Secretary, who must also be a stenographer, receives a salary of \$1,200 per annum. When a controversy arises between an individual, firm or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his or its employes, application may be made by the aggrieved party to the Board for an inquiry into the nature of the disagreement, or both parties may unite in the submission of a case. The Board is required to visit the locality, carefully investigate the cause of the dispute and render a decision as soon as practicable, the same to be at once made public. If the application be filed by the employer, it must be accompanied by a stipulation to continue in business, and order no lock-out for the space of three weeks after its date. In like manner, complaining employes must promise to continue peacefully at work, under existing conditions, for a like period. The Board is granted power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths to witnesses. Its decisions are binding upon applicants for six months after rendition, or until either party shall have given the other sixty days' notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound thereby. In case the Board shall learn that a disagreement exists between employes and an employer having less than twenty-five persons in his employ, and that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, it is made the duty of the body to put itself into communication with both employer and employes and endeavor to effect an amicable settlement between them by mediation. The absence of any provision in the law prescribing penalties for its violation leaves the observance of the law, in its present form, dependent upon the voluntary action of the parties interested.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, a body organized under act of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1867. It first consisted of twenty-five members, one from each Senatorial District. The first Board was appointed by the Governor, holding office two years, afterwards becoming elective for a term of four years. In 1872 the law was amended, reducing the number of members to one for each Congressional District, the whole number at that time becoming nineteen, with the Auditor as a member ex-officio, who usually presides. From 1884 to 1897 it consisted of twenty elective members, but, in 1897, it was increased to twenty-two. The Board meets annually on the second Tuesday of August. The abstracts of the property assessed for taxation in the several counties of the State are laid before

it for examination and equalization, but it may not reduce the aggregate valuation nor increase it more than one per cent. Its powers over the returns of the assessors do not extend beyond equalization of assessments between counties. The Board is required to consider the various classes of property separately, and determine such rates of addition to or deduction from the listed, or assessed, valuation of each class as it may deem equitable and just. The statutes prescribe rules for determining the value of all the classes of property enumerated—personal, real, railroad, telegraph, etc. The valuation of the capital stock of railroads, telegraph and other corporations (except newspapers) is fixed by the Board. Its consideration having been completed, the Board is required to summarize the results of its labors in a comparative table, which must be again examined, compared and perfected. Reports of each annual meeting, with the results reached, are printed at the expense of the State and distributed as are other public documents. The present Board (1897-1901) consists by districts of (1) George F. McKnight, (2) John J. McKenna, (3) Solomon Simon, (4) Andrew McAnsh, (5) Albert Oberndorf, (6) Henry Severin, (7) Edward S. Taylor, (8) Theodore S. Rogers, (9) Charles A. Works, (10) Thomas P. Pierce, (11) Samuel M. Barnes, (12) Frank P. Martin, (13) Frank K. Robeson, (14) W. O. Cadwallader, (15) J. S. Cruttenden, (16) H. D. Hirshheimer, (17) Thomas N. Leavitt, (18) Joseph F. Long, (19) Richard Cadle, (20) Charles Emerson, (21) John W. Larimer, (22) William A. Wall, besides the Auditor of Public Accounts as ex-officio member—the District members being divided politically in the proportion of eighteen Republicans to four Democrats.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, a State Bureau, created by act of the Legislature in 1869, upon the recommendation of Governor Oglesby. The act creating the Board gives the Commissioners supervisory oversight of the financial and administrative conduct of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, with the exception of the penitentiaries, and they are especially charged with looking after and caring for the condition of the paupers and the insane. As originally constituted the Board consisted of five male members who employed a Secretary. Later provision was made for the appointment of a female Commissioner. The office is not elective. The Board has always carefully scrutinized the accounts of the various State charitable institutions, and, under its man-

agement, no charge of peculation against any official connected with the same has ever been substantiated; there have been no scandals, and only one or two isolated charges of cruelty to inmates. Its supervision of the county jails and almshouses has been careful and conscientious, and has resulted in benefit alike to the tax-payers and the inmates. The Board, at the close of the year 1898, consisted of the following five members, their terms ending as indicated in parenthesis: J. C. Corbus (1898), R. D. Lawrence (1899), Julia C. Lathrop (1900), William J. Calhoun (1901), Ephraim Banning (1902). J. C. Corbus was President and Frederick H. Wines, Secretary.

BOGARDUS, Charles, legislator, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 28, 1841, and left an orphan at six years of age; was educated in the common schools, began working in a store at 12, and, in 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, being elected First Lieutenant, and retiring from the service as Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious service" before Petersburg. While in the service he participated in some of the most important battles in Virginia, and was once wounded and once captured. In 1872 he located in Ford County, Ill., where he has been a successful operator in real estate. He has been twice elected to the House of Representatives (1884 and '86) and three times to the State Senate (1888, '92 and '96), and has served on the most important committees in each house, and has proved himself one of the most useful members. At the session of 1895 he was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BOGGS, Carroll C., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 19, 1844, and still resides in his native town; has held the offices of State's Attorney, County Judge of Wayne County, and Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, being assigned also to Appellate Court duty. In June, 1897, Judge Boggs was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge David J. Baker, his term to continue until 1906.

BOLTWOOD, Henry L., the son of William and Electa (Stetson) Boltwood, was born at Amherst, Mass., Jan. 17, 1831; fitted for college at Amherst Academy and graduated from Amherst College in 1853. While in college he taught school every winter, commencing on a salary of \$4 per week and "boarding round" among the scholars. After graduating he taught in academies at Limerick, Me., and at Pembroke and

Derry, N. H., and in the high school at Lawrence, Mass.; also served as School Commissioner for Rockingham County, N. H. In 1864 he went into the service of the Sanitary Commission in the Department of the Gulf, remaining until the close of the war; was also ordained Chaplain of a colored regiment, but was not regularly mustered in. After the close of the war he was employed as Superintendent of Schools at Griggsville, Ill., for two years, and, while there, in 1867, organized the first township high school ever organized in the State, where he remained eleven years. He afterwards organized the township high school at Ottawa, remaining there five years, after which, in 1883, he organized and took charge of the township high school at Evanston, where he has since been employed in his profession as a teacher. Professor Boltwood has been a member of the State Board of Education and has served as President of the State Teachers' Association. As a teacher he has given special attention to English language and literature, and to history, being the author of an English Grammar, a High School Speller and "Topical Outlines of General History," besides many contributions to educational journals. He has done a great deal of institute work, both in Illinois and Iowa, and has been known somewhat as a tariff reformer.

BOND, Lester L., lawyer, was born at Ravena, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1829; educated in the common schools and at an academy, meanwhile laboring in local factories; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, the following year coming to Chicago, where he has given his attention chiefly to practice in connection with patent laws. Mr. Bond served several terms in the Chicago City Council, was Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and served two terms in the General Assembly—1866-70.

BOND, Shadrach, first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and first Governor of the State, was born in Maryland, and, after being liberally educated, removed to Kaskaskia while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory. He served as a member of the first Territorial Legislature (of Indiana Territory) and was the first Delegate from the Territory of Illinois in Congress, serving from 1812 to 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys; he also held a commission as Captain in the War of 1812. On the admission of the State, in 1818, he was elected Governor, and occupied the executive chair until 1822. Died at Kaskaskia, April 13, 1832.—**Shadrach Bond, Sr.**, an uncle of the preceding, came to Illinois in 1781 and was

elected Delegate from St. Clair County (then comprehending all Illinois) to the Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory, in 1799, and, in 1804, to the Legislative Council of the newly organized Territory of Indiana.

BOND COUNTY, a small county lying northeast from St. Louis, having an area of 380 square miles and a population (1900) of 16,078. The first American settlers located here in 1807, coming from the South, and building Hill's and Jones's forts for protection from the Indians. Settlement was slow, in 1816 there being scarcely twenty-five log cabins in the county. The county-seat is Greenville, where the first cabin was erected in 1815 by George Davidson. The county was organized in 1818, and named in honor of Gov. Shadrach Bond. Its original limits included the present counties of Clinton, Fayette and Montgomery. The first court was held at Perryville, and, in May, 1817, Judge Jesse B. Thomas presided over the first Circuit Court at Hill's Station. The first court house was erected at Greenville in 1822. The county contains good timber and farming lands, and at some points, coal is found near the surface.

BONNEY, Charles Carroll, lawyer and reformer, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1831; educated at Hamilton Academy and settled in Peoria, Ill., in 1850, where he pursued the avocation of a teacher while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, but removed to Chicago in 1860, where he has since been engaged in practice; served as President of the National Law and Order League in New York in 1885, being repeatedly re-elected, and has also been President of the Illinois State Bar Association, as well as a member of the American Bar Association. Among the reforms which he has advocated are constitutional prohibition of special legislation; an extension of equity practice to bankruptcy and other law proceedings; civil service pensions; State Boards of labor and capital, etc. He has also published some treatises in book form, chiefly on legal questions, besides editing a volume of "Poems by Alfred W. Arrington, with a sketch of his Character" (1869.) As President of the World's Congresses Auxiliary, in 1893, Mr. Bonney contributed largely to the success of that very interesting and important feature of the great Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

BOONE, Levi D., M. D., early physician, was born near Lexington, Ky., December, 1808—a descendant of the celebrated Daniel Boone; received the degree of M. D. from Transylvania University and came to Edwardsville, Ill., at an

early day, afterwards locating at Hillsboro and taking part in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a cavalry company; came to Chicago in 1836 and engaged in the insurance business, later resuming the practice of his profession; served several terms as Alderman and was elected Mayor in 1855 by a combination of temperance men and Know-Nothings; acquired a large property by operations in real estate. Died, February, 1882

BOONE COUNTY, the smallest of the "northern tier" of counties, having an area of only 290 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,791. Its surface is chiefly rolling prairie, and the principal products are oats and corn. The earliest settlers came from New York and New England, and among them were included Medkiff, Dunham, Caswell, Cline, Towner, Doty and Whitney. Later (after the Pottawattomies had evacuated the country), came the Shattuck brothers, Maria Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bullard, Oliver Hale, Nathaniel Crosby, Dr. Whiting, H. C. Walker, and the Neeley and Mahoney families. Boone County was cut off from Winnebago, and organized in 1837, being named in honor of Kentucky's pioneer. The first frame house in the county was erected by S. F. Doty and stood for fifty years in the village of Belvidere on the north side of the Kishwaukee River. The county-seat (Belvidere) was platted in 1837, and an academy built soon after. The first Protestant church was a Baptist society under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. King.

BOURBONNAIS, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles north of Kankakee. Population (1890), 510; (1900), 595.

BOUTELL, Henry Sherman, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856, graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in 1874, and from Harvard in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. In 1884 Mr. Boutell was elected to the lower branch of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly and was one of the "103" who, in the long struggle during the following session, participated in the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate for the last time. At a special election held in the Sixth Illinois District in November, 1897, he was elected Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the sudden death of his predecessor, Congressman Edward D. Cooke, and at the regular election of 1898 was re-elected to the same position, receiving a plurality of 1,116 over

his Democratic competitor and a majority of 719 over all.

BOUTON, Nathaniel S., manufacturer, was born in Concord, N. H., May 14, 1828; in his youth farmed and taught school in Connecticut, but in 1852 came to Chicago and was employed in a foundry firm, of which he soon afterwards became a partner, in the manufacture of car-wheels and railway castings. Later he became associated with the American Bridge Company's works, which was sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1857, when he bought the Union Car Works, which he operated until 1863. He then became the head of the Union Foundry Works, which having been consolidated with the Pullman Car Works in 1886, he retired, organizing the Bouton Foundry Company. Mr. Bouton is a Republican, was Commissioner of Public Works for the city of Chicago two terms before the Civil War, and served as Assistant Quartermaster in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment) from 1862 until after the battle of Chickamauga.

BOYD, Thomas A., was born in Adams County, Pa., June 25, 1830, and graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., at the age of 18; studied law at Chambersburg and was admitted to the bar at Bedford in his native State, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Illinois. In 1861 he abandoned his practice to enlist in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, in which he held the position of Captain. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Lewistown, and, in 1866, was elected State Senator and re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1870, serving in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also a Republican Representative from his District in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses (1877-81). Died, at Lewistown, May 28, 1897.

BRACEVILLE, a town in Grundy County, 61 miles by rail southwest of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. The town has two banks, two churches and good public schools. Population (1890), 2,150; (1900), 1,669.

BRADFORD, village of Stark County, on Buda and Rushville branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; is in excellent farming region and has large grain and live-stock trade, excellent high school building, fine churches, good hotels and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 773.

BRADSBY, William H., pioneer and Judge, was born in Bedford County, Va., July 12, 1787. He removed to Illinois early in life, and was the first postmaster in Washington County (at Cov-

ington), the first school-teacher and the first Circuit and County Clerk and Recorder. At the time of his death he was Probate and County Judge. Besides being Clerk of all the courts, he was virtually County Treasurer, as he had custody of all the county's money. For several years he was also Deputy United States Surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed much of the south part of the State, as far east as Wayne and Clay Counties. Died at Nashville, Ill., August 21, 1839.

BRADWELL, James Bolesworth, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the following year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn., the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school, the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and

allowing them to become Notaries Public, and has always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; has been President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, the Historian of the latter; one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. At present (1899) he is editor of "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife thirty years ago, and with which he has been identified in a business capacity from its establishment.—**Myra Colby** (Bradwell), the wife of Judge Bradwell, was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Associ-

ation. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died, at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

BRAIDWOOD, a city in Will County, incorporated in 1860; is 58 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; an important coal-mining point, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region. It has a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 4,641; (1900), 3,279.

BRANSON, Nathaniel W., lawyer, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., May 29, 1837; was educated in the private and public schools of that city and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; studied law with David A. Smith, a prominent and able lawyer of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1860, soon after establishing himself in practice at Petersburg, Menard County, where he has ever since resided. In 1867 Mr. Branson was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Springfield District—a position which he held thirteen years. He was also elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1872, by re-election in 1874 serving four years in the stormy Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; was a Delegate from Illinois to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and served for several years most efficiently as a Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, part of the time as President of the Board. Politically a conservative Republican, and in no sense an office-seeker, the official positions which he has occupied have come to him unsought and in recognition of his fitness and capacity for the proper discharge of their duties.

BRAYMAN, Mason, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was City Attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838 and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity

he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as Major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as Adjutant-General on the staff of General McClelland; was promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of Major-General. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died. in Kansas City, Feb. 27, 1895.

BREESE, a village in Clinton County, on Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railway, 39 miles east of St. Louis; has coal mines, water system, bank and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 808, (1900), 1,571.

BREESE, Sidney, statesman and jurist, was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., (according to the generally accepted authority) July 15, 1800. Owing to a certain sensitiveness about his age in his later years, it has been exceedingly difficult to secure authentic data on the subject; but his arrival at Kaskaskia in 1818, after graduating at Union College, and his admission to the bar in 1820, have induced many to believe that the date of his birth should be placed somewhat earlier. He was related to some of the most prominent families in New York, including the Livingstons and the Morses, and, after his arrival at Kaskaskia, began the study of law with his friend Elias Kent Kane, afterwards United States Senator. Meanwhile, having served as Postmaster at Kaskaskia, he became Assistant Secretary of State, and, in December, 1820, superintended the removal of the archives of that office to Vandalia, the new State capital. Later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, serving in that position from 1822 till 1827, when he became United States District Attorney for Illinois. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court, issuing its first volume of decisions; served as Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers during the

Black Hawk War (1832); in 1835 was elected to the circuit bench, and, in 1841, was advanced to the Supreme bench, serving less than two years, when he resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1843 as the successor of Richard M. Young, defeating Stephen A. Douglas in the first race of the latter for the office. While in the Senate (1843-49) he served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and was one of the first to suggest the construction of a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. He was also one of the originators and active promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad enterprise. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851; again became Circuit Judge in 1855 and returned to the Supreme bench in 1857 and served more than one term as Chief Justice, the last being in 1873-74. His home during most of his public life in Illinois was at Carlyle. His death occurred at Pinckneyville, June 28, 1878.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, was born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1813; was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, receiving the degree of LL.D., and attaining high honors, both professional and political. He was successively a member of the Baden Chamber of Deputies and of the Frankfort Parliament, and always a leader of the revolutionist party. In 1849 he became President of the Provisional Republican Government of Baden, but was, before long, forced to find an asylum in the United States. He first settled in Kalamazoo County, Mich., as a farmer, but, in 1859, removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the Illinois bar, but soon entered the field of journalism, becoming editor and part proprietor of "The Illinois Staats Zeitung." He held various public offices, being elected to the Legislature in 1862, serving five years as President of the Chicago Board of Education, was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Consul at Dresden in 1872 (a general amnesty having been granted to the participants in the revolution of 1848), and Representative in Congress from 1877 to 1879. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 17, 1891.

BRIDGEPORT, a town of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles west of Vincennes, Ind. It has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1900), 487.

BRIDGEPORT, a former suburb (now a part of the city) of Chicago, located at the junction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal with the South Branch of the Chicago River. It is now the

center of the large slaughtering and packing industry.

BRIDGEPORT & SOUTH CHICAGO RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad.*)

BRIGHTON, a village of Macoupin County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Rock Island and St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways; coal is mined here; has a newspaper. Population (1880), 691; (1890), 697; (1900), 660.

BRIMFIELD, a town of Peoria County, on the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 38 miles south of Buda; coal-mining and farming are the chief industries. It has one weekly paper and a bank. Population (1880), 832; (1890), 719; (1900), 677.

BRISTOL, Frank Milton, clergyman, was born in Orleans County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1851; came to Kankakee, Ill., in boyhood, and having lost his father at 12 years of age, spent the following years in various manual occupations until about nineteen years of age, when, having been converted, he determined to devote his life to the ministry. Through the aid of a benevolent lady, he was enabled to get two years' (1870-72) instruction at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, afterwards supporting himself by preaching at various points, meanwhile continuing his studies at the University until 1877. After completing his course he served as pastor of some of the most prominent Methodist churches in Chicago, his last charge in the State being at Evanston. In 1897 he was transferred to Washington City, becoming pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, attended by President McKinley. Dr. Bristol is an author of some repute and an orator of recognized ability.

BROADWELL, Norman M., lawyer, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 1, 1825; was educated in the common schools and at McKendree and Illinois Colleges, but compelled by failing health to leave college without graduating; spent some time in the book business, then began the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health, but finally abandoned this and, about 1850, commenced the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Herndon at Springfield. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced for a time at Pekin, but, in 1854, returned to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1860 he was elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. Other offices held by him included those of County Judge (1863-65) and Mayor of the city of Spring-

field, to which last position he was twice elected (1867 and again in 1869). Judge Broadwell was one of the most genial of men, popular, high-minded and honorable in all his dealings. Died, in Springfield, Feb. 28, 1893.

BROOKS, John Flavel, educator, was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 3, 1801; graduated at Hamilton College, 1828; studied three years in the theological department of Yale College; was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1831, and came to Illinois in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. After preaching at Collinsville, Belleville and other points, Mr. Brooks, who was a member of the celebrated "Yale Band," in 1837 assumed the principalship of a Teachers' Seminary at Waverly, Morgan County, but three years later removed to Springfield, where he established an academy for both sexes. Although finally compelled to abandon this, he continued teaching with some interruptions to within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1886. He was one of the Trustees of Illinois College from its foundation up to his death.

BROSS, William, journalist, was born in Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 14, 1813, and graduated with honors from Williams College in 1838, having previously developed his physical strength by much hard work upon the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the lumbering trade. For five years after graduating he was a teacher, and settled in Chicago in 1848. There he first engaged in bookselling, but later embarked in journalism. His first publication was "The Prairie Herald," a religious paper, which was discontinued after two years. In 1852, in connection with John L. Scripps, he founded "The Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in 1858, Mr. Bross retaining his connection with the new concern. He was always an ardent free-soiler, and a firm believer in the great future of Chicago and the Northwest. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and, in 1856 and 1860, served as an effective campaign orator. In 1864 he was the successful nominee of his party for Lieutenant-Governor. This was his only official position outside of a membership in the Chicago Common Council in 1855. As a presiding officer, he was dignified yet affable, and his impartiality was shown by the fact that no appeals were taken from his decisions. After quitting public life he devoted much time to literary pursuits, delivering lectures in various parts of the country. Among his best known works are a brief "History of Chicago," "History of Camp Douglas,"

and "Tom Quick." Died, in Chicago, Jan. 27, 1890.

BROWN, Henry, lawyer and historian, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., May 13, 1789—the son of a commissary in the army of General Greene of Revolutionary fame; graduated at Yale College, and, when of age, removed to New York, later studying law at Albany, Canandaigua and Batavia, and being admitted to the bar about 1813, when he settled down in practice at Cooperstown; in 1816 was appointed Judge of Herkimer County, remaining on the bench until about 1824. He then resumed practice at Cooperstown, continuing until 1836, when he removed to Chicago. The following year he was elected a Justice of the Peace, serving two years, and, in 1842, became Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County. During this period he was engaged in writing a "History of Illinois," which was published in New York in 1844. This was regarded at the time as the most voluminous and best digested work on Illinois history that had as yet been published. In 1846, on assuming the Presidency of the Chicago Lyceum, he delivered an inaugural entitled "Chicago, Present and Future," which is still preserved as a striking prediction of Chicago's future greatness. Originally a Democrat, he became a Free-soiler in 1848. Died of cholera, in Chicago, May 16, 1849.

BROWN, James B., journalist, was born in Gilmanton, Belknap County, N. H., Sept. 1, 1833—his father being a member of the Legislature and Selectman for his town. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy, after which he studied medicine for a time, but did not graduate. In 1857 he removed West, first settling at Dunleith, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he became Principal of the public schools; in 1861 was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Jo Daviess County, removing to Galena two years later and assuming the editorship of "The Gazette" of that city. Mr. Brown also served as Postmaster of Galena for several years. Died, Feb. 13, 1896.

BROWN, James N., agriculturist and stockman, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1833, locating at Island Grove, where he engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He served as Representative in the General Assemblies of 1840, '42, '46, and '52, and in the last was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen the first President, being re-elected in 1854. He was one of the most enterprising grow-

ers of blooded cattle in the State and did much to introduce them in Central Illinois; was also an earnest and influential advocate of scientific education for the agricultural classes and an efficient colaborer with Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, in securing the enactment by Congress, in 1862, of the law granting lands for the endowment of Industrial Colleges, out of which grew the Illinois State University and institutions of like character in other States. Died, Nov. 16, 1868.

BROWN, William, lawyer and jurist, was born June 1, 1819, in Cumberland, England, his parents emigrating to this country when he was eight years old, and settling in Western New York. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, in October, 1845, and at once removed to Rockford, Ill., where he commenced practice. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1857, was chosen Mayor of Rockford. In 1870 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court as successor to Judge Sheldon, later was promoted to the Supreme Court, and was re-elected successively in 1873, in '79 and '85. Died, at Rockford, Jan. 15, 1891.

BROWN, William H., lawyer and financier, was born in Connecticut, Dec. 20, 1796; spent his boyhood at Auburn, N. Y., studied law, and, in 1818, came to Illinois with Samuel D. Lockwood (afterwards a Justice of the State Supreme Court), descending the Ohio River to Shawneetown in a flat-boat. Mr. Brown visited Kaskaskia and was soon after appointed Clerk of the United States District Court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, removing, in 1820, to Vandalia, the new State capital, where he remained until 1835. He then removed to Chicago to accept the position of Cashier of the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois, which he continued to fill for many years. He served the city as School Agent for thirteen years (1840-53), managing the city's school fund through a critical period with great discretion and success. He was one of the group of early patriots who successfully resisted the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-24; was also one of the projectors of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, was President of the Chicago Historical Society for seven years and connected with many other local enterprises. He was an ardent personal friend of President Lincoln and served as Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1860-62). While making a tour of Europe he died of paralysis at Amsterdam, June 17, 1867.

BROWN COUNTY, situated in the western part of the State, with an area of 300 square miles, and a population (1890) of 11,951; was cut off from Schuyler and made a separate county in May, 1839, being named in honor of Gen. Jacob Brown. Among the pioneer settlers were the Vandeventers and Hambaughes, John and David Six, William McDaniel, Jeremiah Walker, Willis O'Neil, Harry Lester, John Ausmus and Robert H. Curry. The county-seat is Mount Sterling, a town of no little attractiveness. Other prosperous villages are Mound Station and Ripley. The chief occupation of the people is farming, although there is some manufacturing of lumber and a few potteries along the Illinois River. Population (1900), 11,557.

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor and author, was born in South Halifax, Vt., Dec. 1, 1843, the son of William Goldsmith Browne, who was a teacher, editor and author of the song "A Hundred Years to Come." In childhood he was brought by his parents to Western Massachusetts, where he attended the public schools and learned the printing trade in his father's newspaper office at Chicopee, Mass. Leaving school in 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in which he served one year, chiefly in North Carolina and in the Army of the Potomac. On the discharge of his regiment he engaged in the study of law at Rochester, N. Y., entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1866, but abandoning his intention of entering the legal profession, removed to Chicago in 1867, where he engaged in journalistic and literary pursuits. Between 1869 and '74 he was editor of "The Lakeside Monthly," when he became literary editor of "The Alliance," but, in 1880, he established and assumed the editorship of "The Dial," a purely literary publication which has gained a high reputation, and of which he has remained in control continuously ever since, meanwhile serving as the literary adviser, for many years, of the well-known publishing house of McClurg & Co. Besides his journalistic work, Mr. Browne has contributed to the magazines and literary anthologies a number of short lyrics, and is the author of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), and a volume of poems entitled, "Volunteer Grain" (1893). He also compiled and edited "Golden Poems by British and American Authors" (1881); "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose" (1886), and the "Laurel Crowned" series of standard poetry (1891-92). Mr. Browne was Chairman of the Committee of the Congress of Authors in

the World's Congress Auxiliary held in connection with The Columbian Exposition in 1893.

BROWNE, Thomas C., early jurist, was born in Kentucky, studied law there and, coming to Shawneetown in 1812, served in the lower branch of the Second Territorial Legislature (1814-16) and in the Council (1816-18), being the first lawyer to enter that body. In 1815 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and, on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme bench, being re-elected by joint ballot of the Legislature in 1825, and serving continuously until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1848, a period of over thirty years. Judge Browne's judicial character and abilities have been differently estimated. Though lacking in industry as a student, he is represented by the late Judge John D. Caton, who knew him personally, as a close thinker and a good judge of men. While seldom, if ever, accustomed to argue questions in the conference room or write out his opinions, he had a capacity for expressing himself in short, pungent sentences, which indicated that he was a man of considerable ability and had clear and distinct views of his own. An attempt was made to impeach him before the Legislature of 1843 "for want of capacity to discharge the duties of his office," but it failed by an almost unanimous vote. He was a Whig in politics, but had some strong supporters among Democrats. In 1822 Judge Browne was one of the four candidates for Governor—in the final returns standing third on the list and, by dividing the vote of the advocates of a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution, contributing to the election of Governor Coles and the defeat of the pro-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) In the latter part of his official term Judge Browne resided at Galena, but, in 1853, removed with his son-in-law, ex-Congressman Joseph P. Hoge, to San Francisco, Cal., where he died a few years later—probably about 1856 or 1858.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, lawyer, United States Senator and Attorney-General, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1810. After receiving a classical education at Augusta in his native State, he removed to Quincy, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk War, and from 1836 to 1843, was a member of the Legislature, serving in both houses. A personal friend and political adherent of Abraham Lincoln, he aided in the organization of the Republican party at the memorable

Bloomington Convention of 1856. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, he aided in securing Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and was a conspicuous supporter of the Government in the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates United States Senator to fill Senator Douglas' unexpired term, serving until 1863. In 1866 he became Secretary of the Interior by appointment of President Johnson, also for a time discharging the duties of Attorney-General. Returning to Illinois, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, which was his last participation in public affairs, his time thereafter being devoted to his profession. He died at his home in Quincy, Ill., August 10, 1881.

BRYAN, Silas Lillard, legislator and jurist, born in Culpepper County, Va., Nov. 4, 1822; was left an orphan at an early age, and came west in 1840, living for a time with a brother near Troy, Mo. The following year he came to Marion County, Ill., where he attended school and worked on a farm; in 1845 entered McKendree College, graduating in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. He settled at Salem, Ill., and, in 1852, was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate, in which body he served for eight years, being re-elected in 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit, and again chosen in 1867, his second term expiring in 1873. While serving as Judge, he was also elected a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Greeley ticket in 1872. Died at Salem, March 30, 1880.—**William Jennings (Bryan)**, son of the preceding, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. The early life of young Bryan was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of ten years he began to attend the public school in town; later spent two years in Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in 1881, graduated from the college proper as the valedictorian of his class. Then he devoted two years to the study of law in the Union Law School at Chicago, meanwhile acting as clerk and studying in the law office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. Having graduated in law in 1883, he soon entered upon the practice of his profession at Jacksonville as the partner of Judge E. P. Kirby, a well-known lawyer and prominent Republican of that city. Four years later (1887) found him a citizen of Lincoln, Neb., which has since been his home. He took a prominent part

in the politics of Nebraska, stumping the State for the Democratic nominees in 1888 and '89, and in 1890 received the Democratic nomination for Congress in a district which had been regarded as strongly Republican, and was elected by a large majority. Again, in 1892, he was elected by a reduced majority, but two years later declined a renomination, though proclaiming himself a free-silver candidate for the United States Senate, meanwhile officiating as editor of "The Omaha World-Herald." In July, 1896, he received the nomination for President from the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on a platform declaring for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" at the ratio of sixteen of silver (in weight) to one of gold, and a few weeks later was nominated by the "Populists" at St. Louis for the same office—being the youngest man ever put in nomination for the Presidency in the history of the Government. He conducted an active personal campaign, speaking in nearly every Northern and Middle Western State, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Maj. William McKinley. Mr. Bryan is an easy and fluent speaker, possessing a voice of unusual compass and power, and is recognized, even by his political opponents, as a man of pure personal character.

BRYAN, Thomas Barbour, lawyer and real estate operator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, being descended on the maternal side from the noted Barbour family of that State; graduated in law at Harvard, and, at the age of twenty-one, settled in Cincinnati. In 1852 he came to Chicago, where he acquired extensive real estate interests and built Bryan Hall, which became a popular place for entertainments. Being a gifted speaker, as well as a zealous Unionist, Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to Senator Douglas, when that statesman returned to Chicago a few weeks before his death in 1861. During the progress of the war he devoted his time and his means most generously to fitting out soldiers for the field and caring for the sick and wounded. His services as President of the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago (1865), where some \$300,000 were cleared for disabled soldiers, were especially conspicuous. At this time he became the purchaser (at \$3,000) of the original copy of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had been donated to the cause. He also rendered valuable service after the fire of 1871, though a heavy sufferer from that event, and was a leading factor in securing the location of the

World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1890, later becoming Vice-President of the Board of Directors and making a visit to Europe in the interest of the Fair. After the war Mr. Bryan resided in Washington for some time, and, by appointment of President Hayes, served as Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Possessing refined literary and artistic tastes, he has done much for the encouragement of literature and art in Chicago. His home is in the suburban village of Elmhurst.—**Charles Page** (Bryan), son of the preceding, lawyer and foreign minister, was born in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1855, and educated at the University of Virginia and Columbia Law School; was admitted to practice in 1878, and the following year removed to Colorado, where he remained four years, while there serving in both Houses of the State Legislature. In 1883 he returned to Chicago and became a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving upon the staff of both Governor Oglesby and Governor Fifer; in 1890, was elected to the State Legislature from Cook County, being re-elected in 1892, and in 1894; was also the first Commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, on his return serving as Secretary of the Exposition Commissioners in 1891-92. In the latter part of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley Minister to China, but before being confirmed, early in 1898, was assigned to the United States mission to the Republic of Brazil, where he now is, Hon. E. H. Conger of Iowa, who had previously been appointed to the Brazilian mission, being transferred to Peking.

BRYANT, John Howard, pioneer, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, was born in Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y.; removed to Illinois in 1831, and held various offices in Bureau County, including that of Representative in the General Assembly, to which he was elected in 1842, and again in 1858. A practical and enterprising farmer, he was identified with the Illinois State Agricultural Society in its early history, as also with the movement which resulted in the establishment of industrial colleges in the various States. He was one of the founders of the Republican party and a warm personal friend of President Lincoln, being a member of the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856, and serving as Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of Mr. Lincoln in 1862-64. In 1872 Mr. Bryant joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati, two

years later was identified with the "Independent Reform" party, but has since coöperated with the Democratic party. He has produced two volumes of poems, published, respectively, in 1855 and 1885, besides a number of public addresses. His home is at Princeton, Bureau County.

BUCK, Hiram, clergyman, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1818; joined the Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1843, and continued in its service for nearly fifty years, being much of the time a Presiding Elder. At his death he bequeathed a considerable sum to the endowment funds of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and the Illinois Conference College at Jacksonville. Died at Decatur, Ill., August 22, 1892.

BUDA, a village in Bureau County, at the junction of the main line with the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Sterling and Peoria branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, 12 miles southwest of Princeton and 117 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has excellent water-works, electric-light plant, brick and tile factory, fine churches, graded school, a bank and one newspaper. Dairying is carried on quite extensively and a good-sized creamery is located here. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 873.

BUFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, banker and soldier, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Jan. 13, 1807; graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1827, and served for some time as Lieutenant of Artillery; entered Harvard Law School in 1831, served as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy there (1834-35), then resigned his commission, and, after some service as an engineer upon public works in Kentucky, established himself as an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., in 1857 becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service, as Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, serving at various points in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, as also in the siege of Vicksburg, and at Helena, Ark., where he was in command from September, 1863, to March, 1865. In the meantime, by promotion, he attained to the rank of Major-General by brevet, being mustered out in August, 1865. He subsequently held the post of Special United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs (1868), and that of Inspector of the Union Pacific Railroad (1867-69). Died, March 23, 1883.

BULKLEY, (Rev.) Justus, educator, was born at Leicester, Livingston County, N. Y., July 23, 1819, taken to Allegany County, N. Y., at 3

years of age, where he remained until 17, attending school in a log school-house in the winter and working on a farm in the summer. His family then removed to Illinois, finally locating at Barry, Pike County. In 1842 he entered the preparatory department of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, graduating there in 1847. He was immediately made Principal of the preparatory department, remaining two years, when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and became pastor of a church at Jerseyville. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Shurtleff College, but remained only two years, when he accepted the pastorate of a church at Carrollton, which he continued to fill nine years, when, in 1864, he was called to a church at Upper Alton. At the expiration of one year he was again called to a professorship in Shurtleff College, this time taking the chair of Church History and Church Polity, which he continued to fill for a period of thirty-four years; also serving for a time as Acting President during a vacancy in that office. During this period he was frequently called upon to preside as Moderator at General Associations of the Baptist Church, and he became widely known, not only in that denomination, but elsewhere. Died at Upper Alton, Jan. 16, 1899.

BULL, Lorenzo, banker, Quincy, Ill., was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, being the eldest son of Lorenzo and Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His ancestors on both sides were of the party who, under Thomas Hooker, moved from the vicinity of Boston and settled Hartford in 1634. Leaving Hartford in the spring of 1833, he arrived at Quincy, Ill., entirely without means, but soon after secured a position with Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. Here the young clerk made himself acquainted with the people of the county (at that time few in number), with the land-system of the country and with the legal forms and methods of procedure in the courts. He remained with Judge Snow over two years, receiving for his services, the first year, six dollars per month, and, for the second, ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation with Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent mercantile houses of the city, remaining through various changes of the firm until 1844, when he formed a partnership with

his brother under the firm name of L. & C. H. Bull, and opened a store for the sale of hardware and crockery, which was the first attempt made in Quincy to separate the mercantile business into different departments. Disposing of their business in 1861, the firm of L. & C. H. Bull embarked in the private banking business, which they continued in one location for about thirty years, when they organized the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, in which he held the position of President until 1898, when he retired. Mr. Bull has always been active in promoting the improvement and growth of the city; was one of the five persons who built most of the horse railroads in Quincy, and was, for about twenty years, President of the Company. The Quincy water-works are now (1898) owned entirely by himself and his son. He has never sought or held political office, but at one time was the active President of five distinct business corporations. He was also for some five years one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Milbury, Mass., and they have five children now living. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious associations are with the Congregational Church. — **Charles Henry** (Bull), brother of the preceding, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1822, and removed to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1837. He commenced business as a clerk in a general store, where he remained for seven years, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Lorenzo Bull, in the hardware and crockery business, to which was subsequently added dealing in agricultural implements. This business was continued until the year 1861, when it was sold out, and the brothers established themselves as private bankers under the same firm name. A few years later they organized the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, which was mainly owned and altogether managed by them. Five or six years later this bank was wound up, when they returned to private banking, continuing in this business until 1891, when it was merged in the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital of \$300,000, held equally by Lorenzo Bull, Charles H. Bull and Edward J. Parker, respectively, as President, Vice-President and Cashier. Near the close of 1898 the First National Bank of Quincy was merged into the State Savings Loan & Trust Company with J. H. Warfield, the President of the former, as President of the consolidated concern. Mr. Bull

was one of the parties who originally organized the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company in 1869—a road intended to be built from Quincy, Ill., across the State of Missouri to Brownsville, Neb., and of which he is now (1898) the President, the name having been changed to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railway. He was also identified with the construction of the system of street railways in Quincy, and continued active in their management for about twenty years. He has been active in various other public and private enterprises, and has done much to advance the growth and prosperity of the city.

BUNKER HILL, a city of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric-lighting plant, telephone service, coal mine, flouring mill, wagon and various other manufactories, two banks, two newspapers, opera house, numerous churches, public library, a military academy and fine public schools, and many handsome residences; is situated on high ground in a rich agricultural and dairying region and an important shipping-point. Pop. (1900), 1,279.

BUNN, Jacob, banker and manufacturer, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., in 1814; came to Springfield in 1836, and, four years later, began business as a grocer, to which he afterwards added that of private banking, continuing until 1878. During a part of this time his bank was one of the best known and widely regarded as one of the most solid institutions of its kind in the State. Though crippled by the financial revulsion of 1873-74 and forced investments in depreciated real estate, he paid dollar for dollar. After retiring from banking in 1878, he assumed charge of the Springfield Watch Factory, in which he was a large stockholder, and of which he became the President. Mr. Bunn was, between 1866 and 1870, a principal stockholder in "The Chicago Republican" (the predecessor of "The Inter-Ocean"), and was one of the bankers who came to the aid of the State Government with financial assistance at the beginning of the Civil War. Died at Springfield, Oct. 16, 1897. — **John W.** (Bunn), brother of the preceding and successor to the grocery business of J. & J. W. Bunn, has been a prominent business man of Springfield, and served as Treasurer of the State Agricultural Board from 1858 to 1898, and of the Illinois University from its establishment to 1893.

BUNSEN, George, German patriot and educator, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, Feb. 18, 1794, and educated in his native

city and at Berlin University; while still a student took part in the Peninsular War which resulted in the downfall of Napoleon, but resuming his studies in 1816, graduated three years later. He then founded a boys' school at Frankfort, which he maintained fourteen years, when, having been implicated in the republican revolution of 1833, he was forced to leave the country, locating the following year on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill. Here he finally became a teacher in the public schools, served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected School Commissioner of St. Clair County, and, having removed to Belleville in 1855, there conducted a private school for the instruction of teachers while discharging the duties of his office; later was appointed a member of the first State School Board, serving until 1860, and taking part in the establishment of the Illinois State Normal University, of which he was a zealous advocate. He was also a contributor to "The Illinois Teacher," and, for several years prior to his death, served as Superintendent of Schools at Belleville without compensation. Died, November, 1872.

BURCHARD, Horatio C., ex-Congressman, was born at Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1825; graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1850, and later removed to Stephenson County, Ill., making his home at Freeport. By profession he is a lawyer, but he has been also largely interested in mercantile pursuits. From 1857 to 1860 he was School Commissioner of Stephenson County; from 1863 to 1866 a member of the State Legislature, and from 1869 to 1879 a Representative in Congress, being each time elected as a Republican, for the first time as the successor of E. B. Washburne. After retiring from Congress, he served for six years (1879-85) as Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, with marked ability. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago (1893), Mr. Burchard was in charge of the Bureau of Awards in connection with the Mining Department, afterwards resuming the practice of his profession at Freeport.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, journalist and humorist, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844, and taken to Peoria, Ill., in early life, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers and served to the end of the war; adopted journalism in 1869, being employed upon "The Peoria Transcript" and other papers of that city. Later he became associated with "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," upon which he gained a wide reputation as a genial humor-

ist. Several volumes of his sketches have been published, but in recent years he has devoted his attention chiefly to lecturing with occasional contributions to the literary press.

BUREAU COUNTY, set off from Putnam County in 1837, near the center of the northern half of the State, Princeton being made the county-seat. Coal had been discovered in 1834, there being considerable quantities mined at Mineral and Selby. Sheffield also has an important coal trade. Public lands were offered for sale as early as 1835, and by 1844 had been nearly all sold. Princeton was platted in 1832, and, in 1890, contained a population of 3,396. The county has an area of 870 square miles, and, according to the census of 1900, a population of 41,112. The pioneer settler was Henry Thomas, who erected the first cabin, in Bureau township, in 1828. He was soon followed by the Ament brothers (Edward, Justus and John L.), and for a time settlers came in rapid succession, among the earliest being Amos Leonard, Daniel Dimmick, John Hall, William Hoskins, Timothy Perkins, Leonard Roth, ——— Bulbona and John Dixon. Serious Indian disturbances in 1831 caused a hegira of the settlers, some of whom never returned. In 1833 a fort was erected for the protection of the whites, and, in 1836, there began a new and large influx of immigrants. Among other early settlers were John H. and Arthur Bryant, brothers of the poet, William Cullen Bryant.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, established in 1879, being an outgrowth of the agitation and discontent among the laboring classes, which culminated in 1877-78. The Board consists of five Commissioners, who serve for a nominal compensation, their term of office being two years. They are nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate. The law requires that three of them shall be manual laborers and two employers of manual labor. The Bureau is charged with the collection, compilation and tabulation of statistics relative to labor in Illinois, particularly in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes. The Commission is required to submit biennial reports. Those already published contain much information of value concerning coal and lead mines, convict labor, manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages, rent, cost of living, mortgage indebtedness, and kindred topics.

BURGESS, Alexander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Quincy, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 31, 1819. He graduated

from Brown University in 1838 and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1841. He was made a Deacon, Nov. 3, 1842, and ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1843. Prior to his elevation to the episcopate he was rector of various parishes in Maine, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at Springfield, Mass. He represented the dioceses of Maine, Long Island and Massachusetts in the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1844 to 1877, and, in the latter year, was President of the House of Deputies. Upon the death of his brother George, Bishop of Maine, he was chosen by the clergy of the diocese to succeed him but declined. When the diocese of Quincy, Ill. was created, he was elected its first Bishop, and consecrated at Christ Church, Springfield, Mass. on May 15, 1878. Besides publishing a memoir of his brother, Bishop Burgess is the author of several Sunday-school question books, carols and hymns, and has been a contributor to periodical church literature. His residence is at Peoria.

BURLEY, Arthur Gilman, merchant, was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 4, 1812, received his education in the local schools, and, in 1835, came West, locating in Chicago. For some two years he served as clerk in the boot, shoe and clothing store of John Holbrook, after which he accepted a position with his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, the proprietor of the first book and stationery store in Chicago. In 1838 he invested his savings in a bankrupt stock of crockery, purchased from the old State Bank, and entered upon a business career which was continued uninterruptedly for nearly sixty years. In that time Mr. Burley built up a business which, for its extent and success, was unsurpassed in its time in the West. His brother-in-law, Mr. John Tyrrell, became a member of the firm in 1852, the business thereafter being conducted under the name of Burley & Tyrrell, with Mr. Burley as President of the Company until his death, which occurred, August 27, 1897.—**Augustus Harris** (Burley), brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native State, and, in his youth, was employed for a time as a clerk in Boston. In 1837 he came to Chicago and took a position as clerk or salesman in the book and stationery store of his half-brother, Stephen F. Gale, subsequently became a partner, and, on the retirement of Mr. Gale a few years later, succeeded to the control of the business. In 1857 he disposed of his book and stationery business, and about the same time became one of the founders of the Merchants'

Loan and Trust Company, with which he has been connected as a Director ever since. Mr. Burley was a member of the volunteer fire department organized in Chicago in 1841. Among the numerous public positions held by him may be mentioned, member of the Board of Public Works (1867-70), the first Superintendent of Lincoln Park (1869), Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1870-72), City Comptroller during the administration of Mayor Medill (1872-73), and again under Mayor Roche (1887), and member of the City Council (1881-82). Politically, Mr. Burley has been a zealous Republican and served on the Chicago Union Defense Committee in the first year of the Civil War, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore in 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846; came to Chicago at 9 years of age; attended private schools and the Chicago High School, after which he spent two years at Waltham, Mass., receiving special instruction; returning to Chicago in 1867, he was afterwards associated with various firms. About 1873 he formed a business connection with J. W. Root, architect, which extended to the death of the latter in 1891. The firm of Burnham & Root furnished the plans of a large number of the most conspicuous business buildings in Chicago, but won their greatest distinction in connection with the construction of buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, of which Mr. Root was Supervising Architect previous to his death, while Mr. Burnham was made Chief of Construction and, later, Director of Works. In this capacity his authority was almost absolute, but was used with a discretion that contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

BURR, Albert G., former Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; came to Illinois about 1832 with his widowed mother, who settled in Springfield. In early life he became a citizen of Winchester, where he read law and was admitted to the bar, also, for a time, following the occupation of a printer. Here he was twice elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1860 and 1862), meanwhile serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. Having removed to Carrollton, Greene County, he was elected as a Democrat to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1866 and 1868), serving until March 4, 1871. In August, 1877, he was elected Circuit Judge to fill a

vacancy and was re-elected for the regular term in June, 1879, but died in office, June 10, 1882.

BURRELL, Orlando, member of Congress, was born in Bradford County, Pa.; removed with his parents to White County, Ill., in 1834, growing up on a farm near Carmi; received a common school education; in 1850 went to California, driving an ox-team across the plains. Soon after the beginning of the Civil War (1861) he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, and which became a part of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry; served as County Judge from 1873 to 1881, and was elected Sheriff in 1886. In 1894 he was elected Representative in Congress as a Republican from the Twentieth District, composed of counties which formerly constituted a large part of the old Nineteenth District, and which had uniformly been represented by a Democrat. He suffered defeat as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

BURROUGHS, John Curtis, clergyman and educator, was born in Stamford, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1818; graduated at Yale College in 1842, and Madison Theological Seminary in 1846. After five years spent as pastor of Baptist churches at Waterford and West Troy, N. Y., in 1852 he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago; about 1856 was elected to the presidency of the Chicago University, then just established, having previously declined the presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. Resigning his position in 1874, he soon after became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and, in 1884, was elected Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools of that city, serving until his death, April 21, 1892.

BUSEY, Samuel T., banker and ex-Congressman, was born at Greencastle, Ind., Nov. 16, 1835; in infancy was brought by his parents to Urbana, Ill., where he was educated and has since resided. From 1857 to 1859 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during 1860-61 attended a commercial college and read law. In 1862 he was chosen Town Collector, but resigned to enter the Union Army, being commissioned Second Lieutenant by Governor Yates, and assigned to recruiting service. Having aided in the organization of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers, he was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel, August 12, 1862; was afterward promoted to the colonelcy, and mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1865, with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the General Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and for Trustee of the State

University in 1888. From 1880 to 1889 he was Mayor and President of the Board of Education of Urbana. In 1867 he opened a private bank, which he conducted for twenty-one years. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Fifteenth Illinois District, defeating Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, by whom he was in turn defeated for the same office in 1892.

BUSHNELL, a flourishing city and manufacturing center in McDonough County, 11 miles northeast of Macomb, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; has numerous manufactories, including wooden pumps, flour, agricultural implements, wagons and carriages, tank and fence-work, rural mail-boxes, mattresses, brick, besides egg and poultry packing houses; also has water-works and electric lights, grain elevators, three banks, several churches, graded public and high schools, two newspapers and a public library. Pop. (1900), 2,490.

BUSHNELL, Nehemiah, lawyer, was born in the town of Westbrook, Conn., Oct. 9, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, coming in December of the same year to Quincy, Ill., where, for a time, he assisted in editing "The Whig" of that city, later forming a partnership with O. H. Browning, which was never fully broken until his death. In his practice he gave much attention to land titles in the "Military Tract"; in 1851 was President of the portion of the Northern Cross Railroad between Quincy and Galesburg (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), and later of the Quincy Bridge Company and the Quincy & Palmyra (Mo.) Railroad. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans the "minority" Representative from Adams County in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, but died during the succeeding session, Jan. 31, 1873. He was able, high-minded and honorable in public and private life.

BUSHNELL, Washington, lawyer and Attorney-General, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825; in 1837 came with his father to Lisbon, Kendall County, Ill., where he worked on a farm and taught at times; studied law at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice at Ottawa, Ill. The public positions held by him were those of State Senator for La Salle County (1861-69) and Attorney-General (1869-73); was also a member of the Republican National Convention of 1864, besides being identified with various business enterprises at Ottawa. Died, June 30, 1885.

BUTLER, William, State Treasurer, was born in Adair County, Ky., Dec. 15, 1797; during the war of 1812, at the age of 16 years, served as the messenger of the Governor of Kentucky, carrying dispatches to Gen. William Henry Harrison in the field; removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, and, in 1836, was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1859 he served as foreman of the Grand Jury which investigated the "canal scrip frauds" charged against ex-Governor Matteson, and it was largely through his influence that the proceedings of that body were subsequently published in an official form. During the same year Governor Bissell appointed him State Treasurer to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Miller, and he was elected to the same office in 1860. Mr. Butler was an ardent supporter of Abraham Lincoln, whom he efficiently befriended in the early struggles of the latter in Springfield. He died in Springfield, Jan. 11, 1876.

BUTTERFIELD, Justin, early lawyer, was born at Keene, N. H., in 1790. He studied at Williams College, and was admitted to the bar at Watertown, N. Y., in 1812. After some years devoted to practice at Adams and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he removed to New Orleans, where he attained a high rank at the bar. In 1835 he settled in Chicago and soon became a leader in his profession there also. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the District of Illinois, and, in 1849, by President Taylor Commissioner of the General Land Office, one of his chief competitors for the latter place being Abraham Lincoln. This distinction he probably owed to the personal influence of Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, of whom Mr. Butterfield was a personal friend and warm admirer. While Commissioner, he rendered valuable service to the State in securing the canal land grant. As a lawyer he was logical and resourceful, as well as witty and quick at repartee, yet his chief strength lay before the Court rather than the jury. Numerous stories are told of his brilliant sallies at the bar and elsewhere. One of the former relates to his address before Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States Court at Springfield, in a habeas-corpus case to secure the release of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, who was under arrest under the charge of complicity in an attempt to assassinate Governor Boggs of Missouri. Rising to begin his argument, Mr. Butterfield said: "I am to address the Pope" (bowing to the Court), "sur-

rounded by angels" (bowing still lower to a party of ladies in the audience), "in the presence of the holy apostles, in behalf of the prophet of the Lord." On another occasion, being asked if he was opposed to the war with Mexico, he replied, "I opposed one war"—meaning his opposition as a Federalist to the War of 1812—"but learned the folly of it. Henceforth I am for war, pestilence and famine." He died, Oct. 25, 1855.

BYFORD, William H., physician and author, was born at Eaton, Ohio, March 20, 1817; in 1830 came with his widowed mother to Crawford County, Ill., and began learning the tailor's trade at Palestine; later studied medicine at Vincennes and practiced at different points in Indiana. Meanwhile, having graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1850, he assumed a professorship in a Medical College at Evansville, Ind., also editing a medical journal. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, but two years later became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, where he remained twenty years. He then (1879) returned to Rush, assuming the chair of Gynecology. In 1870 he assisted in founding the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, remaining President of the Faculty and Board of Trustees until his death, May 21, 1890. He published a number of medical works which are regarded as standard by the profession, besides acting as associate of Dr. N. S. Davis in the editorship of "The Chicago Medical Journal" and as editor-in-chief of "The Medical Journal and Examiner," the successor of the former. Dr. Byford was held in the highest esteem as a physician and a man, both by the general public and his professional associates.

BYRON, a village of Ogle County, in a picturesque region on Rock River, at junction of the Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways 83 miles west-northwest from Chicago; is in rich farming and dairying district; has two banks and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 698; (1900), 1,015.

CABLE, a town in Mercer County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, 26 miles south by east from Rock Island. Coal-mining is the principal industry, but there are also tile works, a good quality of clay for manufacturing purposes being found in abundance. Population (1880), 572; (1890), 1,276; (1900), 697.

CABLE, Benjamin T., capitalist and politician, was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky..

August 11, 1853. When he was three years old his father's family removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he has since resided. After passing through the Rock Island public schools, he matriculated at the University of Michigan, graduating in June, 1876. He owns extensive ranch and manufacturing property, and is reputed wealthy; is also an active Democratic politician, and influential in his party, having been a member of both the National and State Central Committees. In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, but since 1893 has held no public office.

CABLE, Ransom R., railway manager, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1834. His early training was mainly of the practical sort, and by the time he was 17 years old he was actively employed as a lumberman. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, first devoting his attention to coal mining in the neighborhood of Rock Island. Later he became interested in the projection and management of railroads, being in turn Superintendent, Vice-President and President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. His next position was that of General Manager of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. His experience in these positions rendered him familiar with both the scope and the details of railroad management, while his success brought him to the favorable notice of those who controlled railway interests all over the country. In 1876 he was elected a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. In connection with this company he has held, successively, the offices of Vice-President, Assistant to the President, General Manager and President, being chief executive officer since 1880. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

CAHOKIA, the first permanent white settlement in Illinois, and, in French colonial times, one of its principal towns. French Jesuit missionaries established the mission of the Tamaroas here in 1700, to which they gave the name of "Sainte Famille de Caoquias," antedating the settlement at Kaskaskia of the same year by a few months. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were jointly made the county-seats of St. Clair County, when that county was organized by Governor St. Clair in 1790. Five years later, when Randolph County was set off from St. Clair, Cahokia was continued as the county-seat of the parent county, so remaining until the removal of the seat of justice to Belleville in 1814. Like its early rival, Kaskaskia, it has dwindled in importance until, in 1890, its population was estimated

at 100. Descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the present population. The site of the old town is on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, about four miles from East St. Louis. Some of the most remarkable Indian mounds in the Mississippi Valley, known as "the Cahokia Mounds," are located in the vicinity. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of the*.)

CAIRNES, Abraham, a native of Kentucky, in 1816 settled in that part of Crawford County, Ill., which was embraced in Lawrence County on the organization of the latter in 1821. Mr. Cairnes was a member of the House for Crawford County in the Second General Assembly (1820-22), and for Lawrence County in the Third (1822-24), in the latter voting against the pro-slavery Convention scheme. He removed from Lawrence County to some point on the Mississippi River in 1826, but further details of his history are unknown.

CAIRO, the county-seat of Alexander County, and the most important river point between St. Louis and Memphis. Its first charter was obtained from the Territorial Legislature by Shadrach Bond (afterwards Governor of Illinois), John G. Comyges and others, who incorporated the "City and Bank of Cairo." The company entered about 1,800 acres, but upon the death of Mr. Comyges, the land reverted to the Government. The forfeited tract was re-entered in 1835 by Sidney Breese and others, who later transferred it to the "Cairo City and Canal Company," a corporation chartered in 1837, which, by purchase, increased its holdings to 10,000 acres. Peter Stapleton is said to have erected the first house, and John Hawley the second, within the town limits. In consideration of certain privileges, the Illinois Central Railroad has erected around the water front a substantial levee, eighty feet wide. During the Civil War Cairo was an important base for military operations. Its population, according to the census of 1900, was 12,566. (See also *Alexander County*.)

CAIRO BRIDGE, THE, one of the triumphs of modern engineering, erected by the Illinois Central Railroad Company across the Ohio River, opposite the city of Cairo. It is the longest metallic bridge across a river in the world, being thirty-three feet longer than the Tay Bridge, in Scotland. The work of construction was begun, July 1, 1887, and uninterruptedly prosecuted for twenty-seven months, being completed, Oct. 29, 1889. The first train to cross it was made up of ten locomotives coupled together. The ap-

proaches from both the Illinois and Kentucky shores consist of iron viaducts and well-braced timber trestles. The Illinois viaduct approach consists of seventeen spans of 150 feet each, and one span of $106\frac{1}{4}$ feet. All these rest on cylinder piers filled with concrete, and are additionally supported by piles driven within the cylinders. The viaduct on the Kentucky shore is of similar general construction. The total number of spans is twenty-two—twenty-one being of 150 feet each, and one of $106\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The total length of the metal work, from end to end, is 10,650 feet, including that of the bridge proper, which is 4,644 feet. The latter consists of nine through spans and three deck spans. The through spans rest on ten first-class masonry piers on pneumatic foundations. The total length of the bridge, including the timber trestles, is 20,461 feet—about $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles. Four-fifths of the Illinois trestle work has been filled in with earth, while that on the southern shore has been virtually replaced by an embankment since the completion of the bridge. The bridge proper stands 104.42 feet in the clear above low water, and from the deepest foundation to the top of the highest iron work is 248.94 feet. The total cost of the work, including the filling and embankment of the trestles, has been (1895) between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000.

CAIRO, VINCENNES & CHICAGO RAILROAD, a division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, extending from Danville to Cairo (261 miles), with a branch nine miles in length from St. Francisville, Ill., to Vincennes, Ind. It was chartered as the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad in 1867, completed in 1872, placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874, sold under foreclosure in January, 1880, and for some time operated as the Cairo Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. In 1889, having been surrendered by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, it was united with the Danville & Southwestern Railroad, reorganized as the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad, and, in 1890, leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, of which it is known as the "Cairo Division." (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad* and *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

CAIRO & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad*.)

CALDWELL, (Dr.) George, early physician and legislator (the name is spelled both Cadwell and Caldwell in the early records), was born at

Wethersfield, Conn., Feb. 21, 1773, and received his literary education at Hartford, and his professional at Rutland, Vt. He married a daughter of Hon. Matthew Lyon, who was a native of Ireland, and who served two terms in Congress from Vermont, four from Kentucky (1803-11), and was elected the first Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, but died before taking his seat in August, 1822. Lyon was also a resident for a time of St. Louis, and was a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, but defeated by Edward Hempstead (see *Hempstead, Edward*). Dr. Caldwell descended the Ohio River in 1799 in company with Lyon's family and his brother-in-law, John Messinger (see *Messinger, John*), who afterwards became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County, the party locating at Eddyville, Ky. In 1802, Caldwell and Messinger removed to Illinois, landing near old Fort Chartres, and remained some time in the American Bottom. The former finally located on the banks of the Mississippi a few miles above St. Louis, where he practiced his profession and held various public offices, including those of Justice of the Peace and County Judge for St. Clair County, as also for Madison County after the organization of the latter. He served as State Senator from Madison County in the First and Second General Assemblies (1818-22), and, having removed in 1820 within the limits of what is now Morgan County (but still earlier embraced in Greene), in 1822 was elected to the Senate for Greene and Pike Counties—the latter at that time embracing all the northern and northwestern part of the State, including the county of Cook. During the following session of the Legislature he was a sturdy opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. His home in Morgan County was in a locality known as "Swinerton's Point," a few miles west of Jacksonville, where he died, August 1, 1826. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) Dr. Caldwell (or Cadwell, as he was widely known) commanded a high degree of respect among early residents of Illinois. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says of him: "He was moral and correct in his public and private life, . . . was a respectable physician, and always maintained an unblemished character."

CALHOUN, John, pioneer printer and editor, was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 14, 1808; learned the printing trade and practiced it in his native town, also working in a type-foundry in Albany and as a compositor in Troy. In the fall of 1833 he came to Chicago, bringing with him

an outfit for the publication of a weekly paper, and, on Nov. 26, began the issue of "The Chicago Democrat"—the first paper ever published in that city. Mr. Calhoun retained the management of the paper three years, transferring it in November, 1836, to John Wentworth, who conducted it until its absorption by "The Tribune" in July, 1861. Mr. Calhoun afterwards served as County Treasurer, still later as Collector, and, finally, as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad in procuring right of way for the construction of its lines. Died in Chicago, Feb. 20, 1859.

CALHOUN, John, surveyor and politician, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 14, 1806; removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1830, served in the Black Hawk War and was soon after appointed County Surveyor. It was under Mr. Calhoun, and by his appointment, that Abraham Lincoln served for some time as Deputy Surveyor of Sangamon County. In 1838 Calhoun was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, but was defeated in 1840, though elected Clerk of the House at the following session. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844, was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1846, and, for three terms (1849, '50 and '51), served as Mayor of the city of Springfield. In 1852 he was defeated by Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and United States Senator), as a candidate for Congress, but two years later was appointed by President Pierce Surveyor-General of Kansas, where he became discredibly conspicuous by his zeal in attempting to carry out the policy of the Buchanan administration for making Kansas a slave State—especially in connection with the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, with the election of which he had much to do, and over which he presided. Died at St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25, 1859.

CALHOUN, William J., lawyer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1847. After residing at various points in that State, his family removed to Ohio, where he worked on a farm until 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the end of the war. He participated in a number of severe battles while with Sherman on the march against Atlanta, returning with General Thomas to Nashville, Tenn. During the last few months of the war he served in Texas, being mustered out at San Antonio in that State, though receiving his final discharge at Columbus, Ohio. After the war he entered the Poland Union Seminary, where he became the intimate personal friend of Maj. William McKinley, who was elected to the

Presidency in 1896. Having graduated at the seminary, he came to Arcola, Douglas County, Ill., and began the study of law, later taking a course in a law school in Chicago, after which he was admitted to the bar (1875) and established himself in practice at Danville as the partner of the Hon. Joseph B. Mann. In 1882 Mr. Calhoun was elected as a Republican to the lower branch of the Thirty-third General Assembly and, during the following session, proved himself one of the ablest members of that body. In May, 1897, Mr. Calhoun was appointed by President McKinley a special envoy to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized citizen of the United States who had died while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards during the rebellion then in progress in Cuba. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed William R. Morrison, whose term had expired.

CALHOUN COUNTY, situated between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, just above their junction. It has an area of 260 square miles, with a population (1900) of 8,917; was organized in 1825 and named for John C. Calhoun. Originally, the county was well timbered and the early settlers were largely engaged in lumbering, which tended to give the population more or less of a migratory character. Much of the timber has been cleared off, and the principal business in later years has been agriculture, although coal is found and mined in paying quantities along Silver Creek. Tradition has it that the aborigines found the precious metals in the bed of this stream. It was originally included within the limits of the Military Tract set apart for the veterans of the War of 1812. The physical conformation of the county's surface exhibits some peculiarities. Limestone bluffs, rising sometimes to the height of 200 feet, skirt the banks of both rivers, while through the center of the county runs a ridge dividing the two watersheds. The side valleys and the top of the central ridge are alike fertile. The bottom lands are very rich, but are liable to inundation. The county-seat and principal town is Hardin, with a population (1890) of 311.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, lawyer and legislator, was born near Newark, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1829; came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1849, where he farmed, taught school and edited, at different times, "The Wabash Sentinel" and "The Marshall Telegraph." He early identified himself with the Republican party, and, in 1864, was the Republican candidate for Congress in his dis-

trict; became a member of the first State Board of Equalization by appointment of Governor Oglesby in 1867; served in the lower house of the General Assembly during the sessions of 1875, '91, '93 and '95, and, in 1893-95, on a Joint Committee to revise the State Revenue Laws. He was also Presidential Elector in 1880, and again in 1888. Mr. Callahan was admitted to the bar when past 30 years of age, and was President of the State Bar Association in 1889. His home is at Robinson.

CALUMET RIVER, a short stream the main body of which is formed by the union of two branches which come together at the southern boundary of the city of Chicago, and which flows into Lake Michigan a short distance north of the Indiana State line. The eastern branch, known as the Grand Calumet, flows in a westerly direction from Northwestern Indiana and unites with the Little Calumet from the west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the main stream. From the southern limit of Chicago the general course of the stream is north between Lake Calumet and Wolf Lake, which it serves to drain. At its mouth, Calumet Harbor has been constructed, which admits of the entrance of vessels of heavy draught, and is a shipping and receiving point of importance for heavy freight for the Illinois Steel Works, the Pullman Palace Car Works and other manufacturing establishments in that vicinity. The river is regarded as a navigable stream, and has been dredged by the General Government to a depth of twenty feet and 200 feet wide for a distance of two miles, with a depth of sixteen feet for the remainder of the distance to the forks. The Calumet feeder for the Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from the west branch (or Little Calumet) to the canal in the vicinity of Willow Springs. The stream was known to the early French explorers as "the Calimic," and was sometimes confounded by them with the Chicago River.

CALUMET RIVER RAILROAD, a short line, 4.43 miles in length, lying wholly within Cook County. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee, but the line is not operated at present (1898). Its outstanding capital stock is \$68,700. It has no funded debt, but has a floating debt of \$116,357, making a total capitalization of \$185,087. This road extends from One Hundredth Street in Chicago to Hegewisch, and was chartered in 1883. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

CAMBRIDGE, the county-seat of Henry County, about 160 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. It is situated in a fertile region chiefly devoted to

agriculture and stock-raising. The city is a considerable grain market and has some manufacturing. Some coal is also mined. It has a public library, two newspapers, three banks, good schools, and handsome public (county) buildings. Population (1880), 1,203; (1890), United States census report, 940; (1900), 1,345.

CAMERON, James, Cumberland Presbyterian minister and pioneer, was born in Kentucky in 1791, came to Illinois in 1815, and, in 1818, settled in Sangamon County. In 1829 he is said to have located where the town of New Salem (afterwards associated with the early history of Abraham Lincoln) was built, and of which he and James Rutledge were the founders. He is also said to have officiated at the funeral of Ann Rutledge, with whose memory Mr. Lincoln's name has been tenderly associated by his biographers. Mr. Cameron subsequently removed successively to Fulton County, Ill., to Iowa and to California, dying at a ripe old age, in the latter State, about 1878.

CAMP DOUGLAS, a Federal military camp established at Chicago early in the War of the Rebellion, located between Thirty-first Street and College Place, and Cottage Grove and Forest Avenues. It was originally designed and solely used as a camp of instruction for new recruits. Afterwards it was utilized as a place of confinement for Confederate prisoners of war. (For plot to liberate the latter, together with other similar prisoners in Illinois, see *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY, a plot formed in 1864 for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago (in Camp Douglas), Rock Island, Alton and Springfield. It was to be but a preliminary step in the execution of a design long cherished by the Confederate Government, viz., the seizing of the organized governments of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, through the coöperation of the "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three peace commissioners (Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb), who had been sent from Richmond to Canada, held frequent conferences with leaders of the treasonable organizations in the North, including Clement L. Vallandigham, Bowles, of Indiana, and one Charles Walsh, who was head of the movement in Chicago, with a large number of allies in that city and scattered throughout the States. The general management of the affair was entrusted to Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had been second

in command to the rebel Gen. John Morgan during his raid north of the Ohio River, while Col. Vincent Marmaduke, of Missouri, and G. St. Leger Grenfell (an Englishman) were selected to carry out the military program. Hines followed out his instructions with great zeal and labored indefatigably. Thompson's duty was to disseminate incendiary treasonable literature, and strengthen the timorous "Sons of Liberty" by the use of argument and money, both he and his agents being lavishly supplied with the latter. There was to be a draft in July, 1864, and it was determined to arm the "Sons of Liberty" for resistance, the date of uprising being fixed for July 20. This part of the scheme, however, was finally abandoned. Captain Hines located himself at Chicago, and personally attended to the distribution of funds and the purchase of arms. The date finally fixed for the attempt to liberate the Southern prisoners was August 29, 1864, when the National Democratic Convention was to assemble at Chicago. On that date it was expected the city would be so crowded that the presence of the promised force of "Sons" would not excite comment. The program also included an attack on the city by water, for which purpose reliance was placed upon a horde of Canadian refugees, under Capt. John B. Castleman. There were some 26,500 Southern prisoners in the State at this time, of whom about 8,000 were at Chicago, 6,000 at Rock Island, 7,500 at Springfield, and 5,000 at Alton. It was estimated that there were 4,000 "Sons of Liberty" in Chicago, who would be largely reënforced. With these and the Canadian refugees the prisoners at Camp Douglas were to be liberated, and the army thus formed was to march upon Rock Island, Springfield and Alton. But suspicions were aroused, and the Camp was reënforced by a regiment of infantry and a battery. The organization of the proposed assailing force was very imperfect, and the great majority of those who were to compose it were lacking in courage. Not enough of the latter reported for service to justify an attack, and the project was postponed. In the meantime a preliminary part of the plot, at least indirectly connected with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, and which contemplated the release of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, had been "nipped in the bud" by the arrest of Capt. C. H. Cole, a Confederate officer in disguise, on the 19th of September, just as he was on the point of putting in execution a scheme for seizing the United States steamer Michigan at Sandusky, and putting on board of it a Confeder-

ate crew. November 8 was the date next selected to carry out the Chicago scheme—the day of President Lincoln's second election. The same preliminaries were arranged, except that no water attack was to be made. But Chicago was to be burned and flooded, and its banks pillaged. Detachments were designated to apply the torch, to open fire plugs, to levy arms, and to attack banks. But representatives of the United States Secret Service had been initiated into the "Sons of Liberty," and the plans of Captain Hines and his associates were well known to the authorities. An efficient body of detectives was put upon their track by Gen. B. J. Sweet, the commandant at Camp Douglas, although some of the most valuable service in running down the conspiracy and capturing its agents, was rendered by Dr. T. Winslow Ayer of Chicago, a Colonel Langhorne (an ex-Confederate who had taken the oath of allegiance without the knowledge of some of the parties to the plot), and Col. J. T. Shanks, a Confederate prisoner who was known as "The Texan." Both Langhorne and Shanks were appalled at the horrible nature of the plot as it was unfolded to them, and entered with zeal into the effort to defeat it. Shanks was permitted to escape from Camp Douglas, thereby getting in communication with the leaders of the plot who assisted to conceal him, while he faithfully apprised General Sweet of their plans. On the night of Nov. 6—or rather after midnight on the morning of the 7th—General Sweet caused simultaneous arrests of the leaders to be made at their hiding-places. Captain Hines was not captured, but the following conspirators were taken into custody: Captains Cantrill and Traverser; Charles Walsh, the Brigadier-General of the "Sons of Liberty," who was sheltering them, and in whose barn and house was found a large quantity of arms and military stores; Cols. St. Leger Grenfell, W. R. Anderson and J. T. Shanks; R. T. Semmes, Vincent Marmaduke, Charles T. Daniel and Buckner S. Morris, the Treasurer of the order. They were tried by Military Commission at Cincinnati for conspiracy. Marmaduke and Morris were acquitted; Anderson committed suicide during the trial; Walsh, Semmes and Daniels were sentenced to the penitentiary, and Grenfell was sentenced to be hung, although his sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, where he mysteriously disappeared some years afterward, but whether he escaped or was drowned in the attempt to do so has never been known. The British Government had made

repeated attempts to secure his release, a brother of his being a General in the British Army. Daniels managed to escape, and was never recaptured, while Walsh and Semmes, after undergoing brief terms of imprisonment, were pardoned by President Johnson. The subsequent history of Shanks, who played so prominent a part in defeating the scheme of wholesale arson, pillage and assassination, is interesting. While in prison he had been detailed for service as a clerk in one of the offices under the direction of General Sweet, and, while thus employed, made the acquaintance of a young lady member of a loyal family, whom he afterwards married. After the exposure of the contemplated uprising, the rebel agents in Canada offered a reward of \$1,000 in gold for the taking of his life, and he was bitterly persecuted. The attention of President Lincoln was called to the service rendered by him, and sometime during 1865 he received a commission as Captain and engaged in fighting the Indians upon the Plains. The efficiency shown by Colonel Sweet in ferreting out the conspiracy and defeating its consummation won for him the gratitude of the people of Chicago and the whole nation, and was recognized by the Government in awarding him a commission as Brigadier-General. (See *Benjamin J. Sweet*, *Camp Douglas* and *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

CAMPBELL, Alexander, legislator and Congressman, was born at Concord, Pa., Oct. 4, 1814. After obtaining a limited education in the common schools, at an early age he secured employment as a clerk in an iron manufactory. He soon rose to the position of superintendent, managing iron-works in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, until 1850, when he removed to Illinois, settling at La Salle. He was twice (1852 and 1853) elected Mayor of that city, and represented his county in the Twenty-first General Assembly (1859). He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and served one term (1875-77) as Representative in Congress, being elected as an Independent, but, in 1878, was defeated for re-election by Philip C. Hayes, Republican. Mr. Campbell was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln, and, in 1858, contributed liberally to the expenses of the latter in making the tour of the State during the debate with Douglas. He broke with the Republican party in 1874 on the greenback issue, which won for him the title of "Father of the Greenback." His death occurred at La Salle, August 9, 1898.

CAMPBELL, Antrim, early lawyer, was born in New Jersey in 1814; came to Springfield, Ill.,

in 1838; was appointed Master in Chancery for Sangamon County in 1849, and, in 1861, to a similar position by the United States District Court for that district. Died, August 11, 1868.

CAMPBELL, James R., Congressman and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., May 4, 1853, his ancestors being among the first settlers in that section of the State; was educated at Notre Dame University, Ind., read law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877; in 1878 purchased "The McLeansboro Times," which he has since conducted; was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1884, and again in '86, advanced to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected in '92. During his twelve years' experience in the Legislature he participated, as a Democrat, in the celebrated Logan-Morrison contest for the United States Senate, in 1885, and assisted in the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the Senate in 1891. At the close of his last term in the Senate (1896) he was elected to Congress from the Twentieth District, receiving a plurality of 2,851 over Orlando Burrell, Republican, who had been elected in 1894. On the second call for troops issued by the President during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Campbell organized a regiment which was mustered in as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel and assigned to the corps of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Jacksonville, Fla. Although his regiment saw no active service during the war, it was held in readiness for that purpose, and, on the occupation of Cuba in December, 1898, it became a part of the army of occupation. As Colonel Campbell remained with his regiment, he took no part in the proceedings of the last term of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and was not a candidate for re-election in 1898.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterwards reading law at Pittsburg. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California,

removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on his return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for Presidential Elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of the State. He also served in the California Legislature during the war, and, in 1864, was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, Dec. 6, 1868.

CAMPBELL, William J., lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia in 1850. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois, settling in Cook County. After passing through the Chicago public schools, Mr. Campbell attended the University of Pennsylvania, for two years, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. From that date he was in active practice and attained prominence at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he was elected State Senator, and was re-elected in 1882, serving in all eight years. At the sessions of 1881, '83 and '85 he was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and, on Feb. 6, 1883, he became Lieutenant-Governor upon the accession of Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to the executive office to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, who had been elected United States Senator. In 1888 he represented the First Illinois District in the National Republican Convention, and was the same year chosen a member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois and was re-elected in 1892. Died in Chicago, March 4, 1896. For several years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Campbell was the chief attorney of the Armour Packing Company of Chicago.

CAMP POINT, a village in Adams County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads, 22 miles east-northeast of Quincy. It is a grain center, has one flour mill, two feed mills, one elevator, a pressed brick plant, two banks, four churches, a high school, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,150; (1900), 1,260.

CANAL SCRIP FRAUD. During the session of the Illinois General Assembly of 1859, Gen. Jacob Fry, who, as Commissioner or Trustee, had been associated with the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal from 1837 to 1845, had his attention called to a check purporting to have been issued by the Commissioners in 1839, which, upon investigation, he became convinced was counterfeit, or had been fraudulently issued. Having communicated his conclusions to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, the State Auditor, in charge of the work of refunding the State indebtedness, an inquiry was instituted in the office of the Fund Commissioner—a position attached to the Governor's office, but in the charge of a secretary—which developed the fact that a large amount of these evidences of indebtedness had been taken up through that office and bonds issued therefor by the State Auditor under the laws for funding the State debt. A subsequent investigation by the Finance Committee of the State Senate, ordered by vote of that body, resulted in the discovery that, in May and August, 1839, two series of canal "scrip" (or checks) had been issued by the Canal Board, to meet temporary demands in the work of construction—the sum aggregating \$269,059—of which all but \$316 had been redeemed within a few years at the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank. The bank officers testified that this scrip (or a large part of it) had, after redemption, been held by them in the bank vaults without cancellation until settlement was had with the Canal Board, when it was packed in boxes and turned over to the Board. After having lain in the canal office for several years in this condition, and a new "Trustee" (as the officer in charge was now called) having come into the canal office in 1853, this scrip, with other papers, was repacked in a shoe-box and a trunk and placed in charge of Joel A. Matteson, then Governor, to be taken by him to Springfield and deposited there. Nothing further was known of these papers until October, 1854, when \$300 of the scrip was presented to the Secretary of the Fund Commissioner by a Springfield banker, and bond issued thereon. This was followed in 1856 and 1857 by larger sums, until, at the time the legislative investigation was instituted, it was found that bonds to the amount of \$223,182.66 had been issued on account of principal and interest. With the exception of the \$300 first presented, it was shown that all the scrip so funded had been presented by Governor Matteson, either while in office or subsequent to his retirement, and the bonds issued therefor delivered to him—although none of the persons in whose names the issue was made were known or ever afterward discovered. The developments made by the Senate Finance Committee led to an offer from Matteson to

indemnify the State, in which he stated that he had "unconsciously and innocently been made the instrument through whom a gross fraud upon the State had been attempted." He therefore gave to the State mortgages and an indemnifying bond for the sum shown to have been funded by him of this class of indebtedness, upon which the State, on foreclosure a few years later, secured judgment for \$255,000, although the property on being sold realized only \$238,000. A further investigation by the Legislature, in 1861, revealed the fact that additional issues of bonds for similar scrip had been made amounting to \$165,346, for which the State never received any compensation. A search through the State House for the trunk and box placed in the hands of Governor Matteson in 1853, while the official investigation was in progress, resulted in the discovery of the trunk in a condition showing it had been opened, but the box was never found. The fraud was made the subject of a protracted investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County in May, 1859, and, although the jury twice voted to indict Governor Matteson for larceny, it as often voted to reconsider, and, on a third ballot, voted to "ignore the bill."

CANBY, Richard Sprigg, jurist, was born in Green County, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1808; was educated at Miami University and admitted to the bar, afterwards serving as Prosecuting Attorney, member of the Legislature and one term (1847-49) in Congress. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, locating at Olney, was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit in 1867, resuming practice at the expiration of his term in 1873. Died in Richland County, July 27, 1895. Judge Canby was a relative of Gen. Edward Richard Spriggs Canby, who was treacherously killed by the Modocs in California in 1873.

CANNON, Joseph G., Congressman, was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836, and removed to Illinois in early youth, locating at Danville, Vermilion County. By profession he is a lawyer, and served as State's Attorney of Vermilion County for two terms (1861-68). Incidentally, he is conducting a large banking business at Danville. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress for the Fifteenth District, and has been re-elected biennially ever since, except in 1890, when he was defeated for the Fifty-second Congress by Samuel T. Busey, his Democratic opponent. He is now (1898) serving his twelfth term as the Representative for the Twelfth Congressional District, and has been re-elected for a thirteenth term in the Fifty-

sixth Congress (1899-1901). Mr. Cannon has been an influential factor in State and National politics, as shown by the fact that he has been Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations during the important sessions of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

CANTON, a flourishing city in Fulton County, 12 miles from the Illinois River, and 28 miles southwest of Peoria. It is the commercial metropolis of one of the largest and richest counties in the "corn belt"; also has abundant supplies of timber and clay for manufacturing purposes. There are coal mines within the municipal limits, and various manufacturing establishments. Among the principal outputs are agricultural implements, flour, brick and tile, cigars, cigar boxes, foundry and machine-shop products, fire-arms, brooms, and marble. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has water-works, fire department, a public library, six ward schools and one high school, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 5,604; (1900), 6,564.

CAPPS, Jabez, pioneer, was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796; came to the United States in 1817, and to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819. For a time he taught school in what is now called Round Prairie, in the present County of Sangamon, and later in Calhoun (the original name of a part of the city of Springfield), having among his pupils a number of those who afterwards became prominent citizens of Central Illinois. In 1836, in conjunction with two partners, he laid out the town of Mount Pulaski, the original county-seat of Logan County, where he continued to live for the remainder of his life, and where, during its later period, he served as Postmaster some fifteen years. He also served as Recorder of Logan County four years. Died, April 1, 1896, in the 100th year of his age.

CARBONDALE, a city in Jackson County, founded in 1852, 57 miles north of Cairo, and 91 miles from St. Louis. Three lines of railway center here. The chief industries are coal-mining, farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and lumbering. It has two preserving plants, eight churches, two weekly papers, and four public schools, and is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. Pop. (1890), 2,382; (1900), 3,318.

CARBONDALE & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD, a short line $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, extending from Marion to Carbondale, and operated by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, as lessee. It was incorporated as the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad in 1867; its name changed in 1869 to The Carbondale &

Shawneetown, was opened for business, Dec. 31, 1871, and leased in 1886 for 980 years to the St. Louis Southern, through which it passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, and by lease from the latter, in 1896, became a part of the Illinois Central System (which see).

CAREY, William, lawyer, was born in the town of Turner, Maine, Dec. 29, 1826; studied law with General Fessenden and at Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1856, the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1857, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in 1873. Judge Carey was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70 from Jo Daviess County, and the choice of the Republicans in that body for temporary presiding officer; was elected to the next General Assembly (the Twenty-seventh), serving as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee through its four sessions; from 1873 to 1876 was United States District Attorney for Utah, still later occupying various offices at Deadwood, Dakota, and in Reno County, Kan. The first office held by Judge Carey in Illinois (that of Superintendent of Schools for the city of Galena) was conferred upon him through the influence of John A. Rawlins, afterwards General Grant's chief-of-staff during the war, and later Secretary of War—although at the time Mr. Rawlins and he were politically opposed. Mr. Carey's present residence is in Chicago.

CARLIN, Thomas, former Governor, was born of Irish ancestry in Fayette County, Ky., July 18, 1789; emigrated to Illinois in 1811, and served as a private in the War of 1812, and as a Captain in the Black Hawk War. While not highly educated, he was a man of strong common sense, high moral standard, great firmness of character and unflinching courage. In 1818 he settled in Greene County, of which he was the first Sheriff; was twice elected State Senator, and was Register of the Land Office at Quincy, when he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1838. An uncompromising partisan, he nevertheless commanded the respect and good-will of his political opponents. Died at his home in Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, nephew of Gov. Thomas Carlin, was born at Rich Woods, Greene County, Ill., Nov. 24, 1829. At the age of 21 he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, in 1855, was attached to the Sixth United States Infantry as Lieutenant. After several years spent in Indian

fighting, he was ordered to California, where he was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to recruiting duty. On August 15, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. His record during the war was an exceptionally brilliant one. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861; commanded the District of Southeast Missouri for eighteen months; led a brigade under Slocum in the Arkansas campaign; served with marked distinction in Kentucky and Mississippi; took a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, was engaged in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and, on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned Major in the Sixteenth Infantry. He also took part in the Georgia campaign, aiding in the capture of Atlanta, and marching with Sherman to the sea. For gallant service in the assault at Jonesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1864, he was made Colonel in the regular army, and, on March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service at Bentonville, N. C., and Major-General for services during the war. Colonel Carlin was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1893. His home is at Carrollton.

CARLINVILLE, the county-seat of Macoupin County; a city and railroad junction, 57 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 38 miles southwest of Springfield. Blackburn University (which see) is located here. Three coal mines are operated, and there are brick works, tile works, and one newspaper. The city has gas and electric light plants and water-works. Population (1880), 3,117; (1890), 3,293; (1900), 3,502.

CARLYLE, the county-seat of Clinton County, 48 miles east of St. Louis, located on the Kaskaskia River and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The town has churches, parochial and public schools, water-works, lighting plant, and manufactures. It has a flourishing seminary for young ladies, three weekly papers, and a public library connected with the high school. Population (1890), 1,784; (1900), 1,874.

CARMI, the county-seat of White County, on the Little Wabash River, 124 miles east of St. Louis and 38 west of Evansville, Ind. The surrounding country is fertile, yielding both cereals and fruit. Flouring mills and lumber manufacturing, including the making of staves, are the chief industries, though the city has brick and tile works, a plow factory and foundry. Population (1880), 2,512; (1890), 2,785; (1900), 2,939.

CARPENTER, Milton, legislator and State Treasurer; entered upon public life in Illinois as

Representative in the Ninth General Assembly (1834) from Hamilton County, serving by successive re-elections in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. While a member of the latter (1841) he was elected by the Legislature to the office of State Treasurer, retaining this position until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, when he was chosen his own successor by popular vote, but died a few days after the election in August, 1848. He was buried in what is now known as the "Old Hutchinson Cemetery"—a burying ground in the west part of the city of Springfield, long since abandoned—where his remains still lie (1897) in a grave unmarked by a tombstone.

CARPENTER, Philo, pioneer and early druggist, was born of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry in the town of Savoy, Mass., Feb. 27, 1805; engaged as a druggist's clerk at Troy, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Chicago in 1832, where he established himself in the drug business, which was later extended into other lines. Soon after his arrival, he began investing in lands, which have since become immensely valuable. Mr. Carpenter was associated with the late Rev. Jeremiah Porter in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, but, in 1851, withdrew on account of dissatisfaction with the attitude of some of the representatives of that denomination on the subject of slavery, identifying himself with the Congregationalist Church, in which he had been reared. He was one of the original founders and most liberal benefactors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave in contributions, during his life-time, or in bequests after his death, sums aggregating not far from \$100,000. One of the Seminary buildings was named in his honor, "Carpenter Hall." He was identified with various other organizations, one of the most important being the Relief and Aid Society, which did such useful work after the fire of 1871. By a life of probity, liberality and benevolence, he won the respect of all classes, dying, August 7, 1886.

CARPENTER, (Mrs.) Sarah L. Warren, pioneer teacher, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813; at the age of 13 she began teaching at State Line, N. Y.; in 1833 removed with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warren) to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in what was called the "Yankee settlement," now the town of Lockport, Will County. She came to Chicago the following year (1834) to take the place of assistant of Granville T. Sproat in a school for boys, and is said to have been the first teacher paid out of the public funds in Chicago, though Miss Eliza Chappell

(afterwards Mrs. Jeremiah Porter) began teaching the children about Fort Dearborn in 1833. Miss Warren married Abel E. Carpenter, whom she survived, dying at Aurora, Kane County, Jan. 10, 1897.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a village of Kane County and manufacturing center, on Lake Geneva branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles north of East Elgin and about 48 miles from Chicago. Pop. (1890), 754; (1900), 1,002.

CARR, Clark E., lawyer, politician and diplomat, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1836; at 13 years of age accompanied his father's family to Galesburg, Ill., where he spent several years at Knox College. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School, but on returning to Illinois, soon embarked in politics, his affiliations being uniformly with the Republican party. His first office was that of Postmaster at Galesburg, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861 and which he held for twenty-four years. He was a tried and valued assistant of Governor Yates during the War of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of the latter with the rank of Colonel. He was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Lincoln, and took an active part in the campaigns of that year, as well as those of 1868 and 1872. In 1869 he purchased "The Galesburg Republican," which he edited and published for two years. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor; in 1884 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, from the State-at-large, and, in 1887, a candidate for the caucus nomination for United States Senator, which was given to Charles B. Farwell. In 1888 he was defeated in the Republican State Convention as candidate for Governor by Joseph W. Fifer. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark, which post he filled with marked ability and credit to the country until his resignation was accepted by President Cleveland, when he returned to his former home at Galesburg. While in Denmark he did much to promote American trade with that country, especially in the introduction of American corn as an article of food, which has led to a large increase in the annual exportation of this commodity to Scandinavian markets.

CARR, Eugene A., soldier, was born in Erie County, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and graduated at West Point in 1850, entering the Mounted Rifles. Until 1861 he was stationed in the Far West, and engaged in Indian fighting, earning a First Lieu-

tenancy through his gallantry. In 1861 he entered upon active service under General Lyon, in Southwest Missouri, taking part in the engagements of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek, winning the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. In September, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He served as acting Brigadier-General in Fremont's hundred-day expedition, for a time commanding the Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest. On the second day at Pea Ridge, although three times wounded, he remained on the field seven hours, and materially aided in securing a victory, for his bravery being made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the summer of 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Regular Army. During the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a division, leading the attack at Magnolia Church, at Port Gibson, and at Big Black River, and winning a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the United States Army. He also distinguished himself for a first and second assault upon taking Vicksburg, and, in the autumn of 1862, commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps at Corinth. In December of that year he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, where he gained new laurels, being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Little Rock, and Major-General for services during the war. After the close of the Civil War, he was stationed chiefly in the West, where he rendered good service in the Indian campaigns. In 1894 he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, and has since resided in New York.

CARRIEL, Henry F., M.D., alienist, was born at Charlestown, N. H., and educated at Marlow Academy, N. H., and Wesleyan Seminary, Vt.; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1857, and immediately accepted the position of Assistant Physician in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, remaining until 1870. Meanwhile, however, he visited a large number of the leading hospitals and asylums of Europe. In 1870, Dr. Carriel received the appointment of Superintendent of the Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, a position which he continued to fill until 1893, when he voluntarily tendered to Governor Altgeld his resignation, to take effect July 1 of that year.—**Mrs. Mary Turner (Carriel)**, wife of Dr. Carriel, and a daughter of Prof. Jonathan B. Turner of Jacksonville, was elected a Trustee of the University of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1896, receiving a plurality of 148,039 over Julia Holmes Smith, her highest competitor.

CARROLL COUNTY, originally a part of Jo Daviess County, but set apart and organized in 1839, named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first settlements were in and around Savanna, Cherry Grove and Arnold's Grove. The first County Commissioners were Messrs. L. H. Borden, Garner Moffett and S. M. Jersey, who held their first court at Savanna, April 13, 1839. In 1843 the county-seat was changed from Savanna to Mount Carroll, where it yet remains. Townships were first organized in 1850, and the development of the county has steadily progressed since that date. The surface of the land is rolling, and at certain points decidedly picturesque. The land is generally good for farming. It is well timbered, particularly along the Mississippi. Area of the county, 440 square miles; population, 18,963. Mount Carroll is a pleasant, prosperous, wide-awake town, of about 2,000 inhabitants, and noted for its excellent public and private schools.

CARROLLTON, the county-seat of Greene County, situated on the west branch of the Chicago & Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railroads, 33 miles north-northwest of Alton, and 34 miles south by west from Jacksonville. The town has a foundry, carriage and wagon factory, two machine shops, two flour mills, two banks, six churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 2,258; (1900), 2,355.

CARTER, Joseph N., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 12, 1843; came to Illinois in boyhood, and, after attending school at Tuscola four years, engaged in teaching until 1863, when he entered Illinois College, graduating in 1866; in 1868 graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, the next year establishing himself in practice at Quincy, where he has since resided. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies (1878-82), and, in June, 1894, was elected to the seat on the Supreme Bench, which he now occupies.

CARTER, Thomas Henry, United States Senator, born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; in his fifth year was brought to Illinois, his father locating at Pana, where he was educated in the public schools; was employed in farming, railroading and teaching several years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and, in 1882, removed to Helena, Mont., where he engaged in practice; was elected, as a Republican the last Territorial Delegate to Congress from Idaho and the first Representative from the new

State; was Commissioner of the General Land Office (1891-92), and, in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1901. In 1892 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican National Committee, serving until the St. Louis Convention of 1896.

CARTERVILLE, a city in Williamson County, 10 miles by rail northwest of Marion. Coal mining is the principal industry. It has a bank, five churches, a public school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 692; (1890), 969; (1900), 1,749; (1904, est.), 2,000.

CARTHAGE, a city and the county-seat of Hancock County, 13 miles east of Keokuk, Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wabash Railroads; has water-works, electric lights, three banks, four trust companies, four weekly and two semi-weekly papers, and is the seat of a Lutheran College. Pop. (1890), 1,654; (1900), 2,104.

CARTHAGE COLLEGE, at Carthage, Hancock County, incorporated in 1871; has a teaching faculty of twelve members, and reports 158 pupils—sixty-eight men and ninety women—for 1897-98. It has a library of 5,000 volumes and endowment of \$32,000. Instruction is given in the classical, scientific, musical, fine arts and business departments, as well as in preparatory studies. In 1898 this institution reported a property valuation of \$41,000, of which \$35,000 was in real estate.

CARTHAGE & BURLINGTON RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CARTWRIGHT, James Henry, Justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1842—the son of a frontier Methodist clergyman; was educated at Rock River Seminary and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter in 1867; began practice in 1870 at Oregon, Ogle County, which is still his home; in 1888 was elected Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Eustace, deceased, and in 1891 assigned to Appellate Court duty; in December, 1895, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Bailey, deceased, and re-elected in 1897.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Amherst County, Va., Sept. 1, 1785, and at the age of five years accompanied his father (a Revolutionary veteran) to Logan County, Ky. The country was wild and unsettled, there were no schools, the nearest mill was 40 miles distant, the few residents wore homespun garments of flax or cotton; and coffee, tea and sugar in domestic use were almost unknown. Methodist circuit riders soon invaded the district, and, at a camp meeting held at Cane

Ridge in 1801, Peter received his first religious impressions. A few months later he abandoned his reckless life, sold his race-horse and abjured gambling. He began preaching immediately after his conversion, and, in 1803, was regularly received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although only 18 years old. In 1823 he removed to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County, then but sparsely settled. In 1828, and again in 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, where his homespun wit and undaunted courage stood him in good stead. For a long series of years he attended annual conferences (usually as a delegate), and was a conspicuous figure at camp-meetings. Although a Democrat all his life, he was an uncompromising antagonist of slavery, and rejoiced at the division of his denomination in 1844. He was also a zealous supporter of the Government during the Civil War. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. He was a powerful preacher, a tireless worker, and for fifty years served as a Presiding Elder of his denomination. On the lecture platform, his quaintness and eccentricity, together with his inexhaustible fund of personal anecdotes, insured an interested audience. Numerous stories are told of his physical prowess in overcoming unruly characters whom he had failed to convince by moral suasion. Inside the church he was equally fearless and outspoken, and his strong common sense did much to promote the success of the denomination in the West. He died at his home near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon County, Sept. 25, 1872. His principal published works are "A Controversy with the Devil" (1853), "Autobiography of Peter Cartwright" (1856), "The Backwoods Preacher" (London, 1869), and several works on Methodism.

CARY, Eugene, lawyer and insurance manager, was born at Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1835; began teaching at sixteen, meanwhile attending a select school or academy at intervals; studied law at Sheboygan, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., 1855-56; served as City Attorney and later as County Judge, and, in 1861, enlisted in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving as a Captain in the Army of the Cumberland, and the last two years as Judge-Advocate on the staff of General Rousseau. After the war he settled at Nashville, Tenn., where he held the office of Judge of the First District, but in 1871 he was elected to the City Council, and, in 1883, was the High-License candidate for Mayor in opposition to Mayor Harrison, and believed by

many to have been honestly elected, but counted out by the machine methods then in vogue.

CASAD, Anthony Wayne, clergyman and physician, was born in Wantage Township, Sussex County, N. J., May 2, 1791; died at Summerfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1857. His father, Rev. Thomas Casad, was a Baptist minister, who, with his wife, Abigail Tingley, was among the early settlers of Sussex County. He was descended from Dutch-Huguenot ancestry, the family name being originally Cossart, the American branch having been founded by Jacques Cossart, who emigrated from Leyden to New York in 1663. At the age of 19 Anthony removed to Greene County, Ohio, settling at Fairfield, near the site of the present city of Dayton, where some of his relatives were then residing. On Feb. 6, 1811, he married Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Samuel Stites and Martha Martin Stites, her mother's father and grandfather having been patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution. Anthony Wayne Casad served as a volunteer from Ohio in the War of 1812, being a member of Captain Wm. Stephenson's Company. In 1818 he removed with his wife's father to Union Grove, St. Clair County, Ill. A few years later he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during 1821-23 was stationed at Kaskaskia and Buffalo, removing, in 1823, to Lebanon, where he taught school. Later he studied medicine and attained considerable prominence as a practitioner, being commissioned Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry in 1835. He was one of the founders of McKendree College and a liberal contributor to its support; was also for many years Deputy Superintendent of Schools at Lebanon, served as County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and acted as agent for Harper Brothers in the sale of Southern Illinois lands. He was a prominent Free Mason and an influential citizen. His youngest daughter, Amanda Keziah, married Rev. Colin D. James (which see).

CASEY, a village of Clark County, at the intersection of the Vandalia Line and the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad, 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 1,500.

CASEY, Zadoc, pioneer and early Congressman, was born in Georgia, March 17, 1796, the youngest son of a soldier of the Revolutionary War who removed to Tennessee about 1800. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois in 1817, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settling in the vicinity of the present city of Mount Vernon, in Jefferson County, where he acquired great prominence as a politician and became the head

of an influential family. He began preaching at an early age, and continued to do so occasionally through his political career. In 1819, he took a prominent part in the organization of Jefferson County, serving on the first Board of County Commissioners; was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature in 1820, but was elected Representative in 1822 and re-elected two years later; in 1826 was advanced to the Senate, serving until 1830, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and during his incumbency took part in the Black Hawk War. On March 1, 1833, he resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship to accept a seat as one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, to which he had been elected a few months previous, being subsequently re-elected for four consecutive terms. In 1842 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by John A. McClernand. Other public positions held by him included those of Delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, Representative in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies (1848-52), serving as Speaker in the former. He was again elected to the Senate in 1860, but died before the expiration of his term, Sept. 4, 1862. During the latter years of his life he was active in securing the right of way for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the original of the Mississippi division of the Baltimore, Ohio & Southwestern. He commenced life in poverty, but acquired a considerable estate, and was the donor of the ground upon which the Supreme Court building for the Southern Division at Mount Vernon was erected.—**Dr. Newton R. (Casey)**, son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Jan. 27, 1826, received his primary education in the local schools and at Hillsboro and Mount Vernon Academies; in 1842 entered the Ohio University at Athens in that State, remaining until 1845, when he commenced the study of medicine, taking a course of lectures the following year at the Louisville Medical Institute; soon after began practice, and, in 1847, removed to Benton, Ill., returning the following year to Mount Vernon. In 1856-57 he attended a second course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, the latter year removing to Mound City, where he filled a number of positions, including that of Mayor from 1859 to 1864, when he declined a re-election. In 1860, Dr. Casey served as delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and, on the establishment of the United States Government Hospital at Mound City, in 1861, acted for some time as a volunteer

surgeon, later serving as Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he was elected Representative in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly and re-elected in 1868, when he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Speaker in opposition to Hon. S. M. Cullom; also again served as Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872-74). Since retiring from public life Dr. Casey has given his attention to the practice of his profession.—**Col. Thomas S. (Casey)**, another son, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., April 6, 1832, educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, in due course receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter; studied law for three years, being admitted to the bar in 1854; in 1860, was elected State's Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District; in September, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was mustered out May 16, 1863, having in the meantime taken part in the battle of Stone River and other important engagements in Western Tennessee. By this time his regiment, having been much reduced in numbers, was consolidated with the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1864, he was again elected State's Attorney, serving until 1868; in 1870, was chosen Representative, and, in 1872, Senator for the Mount Vernon District for a term of four years. In 1879, he was elected Circuit Judge and was immediately assigned to Appellate Court duty, soon after the expiration of his term, in 1885, removing to Springfield, where he died, March 1, 1891.

CASS COUNTY, situated a little west of the center of the State, with an area of 360 square miles and a population (1900) of 17,222—named for Gen. Lewis Cass. French traders are believed to have made the locality of Beardstown their headquarters about the time of the discovery of the Illinois country. The earliest permanent white settlers came about 1820, and among them were Thomas Beard, Martin L. Lindsley, John Cetrough and Archibald Job. As early as 1821 there was a horse-mill on Indian Creek, and, in 1827, M. L. Lindsley conducted a school on the bluffs. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist missionary and evangelist, was one of the earliest preachers, and among the pioneers may be named Messrs. Robertson, Toplo, McDonald, Downing, Davis, Shepherd, Penny, Bergen and Hopkins. Beardstown was the original county-seat, and during both the Black Hawk and Mormon troubles was a depot of supplies and rendezvous for troops. Here also Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech. The site of the town,

as at present laid out, was at one time sold by Mr. Downing for twenty-five dollars. The county was set off from Morgan in 1837. The principal towns are Beardstown, Virginia, Chandlerville, Ashland and Arenzville. The county-seat, formerly at Beardstown, was later removed to Virginia, where it now is. Beardstown was incorporated in 1837, with about 700 inhabitants. Virginia was platted in 1836, but not incorporated until 1842.

CASTLE, Orlando Lane, educator, was born at Jericho, Vt., July 26, 1822; graduated at Denison University, Ohio, 1846; spent one year as tutor there, and, for several years, had charge of the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1858, he accepted the chair of Rhetoric, Oratory and Belles-Lettres in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Ill., remaining until his death, Jan. 31, 1892. Professor Castle received the degree of LL.D. from Denison University in 1877.

CATHERWOOD, Mary Hartwell, author, was born (Hartwell) in Luray, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1844, educated at the Female College, Granville, Ohio, where she graduated, in 1868, and, in 1887, was married to James S. Catherwood, with whom she resides at Hoopeston, Ill. Mrs. Catherwood is the author of a number of works of fiction, which have been accorded a high rank. Among her earlier productions are "Craque-o'-Doom" (1881), "Rocky Fork" (1882), "Old Caravan Days" (1884), "The Secrets at Roseladies" (1888), "The Romance of Dollard" and "The Bells of St. Anne" (1889). During the past few years she has shown a predilection for subjects connected with early Illinois history, and has published popular romances under the title of "The Story of Tonty," "The White Islander," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia" and "The Chase of Sant Castin and other Stories of the French in the New World."

CATON, John Dean, early lawyer and jurist, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 19, 1812. Left to the care of a widowed mother at an early age, his childhood was spent in poverty and manual labor. At 15 he was set to learn a trade, but an infirmity of sight compelled him to abandon it. After a brief attendance at an academy at Utica, where he studied law between the ages of 19 and 21, in 1833 he removed to Chicago, and shortly afterward, on a visit to Pekin, was examined and licensed to practice by Judge Stephen T. Logan. In 1834, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served as Alderman in 1837-38, and sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court from 1842 to 1864, when he resigned, hav-



ANNEX CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE, BARTONVILLE (Peoria)

ing served nearly twenty-two years. During this period he more than once occupied the position of Chief-Justice. Being embarrassed by the financial stringency of 1837-38, in the latter year he entered a tract of land near Plainfield, and, taking his family with him, began farming. Later in life, while a resident of Ottawa, he became interested in the construction of telegraph lines in the West, which for a time bore his name and were ultimately incorporated in the "Western Union," laying the foundation of a large fortune. On retiring from the bench, he devoted himself for the remainder of his life to his private affairs, to travel, and to literary labors. Among his published works are "The Antelope and Deer of America," "A Summer in Norway," "Miscellanies," and "Early Bench and Bar of Illinois." Died in Chicago, July 30, 1895.

CAVARLY, Alfred W., early lawyer and legislator, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1793; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in 1822, came to Illinois, first settling at Edwardsville, and soon afterwards at Carrollton, Greene County. Here he was elected Representative in the Fifth General Assembly (1826), and again to the Twelfth (1840); also served as Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies (1842-48), acting, in 1845, as one of the Commissioners to revise the statutes. In 1844, he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1846, was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated in convention by Augustus C. French. Mr. Cavarly was prominent both in his profession and in the Legislature while a member of that body. In 1853, he removed to Ottawa, where he resided until his death, Oct. 25, 1876.

CENTERVILLE (or Central City), a village in the coal-mining district of Grundy County, near Coal City. Population (1880), 673; (1900), 290.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, established under act of the Legislature passed March 1, 1847, and located at Jacksonville, Morgan County. Its founding was largely due to the philanthropic efforts of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who addressed the people from the platform and appeared before the General Assembly in behalf of this class of unfortunates. Construction of the building was begun in 1848. By 1851 two wards were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was received in November of that year. The first Superintendent was Dr. J. M. Higgins, who served less than two years, when he was succeeded by Dr. H. K. Jones, who had been Assistant Superintendent. Dr. Jones remained as

Acting Superintendent for several months, when the place was filled by the appointment of Dr. Andrew McFarland of New Hampshire, his administration continuing until 1870, when he resigned on account of ill-health, being succeeded by Dr. Henry F. Carriel of New Jersey. Dr. Carriel tendered his resignation in 1893, and, after one or two further changes, in 1897 Dr. F. C. Winslow, who had been Assistant Superintendent under Dr. Carriel, was placed in charge of the institution. The original plan of construction provided for a center building, five and a half stories high, and two wings with a rear extension in which were to be the chapel, kitchen and employes' quarters. Subsequently these wings were greatly enlarged, permitting an increase in the number of wards, and as the exigencies of the institution demanded, appropriations have been made for the erection of additional buildings. Numerous detached buildings have been erected within the past few years, and the capacity of the institution greatly increased—"The Annex" admitting of the introduction of many new and valuable features in the classification and treatment of patients. The number of inmates of late years has ranged from 1,200 to 1,400. The counties from which patients are received in this institution embrace: Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Tazewell, Logan, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Scott, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Jersey.

CENTRALIA, a city and railway center of Marion County, 250 miles south of Chicago. It forms a trade center for the famous "fruit belt" of Southern Illinois; has a number of coal mines, a glass plant, an envelope factory, iron foundries, railroad repair shops, flour and rolling mills, and an ice plant; also has water-works and sewerage system, a fire department, two daily papers, and excellent graded schools. Several parks afford splendid pleasure resorts. Population (1890), 4,763; (1900), 6,721; (1903, est.), 8,000.

CENTRALIA & ALTAMONT RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

CENTRALIA & CHESTER RAILROAD, a railway line wholly within the State, extending from Salem, in Marion County, to Chester, on the Mississippi River (91.6 miles), with a lateral branch from Sparta to Roxborough (5 miles), and trackage facilities over the Illinois Central from the branch junction to Centralia (2.9 miles)—

total, 99.5 miles. The original line was chartered as the Centralia & Chester Railroad, in December, 1887, completed from Sparta to Coulterville in 1889, and consolidated the same year with the Sparta & Evansville and the Centralia & Altamont Railroads (projected); line completed from Centralia to Evansville early in 1894. The branch from Sparta to Rosborough was built in 1895, the section of the main line from Centralia to Salem (14.9 miles) in 1896, and that from Evansville to Chester (17.6 miles) in 1897-98. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver, June 7, 1897, and the expenditures for extension and equipment made under authority granted by the United States Court for the issue of Receiver's certificates. The total capitalization is \$2,374,841, of which \$978,000 is in stocks and \$948,000 in bonds.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CERRO GORDO, a town in Piatt County, 12 miles by rail east-northeast of Decatur. The crop of cereals in the surrounding country is sufficient to support two elevators at Cerro Gordo, which has also a flouring mill, brick and tile factories, etc. There are three churches, graded schools, a bank and two newspaper offices. Population (1890), 939; (1900), 1,008.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE, an institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quincy, Ill., incorporated in 1878; is co-educational, has a faculty of ten instructors, and reports 127 students—70 male and 57 female—in the classes of 1895-96. Besides the usual departments in literature, science and the classics, instruction is given to classes in theology, music, the fine arts, oratory and preparatory studies. It has property valued at \$110,000, and reports an endowment fund of \$8,000.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1845; graduated at Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1866; took a course in Michigan University (1868-69); taught in various Wisconsin institutions, also discharged the duties of State Geologist, later filling the chair of Geology at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1878, he was sent to Paris, in charge of the educational exhibits of Wisconsin, at the International Exposition of that year—during his visit making a special study of the Alpine glaciers. In 1887, he was elected President of the University of Wisconsin, serving until 1892, when he became Head Professor of Geology at the University of Chicago, where he still remains. He is

also editor of the University "Journal of Geology" and President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Professor Chamberlin is author of a number of volumes on educational and scientific subjects, chiefly in the line of geology. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University, all on the same date (1887).

CHAMPAIGN, a flourishing city in Champaign County, 128 miles southwest of Chicago and 83 miles northeast of Springfield; is the intersecting point of three lines of railway and connected with the adjacent city of Urbana, the county-seat, by an electric railway. The University of Illinois, located in Urbana, is contiguous to the city. Champaign has an excellent system of water-works, well-paved streets, and is lighted by both gas and electricity. The surrounding country is agricultural, but the city has manufacturing of carriages and machines. Three papers are published here, besides a college weekly conducted by the students of the University. The Burnham Hospital and the Garwood Old Ladies' Home are located in Champaign. In the residence portion of the city there is a handsome park, covering ten acres and containing a notable piece of bronze statuary, and several smaller parks in other sections. There are several handsome churches, and excellent schools, both public and private. Population (1890), 5,839; (1900), 9,098.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, situated in the eastern half of the central belt of the State; area, 1,008 square miles; population (1900), 47,622. The county was organized in 1833, and named for a county in Ohio. The physical conformation is flat, and the soil rich. The county lies in the heart of what was once called the "Grand Prairie." Workable seams of bituminous coal underlie the surface, but overlying quicksands interfere with their operation. The Sangamon and Kaskaskia Rivers have their sources in this region, and several railroads cross the county. The soil is a black muck underlaid by a yellow clay. Urbana (with a population of 5,708 in 1900) is the county-seat. Other important points in the county are Champaign (9,000), Tolono (1,000), and Rantoul (1,200). Champaign and Urbana adjoin each other, and the grounds of the Illinois State University extend into each corporation, being largely situated in Champaign. Large drifted masses of Niagara limestone are found, interspersed with coal measure limestone and sandstone. Alternating beds of clay, gravel and quicksand of the drift formation are found beneath the subsoil to the depth of 150 to 300 feet.

CHAMPAIGN, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHANDLER, Charles, physician, was born at West Woodstock, Conn., July 2, 1806; graduated with the degree of M.D. at Castleton, Vt., and, in 1829, located in Scituate, R. I.; in 1832, started with the intention of settling at Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., but was stopped at Beardstown by the "Black Hawk War," finally locating on the Sangamon River, in Cass County, where, in 1848, he laid out the town of Chandlerville—Abraham Lincoln being one of the surveyors who platted the town. Here he gained a large practice, which he was compelled, in his later years, partially to abandon in consequence of injuries received while prosecuting his profession, afterwards turning his attention to merchandising and encouraging the development of the locality in which he lived by promoting the construction of railroads and the building of schoolhouses and churches. Liberal and public-spirited, his influence for good extended over a large region. Died, April 7, 1879.

CHANDLER, Henry B., newspaper manager, was born at Frelighsburg, Quebec, July 12, 1836; at 18 he began teaching, and later took charge of the business department of "The Detroit Free Press"; in 1861, came to Chicago with Wilbur F. Storey and became business manager of "The Chicago Times"; in 1870, disagreed with Storey and retired from newspaper business. Died, at Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1896.

CHANDLERVILLE, a village in Cass County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles north by east from Virginia, laid out in 1848 by Dr. Charles Chandler, and platted by Abraham Lincoln. It has a bank, a creamery, four churches, a weekly newspaper, a flour and a saw-mill. Population (1890), 910; (1900), 940.

CHAPIN, a village of Morgan County, at the intersection of the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 10 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 450; (1900), 514.

CHAPPELL, Charles H., railway manager, was born in Du Page County, Ill., March 3, 1841. With an ardent passion for the railroad business, at the age of 16 he obtained a position as freight brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being steadily promoted through the ranks of conductor, train-master and dispatcher, until, in 1865, at the age of 24, he was appointed General Agent of the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroad positions which Mr. Chappell has since held are: Superintendent of a division of the Union Pacific

(1869-70); Assistant or Division Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or some of its branches (1870-74); General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (1874-76); Superintendent of the Western Division of the Wabash (1877-79). In 1880, he accepted the position of Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, being advanced in the next three years through the grades of General Superintendent and Assistant General Manager, to that of General Manager of the entire system, which he has continued to fill for over twelve years. Quietly and without show or display, Mr. Chappell continues in the discharge of his duties, assisting to make the system with which he is identified one of the most successful and perfect in its operation in the whole country.

CHARLESTON, the county-seat of Coles County, an incorporated city and a railway junction, 46 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. It lies in the center of a farming region, yet has several factories, including woolen and flouring mills, broom, plow and carriage factories, a foundry and a canning factory. Three newspapers are published here, issuing daily editions. Population (1890), 4,135; (1900), 5,488. The Eastern State Normal School was located here in 1895.

CHARLESTON, NEOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre Francois Xavier de, a celebrated French traveler and an early explorer of Illinois, born at St. Quentin, France, Oct. 29, 1682. He entered the Jesuit Society, and while a student was sent to Quebec (1695), where for four years he was instructor in the college, and completed his divinity studies. In 1709 he returned to France, but came again to Quebec a few years later. He ascended the St. Lawrence, sailed through Lakes Ontario and Erie, and finally reached the Mississippi by way of the Illinois River. After visiting Cahokia and the surrounding country (1720-21), he continued down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and returned to France by way of Santo Domingo. Besides some works on religious subjects, he was the author of histories of Japan, Paraguay and San Domingo. His great work, however, was the "History of New France," which was not published until twenty years after his death. His journal of his American explorations appeared about the same time. His history has long been cited by scholars as authority, but no English translation was made until 1865, when it was undertaken by Shea. Died in France, Feb. 1, 1761.

CHASE, Philander, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in Cornish, Vt., Dec. 14, 1775, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although reared as a Congregationalist, he adopted the Episcopal faith, and was ordained a priest in 1799, for several years laboring as a missionary in Northern and Western New York. In 1805, he went to New Orleans, but returning North in 1811, spent six years as a rector at New Haven, Conn., then engaged in missionary work in Ohio, organizing a number of parishes and founding an academy at Worthington; was consecrated a Bishop in 1819, and after a visit to England to raise funds, laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary, named in honor of two English noblemen who had contributed a large portion of the funds. Differences arising with some of his clergy in reference to the proper use of the funds, he resigned both the Bishopric and the Presidency of the college in 1831, and after three years of missionary labor in Michigan, in 1835 was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Making a second visit to England, he succeeded in raising additional funds, and, in 1838, founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria County, Ill., for which a charter was obtained in 1847. He was a man of great religious zeal, of indomitable perseverance and the most successful pioneer of the Episcopal Church in the West. He was Presiding Bishop from 1843 until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1852. Several volumes appeared from his pen, the most important being "A Plea for the West" (1826), and "Reminiscences: an Autobiography, Comprising a History of the Principal Events in the Author's Life" (1848).

CHATHAM, a village of Sangamon County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles south of Springfield. Population (1890), 482; (1900), 629.

CHATSWORTH, town in Livingston County, on Ill. Cent. and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 79 miles east of Peoria; in farming and stock-raising district; has two banks, three grain elevators, five churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, cement sidewalks, brick works, and other manufactories. Pop. (1890), 827; (1900), 1,038.

CHEBANSE, a town in Iroquois and Kankakee Counties, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles south-southwest from Chicago; the place has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 728; (1890), 616; (1900), 555.

CHENEY, Charles Edward, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; graduated at

Hobart in 1857, and began study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Soon after ordination he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and was prominent among those who, under the leadership of Assistant Bishop Cummins of Kentucky, organized the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1873. He was elected Missionary Bishop of the Northwest for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1873.

CHENEY, John Vance, author and librarian, was born at Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848, though the family home was at Dorset, Vt., where he grew up and received his primary education. He acquired his academic training at Manchester, Vt., and Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y., graduating from the latter in 1865, later becoming Assistant Principal of the same institution. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar successively in Massachusetts and New York; but meanwhile having written considerably for the old "Scribner's Monthly" (now "Century Magazine"), while under the editorship of Dr. J. G. Holland, he gradually adopted literature as a profession. Removing to the Pacific Coast, he took charge, in 1887, of the Free Public Library at San Francisco, remaining until 1894, when he accepted the position of Librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, as successor to Dr. William F. Poole, deceased. Besides two or three volumes of verse, Mr. Cheney is the author of numerous essays on literary subjects. His published works include "Thistle-Drift," poems (1887); "Wood-Blooms," poems (1888), "Golden Guess," essays (1892); "That Dome in Air," essays (1895); "Queen Helen," poem (1895) and "Out of the Silence," poem (1897). He is also editor of "Wood Notes Wild," by Simeon Pease Cheney (1892), and Caxton Club's edition of Derby's *Phoenixiana*.

CHENOA, an incorporated city of McLean County, at the intersecting point of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago & Alton Railroads, 48 miles east of Peoria, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 102 miles south of Chicago. Agriculture, dairy farming, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the chief industries of the surrounding region. The city also has an electric light plant, water-works, canning works and tile works, besides two banks, seven churches, a graded school, two weekly papers, and telephone systems connecting with the surrounding country. Population (1890), 1,226; (1900), 1,512.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1813; at the



CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

age of thirteen was chainman to an engineering party on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, being later employed on other roads. In 1837, he was appointed senior assistant engineer in the construction of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, and, in 1846, Chief Engineer of the Boston Waterworks, in 1850 becoming sole Commissioner of the Water Department of that city. In 1855, he became engineer of the Chicago Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and in that capacity designed the sewerage system of the city—also planning the river tunnels. He resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago in 1879. He was regarded as an authority on water-supply and sewerage, and was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Toronto, Milwaukee and other cities. Died, August 19, 1886.

CHESNUT, John A., lawyer, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 19, 1816, his father being a native of South Carolina, but of Irish descent. John A. was educated principally in his native State, but came to Illinois in 1836, read law with P. H. Winchester at Carlinville, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced at Carlinville until 1855, when he removed to Springfield and engaged in real estate and banking business. Mr. Chesnut was associated with many local business enterprises, was for several years one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, also a Trustee of the Illinois Female College (Methodist) at the same place, and was Supervisor of the United States Census for the Sixth District of Illinois in 1880. Died, Jan. 14, 1898.

CHESTER, the county-seat of Randolph County, situated on the Mississippi River, 76 miles south of St. Louis. It is the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary and of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts. It stands in the heart of a region abounding in bituminous coal, and is a prominent shipping point for this commodity; also has quarries of building stone. It has a grain elevator, flouring mills, rolling mills and foundries. Population (1880), 2,580; (1890), 2,708; (1900), 2,832.

CHETLAIN, Augustus Louis, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1824, of French Huguenot stock—his parents having emigrated from Switzerland in 1823, at first becoming members of the Selkirk colony on Red River, in Manitoba. Having received a common school education, he became a merchant at Galena, and was the first to volunteer there in response to the call for troops after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in

1861, being chosen to the captaincy of a company in the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, which General Grant had declined; participated in the campaign on the Tennessee River which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, meanwhile being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; also distinguished himself at Corinth, where he remained in command until May, 1863, and organized the first colored regiment raised in the West. In December, 1863, he was promoted Brigadier-General and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in Tennessee, serving later in Kentucky and being brevetted Major-General in January, 1864. From January to October, 1865, he commanded the post at Memphis, and later the District of Talladega, Ala., until January, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service. General Chetlain was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah (1867-69), then appointed United States Consul at Brussels, serving until 1872, on his return to the United States establishing himself as a banker and broker in Chicago.

CHICAGO, the county-seat of Cook County, chief city of Illinois and (1890) second city in population in the United States.

SITUATION.—The city is situated at the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of the extreme southern point of the lake, at the mouth of the Chicago River; 715 miles west of New York, 590 miles north of west from Washington, and 260 miles northeast of St. Louis. From the Pacific Coast it is distant 2,417 miles. Latitude 41° 52' north; longitude 87° 35' west of Greenwich. Area (1898), 186 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Chicago stands on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. It is 502 feet above sea-level, and its highest point is some 18 feet above Lake Michigan. The Chicago River is virtually a bayou, dividing into north and south branches about a half-mile west of the lake. The surrounding country is a low, flat prairie, but engineering science and skill have done much for it in the way of drainage. The Illinois & Michigan Canal terminates at a point on the south branch of the Chicago River, within the city limits, and unites the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Illinois River.

COMMERCE.—The Chicago River, with its branches, affords a water frontage of nearly 60 miles, the greater part of which is utilized for the shipment and unloading of grain, lumber, stone, coal, merchandise, etc. Another navigable stream (the Calumet River) also lies within the

corporate limits. Dredging has made the Chicago River, with its branches, navigable for vessels of deep draft. The harbor has also been widened and deepened. Well constructed breakwaters protect the vessels lying inside, and the port is as safe as any on the great lakes. The city is a port of entry, and the tonnage of vessels arriving there exceeds that of any other port in the United States. During 1897, 9,156 vessels arrived, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,209,442, while 9,201 cleared, representing a tonnage of 7,185,324. It is the largest grain market in the world, its elevators (in 1897) having a capacity of 32,550,000 bushels.

According to the reports of the Board of Trade, the total receipts and shipments of grain for the year 1898—counting flour as its grain equivalent in bushels—amounted to 323,097,453 bushels of the former, to 289,920,028 bushels of the latter. The receipts and shipments of various products for the year (1898) were as follows:

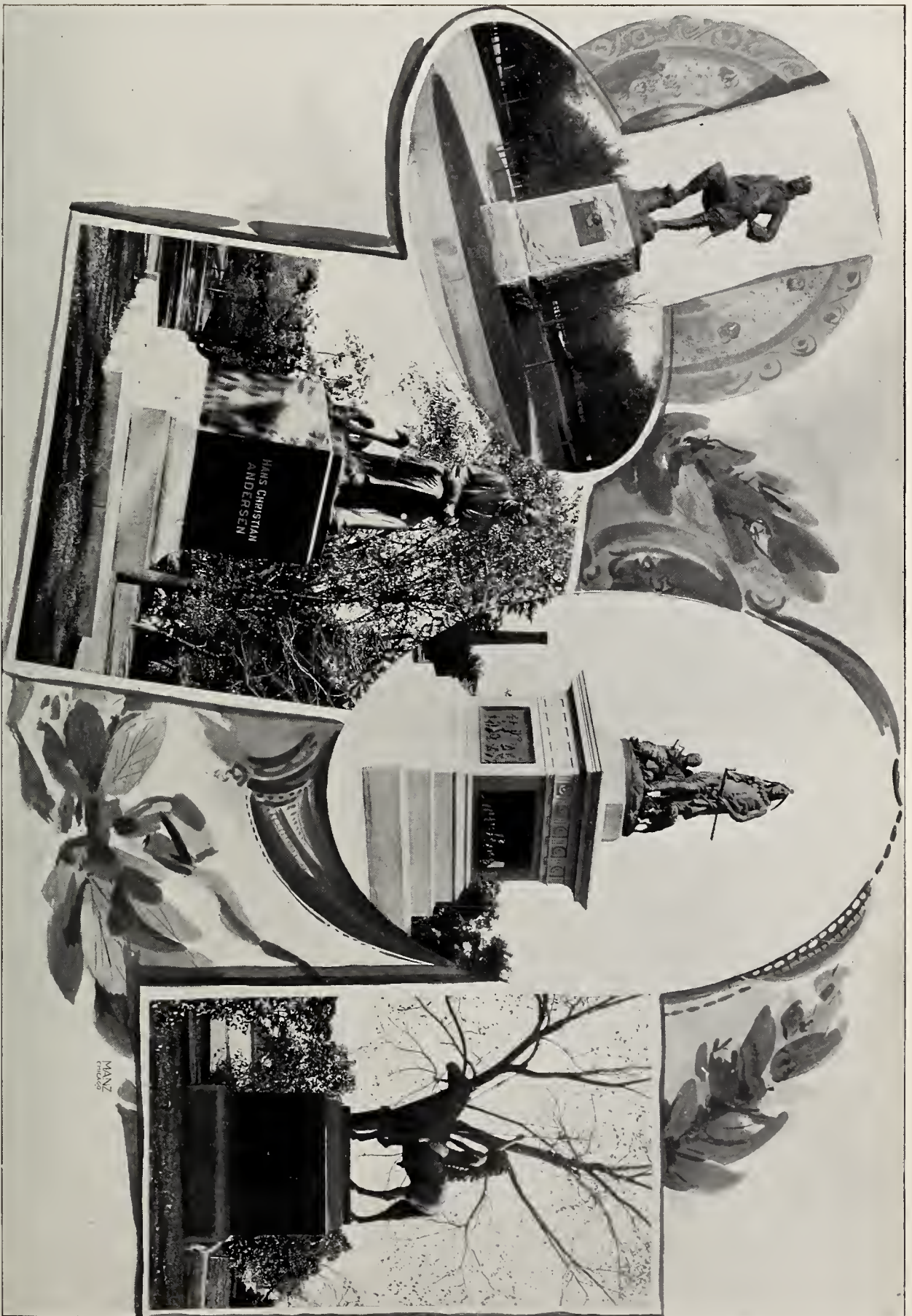
| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Flour (bbls.) | 5,316,195 | 5,032,236 |
| Wheat (bu.) | 35,741,555 | 38,094,900 |
| Corn " | 127,426,374 | 130,397,681 |
| Oats " | 110,293,647 | 85,057,636 |
| Rye " | 4,935,308 | 4,453,384 |
| Barley " | 18,116,594 | 6,755,247 |
| Cured Meats (lbs.) | 229,005,246 | 923,627,722 |
| Dressed Beef " | 110,286,652 | 1,060,859,808 |
| Live-stock—Hogs | 9,360,968 | 1,334,768 |
| " Cattle | 2,480,632 | 864,408 |
| " Sheep | 3,502,378 | 545,001 |

Chicago is also an important lumber market, the receipts in 1895, including shingles, being 1,562,527 M. feet. As a center for beef and pork-packing, the city is without a rival in the amount of its products, there having been 92,459 cattle and 760,514 hogs packed in 1894-95. In bank clearings and general mercantile business it ranks second only to New York, while it is also one of the chief manufacturing centers of the country. The census of 1890 shows 9,959 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$292,477,038; employing 203,108 hands, and turning out products valued at \$632,184,140. Of the output by far the largest was that of the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, amounting to \$203,825,092; men's clothing came next (\$32,517,226); iron and steel, \$31,419,854; foundry and machine shop products, \$29,928,616; planed lumber, \$17,604,494. Chicago is also the most important live-stock market in the United States. The Union Stock Yards (in the southwest part of the city) are connected with all railroad lines entering the city, and cover many hundreds of

acres. In 1894, there were received 8,788,049 animals (of all descriptions), valued at \$148,057,626. Chicago is also a primary market for hides and leather, the production and sales being both of large proportions, and the trade in manufactured leather (notably in boots and shoes) exceeds that of any other market in the country. Ship-building is a leading industry, as are also brick-making, distilling and brewing.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.—Besides being the chief port on the great lakes, Chicago ranks second to no other American city as a railway center. The old "Galena & Chicago Union," its first railroad, was operated in 1849, and within three years a substantial advance had been scored in the way of steam transportation. Since then the multiplication of railroad lines focusing in or passing through Chicago has been rapid and steady. In 1895 not less than thirty-eight distinct lines enter the city, although these are operated by only twenty-two companies. Some 2,600 miles of railroad track are laid within the city limits. The number of trains daily arriving and departing (suburban and freight included) is about 2,000. Intramural transportation is afforded by electric, steam, cable and horse-car lines. Four tunnels under the Chicago River and its branches, and numerous bridges connect the various divisions of the city.

HISTORY.—Point du Sable (a native of San Domingo) was admittedly the first resident of Chicago other than the aborigines. The French missionaries and explorers—Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Hennepin and others—came a century earlier, their explorations beginning in 1673. After the expulsion of the French at the close of the French and Indian War, the territory passed under British control, though French traders remained in this vicinity after the War of the Revolution. One of these named Le Mai followed Point du Sable about 1796, and was himself succeeded by John Kinzie, the Indian trader, who came in 1803. Fort Dearborn was built near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804 on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville, concluded by Gen. Anthony Wayne in 1795, but was evacuated in 1812, when most of the garrison and the few inhabitants were massacred by the savages. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The fort was rebuilt in 1816, and another settlement established around it. The first Government survey was made, 1829-30. Early residents were the Kinzies, the Wolcotts, the Beaubiens and the Millers. The Black Hawk War (1832) rather aided in developing the resources and increasing



La Salle Statue

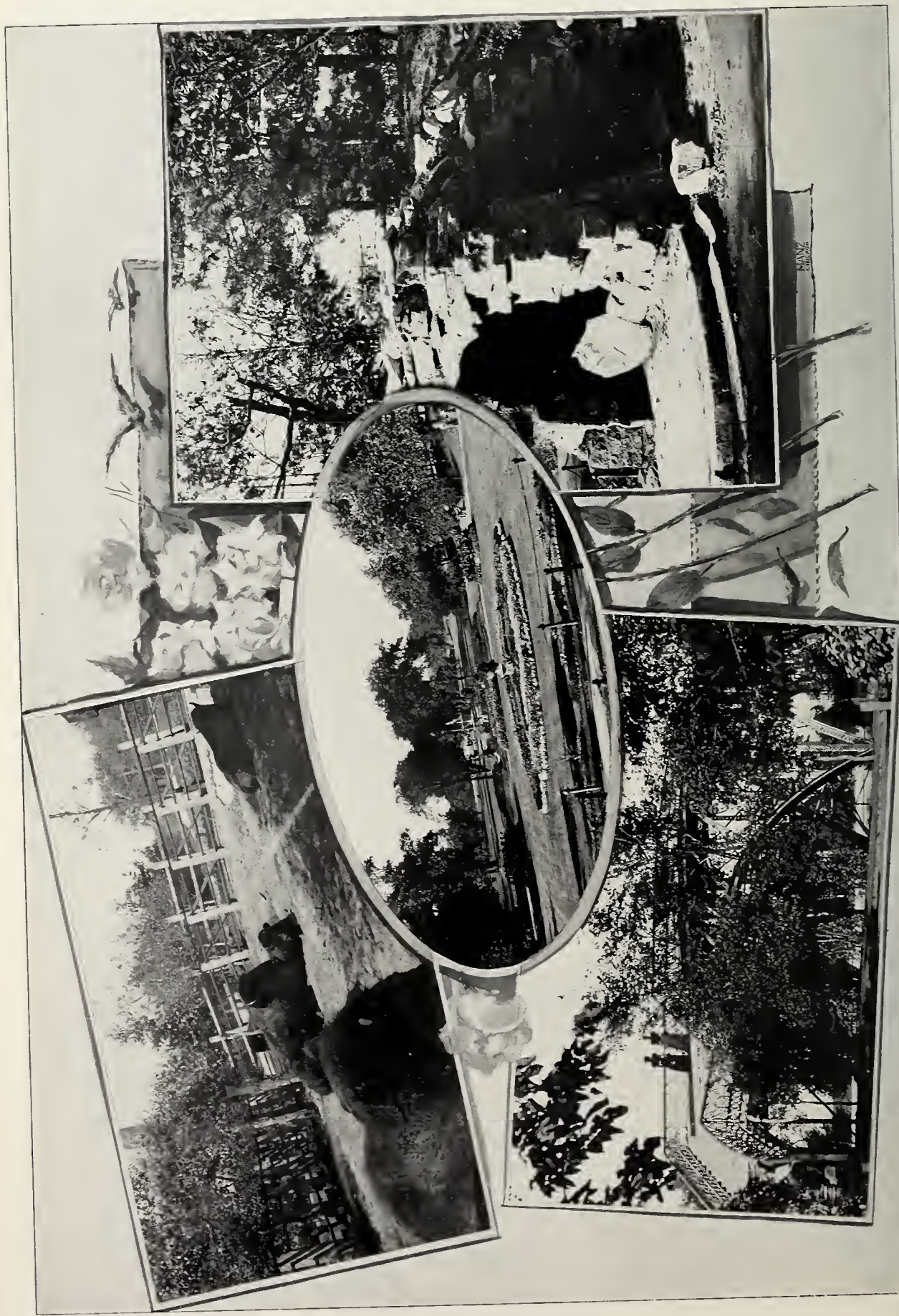
Hans Christian Andersen Statue.

Alarm Group.

Signal of Peace.

MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

MANZ
CHICAGO



Artesian Fountain.

Flower Beds.
VIEWS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Buffalo Herd,
Bridge Over Lagoon.

the population of the infant settlement by drawing to it settlers from the interior for purposes of mutual protection. Town organization was effected on August 10, 1832, the total number of votes polled being 28. The town grew rapidly for a time, but received a set-back in the financial crisis of 1837. During May of that year, how-

ever, a charter was obtained and Chicago became a city. The total number of votes cast at that time was 703. The census of the city for the 1st of July of that year showed a population of 4,180. The following table shows the names and term of office of the chief city officers from 1837 to 1899:

| YEAR. | MAYOR. | CITY CLERK. | CITY ATTORNEY. | CITY TREASURER. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1837 | Wm. B. Ogden..... | I. N. Arnold, Geo. Davis (1). | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearsons. |
| 1838 | Buckner S. Morris..... | Geo. Davis..... | N. B. Judd..... | Hiram Pearsons. |
| 1839 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | Wm. H. Brackett..... | Samuel L. Smith..... | Geo. W. Dole. |
| 1840 | Alexander Lloyd..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Mark Skinner..... | W. S. Gurnee, N. H. Bolles(2) |
| 1841 | F. C. Sherman..... | Thomas Hoyne..... | Geo. Manierre..... | N. H. Bolles. |
| 1842 | Benj. W. Raymond..... | J. Curtis..... | Henry Brown..... | F. C. Sherman. |
| 1843 | Augustus Garrett..... | James M. Lowe..... | G. Manierre, Henry Brown(3) | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1844 | Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman(4) | E. A. Rucker..... | Henry W. Clarke..... | Walter S. Gurnee. |
| 1845 | Aug. Garrett, Alon S. Sherman(4) | E. A. Rucker, Wm. S. Brown(5) | Henry W. Clarke..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1846 | John P. Chapin..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Charles H. Larrahee..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1847 | James Curtiss..... | Henry B. Clarke..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Andrew Getzler. |
| 1848 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | Giles Spring..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1849 | James H. Woodworth..... | Sidney Abell..... | O. R. W. Lull..... | Wm. L. Church. |
| 1850 | James Curtiss..... | Sidney Abell..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1851 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Henry H. Clark..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1852 | Walter S. Gurnee..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1853 | Charles M. Gray..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Arno Voss..... | Edward Manierre. |
| 1854 | Ira L. Milliken..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | Patrick Ballingall..... | Uriah P. Harris. |
| 1855 | Levi D. Boone..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | J. A. Thompson..... | Wm. F. De Wolf. |
| 1856 | Thomas Dyer..... | Henry W. Zimmerman..... | J. L. Marsh..... | O. J. Rose. |
| 1857 | John Wentworth..... | H. Kreisman..... | John C. Miller..... | C. N. Holden. |
| 1858 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Elliott Anthony..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1859 | John C. Haines..... | H. Kreisman..... | Geo. F. Crocker..... | Alonzo Harvey. |
| 1860 | John Wentworth..... | Abraham Kohn..... | John Lyle King..... | Alonzo Harvey, C. W. Hunt(6) |
| 1861 | Julian S. Rumsey..... | A. J. Marble..... | Ira W. Buel..... | W. H. Rice. |
| 1862 | F. C. Sherman..... | A. J. Marble..... | Geo. A. Meech..... | F. H. Cutting, W. H. Rice(7) |
| 1863 | F. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmerman..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1864 | F. C. Sherman..... | H. W. Zimmerman..... | Francis Adams..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1865 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1866 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Daniel D. Driscoll..... | A. G. Throop. |
| 1867 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hashrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1868 | John B. Rice..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hashrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1869 | John B. Rice (8)..... | Albert H. Bodman..... | Hashrouck Davis..... | Wm. F. Wentworth. |
| 1870 | R. B. Mason..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1871 | R. B. Mason..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1872 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1873 | Joseph Medill..... | Charles T. Hotchkiss..... | Israel N. Stiles..... | David A. Gage. |
| 1874 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Jos. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Jamieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1875 | Harvey D. Colvin..... | Jos. K. C. Forrest..... | Egbert Jamieson..... | Daniel O'Hara. |
| 1876 | Monroe Heath, (9) H. D. Colvin, Thomas Hoyne..... | Caspar Bntz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Clinton Briggs. |
| 1877-78 | Monroe Heath..... | Caspar Bntz..... | R. S. Tuthill..... | Chas. B. Larrahee. |
| 1879-80 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | W. C. Seipp. |
| 1881-82 | Carter H. Harrison..... | P. J. Howard..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | Rudolph Brand. |
| 1883-84 | Carter H. Harrison..... | John G. Neumelster..... | Julius S. Grinnell..... | John M. Dunphy. |
| 1885-86 | Carter H. Harrison..... | C. Herman Plautz..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | Wm. M. Devine. |
| 1887-88 | John A. Roche..... | D. W. Nickerson..... | Hempstead Washburne..... | C. Herman Plautz. |
| 1889-90 | Dewitt C. Cregier..... | Franz Amberg..... | Geo. F. Sugg..... | Bernard Roessing. |
| 1891-92 | Hempstead Washburne..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Jacob J. Kern, G. A. Trude(10) | Peter Kiolbassa. |
| 1893-94 | Carter H. Harrison, Geo. B. Swift, (11) John P. Hopkins. (11) | Chas. D. Gastfield..... | Geo. A. Trude..... | Michael J. Bransfield. |
| 1895-96 | Geo. B. Swift..... | James R. B. Van Cleave..... | Roy O. West..... | Adam Wolf. |
| 1897-98 | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Miles J. Devine..... | Ernst Hummel. |
| 1899— | Carter H. Harrison, Jr..... | William Loeffler..... | Andrew J. Ryan..... | Adam Ortseifen. |

(1) I. N. Arnold resigned, and Geo. Davis appointed, October, 1837.

(2) Gurnee resigned, Bolles appointed his successor, April, 1840.

(3) Manierre resigned, Brown appointed his successor, July, 1843.

(4) Election of Garrett declared illegal, and Sherman elected at new election, held April, 1844.

(5) Brown appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rucker.

(6) Harvey resigned and Hunt appointed to fill vacancy.

(7) Cutting having failed to qualify, Rice, who was already in office, held over.

(8) Legislature changed date of election from April to November, the persons in office at beginning of 1869 remaining in office to December of that year.

(9) City organized under general Incorporation Act in 1875, and no city election held until April, 1876. The order for a new election omitted the office of Mayor, yet a popular vote was taken which gave a majority to Thomas Hoyne. The Council then in office refused to canvass this vote, but its successor, at its first meeting, did so, declaring Hoyne duly elected. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to surrender the office, claiming the right to "hold over;" Hoyne then made a contest for the office, which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court denying the claims of both contestants, when a new election was ordered by the City Council, July 12, 1876, at which Monroe Heath was elected, serving out the term.

(10) City Attorney Kern, having resigned November 21, 1892, Geo. A. Trude was appointed to serve out the remainder of the term.

(11) Mayor Harrison, having been assassinated, October 23, 1893, the City Council at its next meeting (November 6, 1893) elected Geo. B. Swift (an Alderman from the Eleventh Ward) Mayor *ad interim*. At a special election held December 19, 1893, John P. Hopkins was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Harrison.

THE FIRE OF 1871.—The city steadily grew in beauty, population and commercial importance until 1871. On Oct. 9 of that year occurred the "great fire" the story of which has passed into history. Recuperation was speedy, and the 2,100 acres burned over were rapidly being rebuilt, when, in 1874, occurred a second conflagration, although by no means so disastrous as that of 1871. The city's recuperative power was again demonstrated, and its subsequent development has been phenomenal. The subjoined statement shows its growth in population:

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1837 | . | . | . | . | 4,179 |
| 1840 | . | . | . | . | 4,470 |
| 1850 | . | . | . | . | 28,269 |
| 1860 | . | . | . | . | 112,162 |
| 1870 | . | . | . | . | 298,977 |
| 1880 | . | . | . | . | 503,185 |
| 1890 | . | . | . | . | 1,099,850 |
| 1900 | . | . | . | . | 1,698,575 |

Notwithstanding a large foreign population and a constant army of unemployed men, Chicago has witnessed only three disturbances of the peace by mobs—the railroad riots of 1877, the Anarchist disturbance of 1886, and a strike of railroad employes in 1894.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. — Chicago long since outgrew its special charter, and is now incorporated under the broader provisions of the law applicable to "cities of the first class," under which the city is virtually autonomous. The personnel, drill and equipment of the police and fire departments are second to none, if not superior to any, to be found in other American cities. The Chicago River, with its branches, divides the city into three principal divisions, known respectively as North, South and West. Each division has its statutory geographical boundaries, and each retains its own distinct township organization. This system is anomalous; it has, however, both assailants and defenders.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Chicago has a fine system of parks and boulevards, well developed, well improved and well managed. One of the parks (Jackson in the South Division) was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition. The water supply is obtained from Lake Michigan by means of cribs and tunnels. In this direction new and better facilities are being constantly introduced, and the existing water system will compare favorably with that of any other American city.

ARCHITECTURE.—The public and office buildings, as well as the business blocks, are in some instances classical, but generally severely plain.

Granite and other varieties of stone are used in the City Hall, County Court House, the Board of Trade structure, and in a few commercial buildings, as well as in many private residences. In the business part of the city, however, steel, iron, brick and fire clay are the materials most largely employed in construction, the exterior walls being of brick. The most approved methods of fire-proof building are followed, and the "Chicago construction" has been recognized and adopted (with modifications) all over the United States. Office buildings range from ten to sixteen, and even, as in the case of the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. Most of them are sumptuous as to the interior, and many of the largest will each accommodate 3,000 to 5,000 occupants, including tenants and their employes. In the residence sections wide diversity may be seen; the chaste and the ornate styles being about equally popular. Among the handsome public, or semi-public buildings may be mentioned the Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Art Institute, the Armour Institute, the Academy of Sciences, the Auditorium, the Board of Trade Building, the Masonic Temple, and several of the railroad depots.

EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES. — Chicago has a public school system unsurpassed for excellence in any other city in the country. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1898, the city had a total of 221 primary and grammar schools, besides fourteen high schools, employing 5,268 teachers and giving instruction to over 236,000 pupils in the course of the year. The total expenditures during the year amounted to \$6,785,601, of which nearly \$4,500,000 was on account of teachers' salaries. The city has nearly \$7,500,000 invested in school buildings. Besides pupils attending public schools there are about 100,000 in attendance on private and parochial schools, not reckoning students at higher institutions of learning, such as medical, law, theological, dental and pharmaceutical schools, and the great University of Chicago. Near the city are also the Northwestern and the Lake Forest Universities, the former at Evanston and the latter at Lake Forest. Besides an extensive Free Public Library for circulating and reference purposes, maintained by public taxation, and embracing (in 1898) a total of over 235,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 pamphlets, there are the Library of the Chicago Historical Society and the Newberry and Crerar Libraries—the last two the outgrowth of posthumous donations by public-spirited and liberal citizens—all open to



DAY AFTER CHICAGO FIRE.



CHICAGO THOROUGHFARES.

the public for purposes of reference under certain conditions. This list does not include the extensive library of the University of Chicago and those connected with the Armour Institute and the public schools, intended for the use of the pupils of these various institutions.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, one of the leading commercial exchanges of the world. It was originally organized in the spring of 1843 as a voluntary association, with a membership of eighty-two. Its primary object was the promotion of the city's commercial interests by unity of action. On Feb. 8, 1849, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of Boards of Trade, and under its provisions an incorporation was effected—a second organization being effected in April, 1850. For several years the association languished, and at times its existence seemed precarious. It was, however, largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of measuring grain by weight, which initial step opened the way for subsequent great improvements in the methods of handling, storing, inspecting and grading cereals and seeds. By the close of 1856, the association had overcome the difficulties incident to its earlier years, and the feasibility of erecting a permanent Exchange building began to be agitated, but the project lay dormant for several years. In 1856 was adopted the first system of classification and grading of wheat, which, though crude, formed the foundation of the elaborate modern system, which has proved of such benefit to the grain-growing States of the West, and has done so much to give Chicago its commanding influence in the grain markets of the world. In 1858, the privilege of trading on the floor of the Exchange was limited to members. The same year the Board began to receive and send out daily telegraphic market reports at a cost, for the first year, of \$500,000, which was defrayed by private subscriptions. New York was the only city with which such communication was then maintained. In February, 1859, a special charter was obtained, conferring more extensive powers upon the organization, and correspondingly increasing its efficiency. An important era in the Board's history was the Civil War of 1861-65. During this struggle its attitude was one of undeviating loyalty and generous patriotism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed, by individual members and from the treasury of the organization, for the work of recruiting and equipping regiments, in caring for the wounded on Southern battlefields, and providing for the families of enlisted men. In

1864, the Board waged to a successful issue a war upon the irredeemable currency with which the entire West was then flooded, and secured such action by the banks and by the railroad and express companies as compelled its replacement by United States legal-tender notes and national bank notes. In 1865, handsome, large (and, as then supposed, permanent) quarters were occupied in a new building erected by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce under an agreement with the Board of Trade. This structure was destroyed in the fire of October, 1871, but at once rebuilt, and made ready for re-occupancy in precisely one year after the destruction of its predecessor. Spacious and ample as these quarters were then considered, the growing membership and increasing business demonstrated their inadequacy before the close of 1877. Steps looking to the erection of a new building were taken in 1881, and, on May 1, 1885, the new edifice—then the largest and most ornate of its class in the world—was opened for occupancy. The membership of the Board for the year 1898 aggregated considerably in excess of 1,800. The influence of the association is felt in every quarter of the commercial world.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & NORTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD (known as the "Burlington Route") is the parent organization of an extensive system which operates railroads in eleven Western and Northwestern States, furnishing connections from Chicago with Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, St. Louis and Kansas City, Cheyenne (Wyo.), Billings (Mont.), Deadwood (So. Dak.), and intermediate points, and having connections by affiliated roads with the Pacific Coast. The main line extends from Chicago to Denver (Colo.), 1,025.41 miles. The mileage of the various branches and leased proprietary lines (1898) aggregates 4,627.06 miles. The Company uses 207.23 miles in conjunction with other roads, besides subsidiary standard-gauge lines controlled through the ownership of securities amounting to 1,440 miles more. In addition to these the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy controls 179 miles of narrow-gauge road. The whole number of miles of standard-gauge road operated by the Burlington system, and known as the Burlington Route, on June 30, 1899, is estimated at 7,419, of which 1,509 is in Illinois, all but 47 miles being owned by the Company. The system in Illinois connects many important commercial

points, including Chicago, Aurora, Galesburg, Quincy, Peoria, Streator, Sterling, Mendota, Fulton, Lewistown, Rushville, Geneva, Keithsburg, Rock Island, Beardstown, Alton, etc. The entire capitalization of the line (including stock, bonds and floating debt) amounted, in 1898, to \$234,884,600, which was equivalent to about \$33,000 per mile. The total earnings of the road in Illinois, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,724,997, and the total disbursements of the Company within the State, during the same period, to \$7,469,456. Taxes paid in 1898, \$377,968.—(HISTORY). The first section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was constructed under a charter granted, in 1849, to the Aurora Branch Railroad Company, the name being changed in 1852 to the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company. The line was completed in 1853, from the junction with the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Chicago, to Aurora, later being extended to Mendota. In 1855 the name of the Company was changed by act of the Legislature to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The section between Mendota and Galesburg (80 miles) was built under a charter granted in 1851 to the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, and completed in 1854. July 9, 1856, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the former. Previous to this consolidation the Company had extended aid to the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad (from Peoria to the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Burlington, Iowa), and to the Northern Cross Railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, both of which were completed in 1855 and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1857 the name of the Northern Cross was changed to the Quincy & Chicago Railroad. In 1860 the latter was sold under foreclosure to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and, in 1863, the Peoria & Oquawka was acquired in the same way—the former constituting the Quincy branch of the main line and the latter giving it its Burlington connection. Up to 1863, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy used the track of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to enter the city of Chicago, but that year began the construction of its line from Aurora to Chicago, which was completed in 1864. In 1872 it acquired control, by perpetual lease, of the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Iowa, and, in 1880, extended this line into Nebraska, now reaching Billings, Mont., with a lateral branch to Deadwood, So. Dak. Other branches in Illinois, built or acquired by this corporation, include the Peoria & Hannibal; Carthage & Bur-

lington; Quincy & Warsaw; Ottawa, Chicago & Fox River Valley; Quincy, Alton & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern—known as the Northern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—is an important part of the system, furnishing a connection between St. Louis on the south and St. Paul and Minneapolis on the north, of which more than half of the distance of 583 miles between terminal points, is in Illinois. The latter division was originally chartered, Oct. 21, 1885, and constructed from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn. (319 miles), and from Fulton to Savanna, Ill. (16.72 miles), and opened, Nov. 1, 1886. It was formally incorporated into the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line in 1899. In June of the same year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy also acquired by purchase the Keokuk & Western Railroad from Keokuk to Van Wert, Iowa (143 miles), and the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway, from Des Moines, Iowa, to Cainesville, Mo. (112 miles).

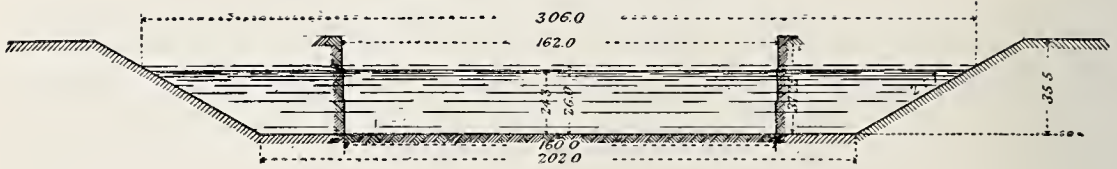
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL, a channel or waterway, in course of construction (1892-99) from the Chicago River, within the limits of the city of Chicago, to Joliet Lake, in the Des Plaines River, about 12 miles above the junction of the Des Plaines with the Illinois. The primary object of the channel is the removal of the sewage of the city of Chicago and the proper drainage of the region comprised within what is called the "Sanitary District of Chicago." The feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan by way of the Des Plaines River with those of the Illinois, attracted the attention of the earliest French explorers of this region, and was commented upon, from time to time, by them and their successors. As early as 1808 the subject of a canal uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois was discussed in a report on roads and canals by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the project was touched upon in a bill relating to the Erie Canal and other enterprises, introduced in Congress in 1811. The measure continued to receive attention in the press, in Western Territorial Legislatures and in official reports, one of the latter being a report by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, in 1819, in which it is spoken of as "valuable for military purposes." In 1822 Congress passed an act granting the right of way to the State through the public lands for such an enterprise, which was followed,

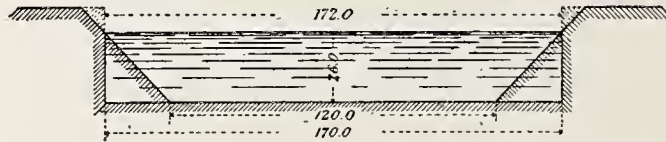


EXCAVATION IN ROCK FOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL AND WATERWAY. (FULL DEPTH IN CENTER.)

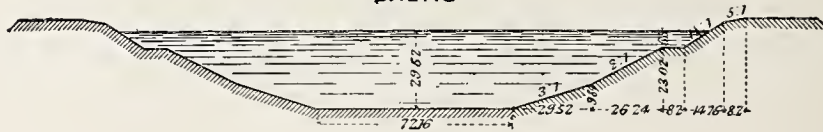
SANITARY CANAL - CHICAGO



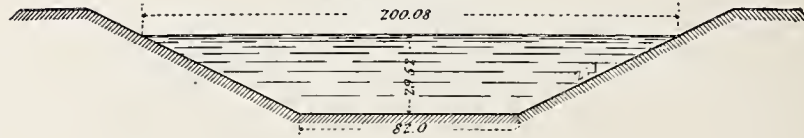
MANCHESTER



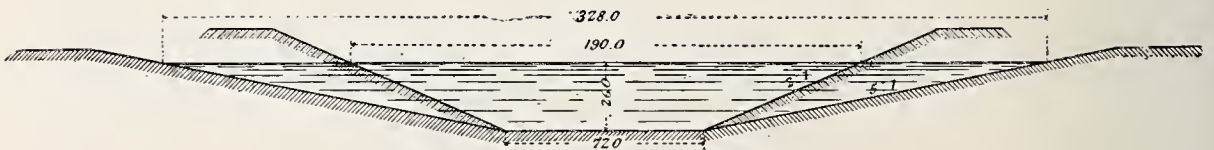
NORTH SEA
- BALTIC -



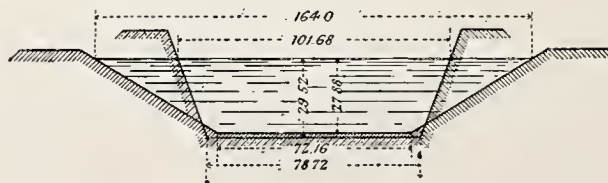
NORTH SEA
- AMSTERDAM -



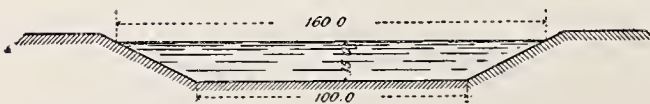
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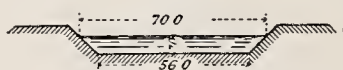
WELLAND



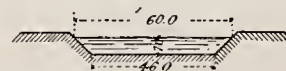
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COMPARATIVE SIZE OF NOTED CANALS.

five years later, by a grant of lands for the purpose of its construction. The work was begun in 1836, and so far completed in 1848 as to admit of the passage of boats from the Chicago basin to La Salle. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) Under an act passed by the Legislature in 1865, the work of deepening the canal was undertaken by the city of Chicago with a view to furnishing means to relieve the city of its sewage, the work being completed some time before the fire of 1871. This scheme having failed to accomplish the object designed, other measures began to be considered. Various remedies were proposed, but in all the authorities were confronted with the difficulty of providing a fund, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, to meet the necessary cost of construction. In the closing months of the year 1885, Hon. H. B. Hurd, who had been a member of a Board of "Drainage Commissioners," organized in 1855, was induced to give attention to the subject. Having satisfied himself and others that the difficulties were not insurmountable with proper action by the Legislature, the City Council, on Jan. 27, 1886, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Commission, to consist of "one expert engineer of reputation and experience in engineering and sanitary matters," and two consulting engineers, to constitute a "drainage and water-supply commission" for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the matter of water-supply and disposition of the sewage of the city. As a result of this action, Rudolph Hering, of Philadelphia, was appointed expert engineer by Mayor Harrison, with Benezette Williams and S. G. Artingstall, of Chicago, as consulting engineers. At the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1887), two bills—one known as the "Hurd bill" and the other as the "Winston bill," but both drawn by Mr. Hurd, the first contemplating doing the work by general taxation and the issue of bonds, and the other by special assessment—were introduced in that body. As it was found that neither of these bills could be passed at that session, a new and shorter one, which became known as the "Roche-Winston bill," was introduced and passed near the close of the session. A resolution was also adopted creating a commission, consisting of two Senators, two Representatives and Mayor Roche of Chicago, to further investigate the subject. The later act, just referred to, provided for the construction of a cut-off from the Des Plaines River, which would divert the flood-waters of that stream and the North Branch into Lake Michigan north of the

city. Nothing was done under this act, however. At the next session (1889) the commission made a favorable report, and a new law was enacted embracing the main features of the Hurd bill, though changing the title of the organization to be formed from the "Metropolitan Town," as proposed by Mr. Hurd, to the "Sanitary District." The act, as passed, provided for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, their powers being confined to "providing for the drainage of the district," both as to surplus water and sewage. Much opposition to the measure had been developed during the pendency of the legislation on the subject, especially in the Illinois valley, on sanitary grounds, as well as fear of midsummer flooding of the bottom lands which are cultivated to some extent; but this was overcome by the argument that the channel would, when the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers were improved between Joliet and La Salle, furnish a new and enlarged waterway for the passage of vessels between the lake and the Mississippi River, and the enterprise was indorsed by conventions held at Peoria, Memphis and elsewhere, during the eighteen months preceding the passage of the act. The promise ultimately to furnish a flow of not less than 600,000 cubic feet per minute also excited alarm in cities situated upon the lakes, lest the taking of so large a volume of water from Lake Michigan should affect the lake-level injuriously to navigation; but these apprehensions were quieted by the assurance of expert engineers that the greatest reduction of the lake-level below the present minimum would not exceed three inches, and more likely would not produce a perceptible effect.

At the general election, held Nov. 5, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was organized by an almost unanimous popular vote—the returns showing 70,958 votes for the measure to 242 against. The District, as thus formed, embraces all of the city of Chicago north of Eighty-seventh Street, with forty-three square miles outside of the city limits but within the area to be benefited by the improvement. Though the channel is located partly in Will County, the district is wholly in Cook and bears the entire expense of construction. The first election of Trustees was held at a special election, Dec. 12, 1889, the Trustees then elected to hold their offices for five years and until the following November. The second election occurred, Nov. 5, 1895, when the Board, as now constituted (1899), was chosen, viz.: William Boldenweck, Joseph C. Braden, Zina R.

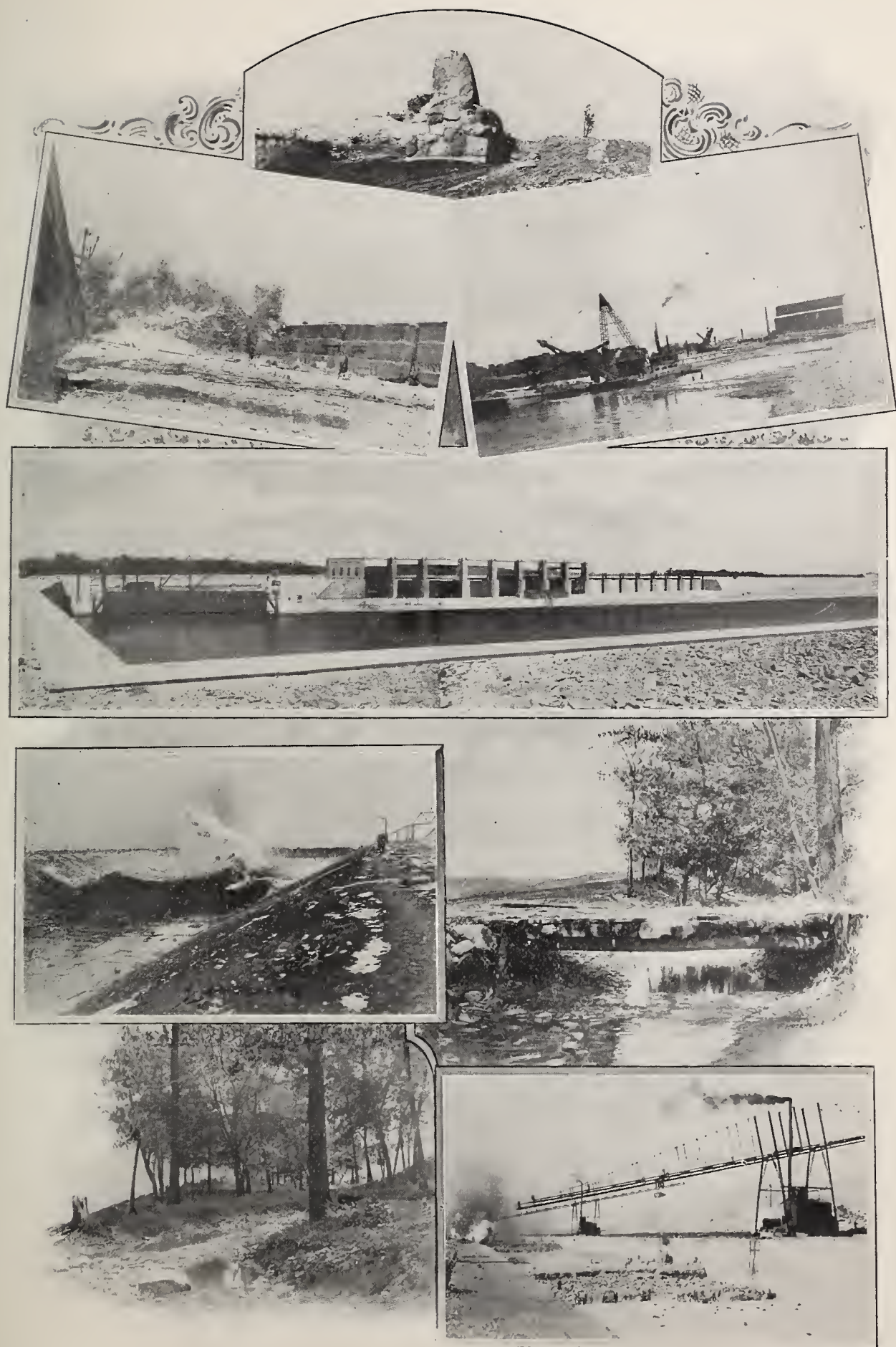
Carter, Bernard A. Eckhart, Alexander J. Jones, Thomas Kelly, James P. Mallette, Thomas A. Smyth and Frank Wenter. The Trustees have power to sell bonds in order to procure funds to prosecute the work and to levy taxes upon property within the district, under certain limitations as to length of time the taxes run and the rate per cent imposed. Under an amendment of the Drainage Act adopted by the Legislature in 1897, the rate of assessment upon property within the Drainage District is limited to one and one-half per cent, up to and including the year 1899, but after that date becomes one-half of one per cent.

The bed of the channel, as now in process of construction, commences at Robey Street and the South Branch of the Chicago River, 5.8 miles from Lake Michigan, and extends in a south-westerly direction to the vicinity of Summit, where it intersects the Des Plaines River. From this point it follows the bed of that stream to Lockport, in Will County, where, in consequence of the sudden depression in the ground, the bed of the channel comes to the surface, and where the great controlling works are situated. This has made necessary the excavation of about thirteen miles of new channel for the river—which runs parallel with, and on the west side of, the drainage canal—besides the construction of about nineteen miles of levee to separate the waters of the canal from the river. The following statement of the quality of the material excavated and the dimensions of the work, is taken from a paper by Hon. H. B. Hurd, under the title, "The Chicago Drainage Channel and Waterway," published in the sixth volume of "Industrial Chicago" (1896): "Through that portion of the channel between Chicago and Summit, which is being constructed to produce a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute, which is supposed to be sufficient to dilute sewage for about the present population (of Chicago), the width of the channel is 110 feet on the bottom, with side slopes of two to one. This portion of the channel is ultimately to be enlarged to the capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. The bottom of the channel, at Robey Street, is 24.448 feet below Chicago datum. The width of the channel from Summit down to the neighborhood of Willow Springs is 202 feet on the bottom, with the same side slope. The cut through the rock, which extends from the neighborhood of Willow Springs to the point where the channel runs out of ground near Lockport, is 160 feet wide at the bottom. The entire depth of the channel is substantially the same as at Robey Street, with the addition of one foot in 40,000 feet. The rock

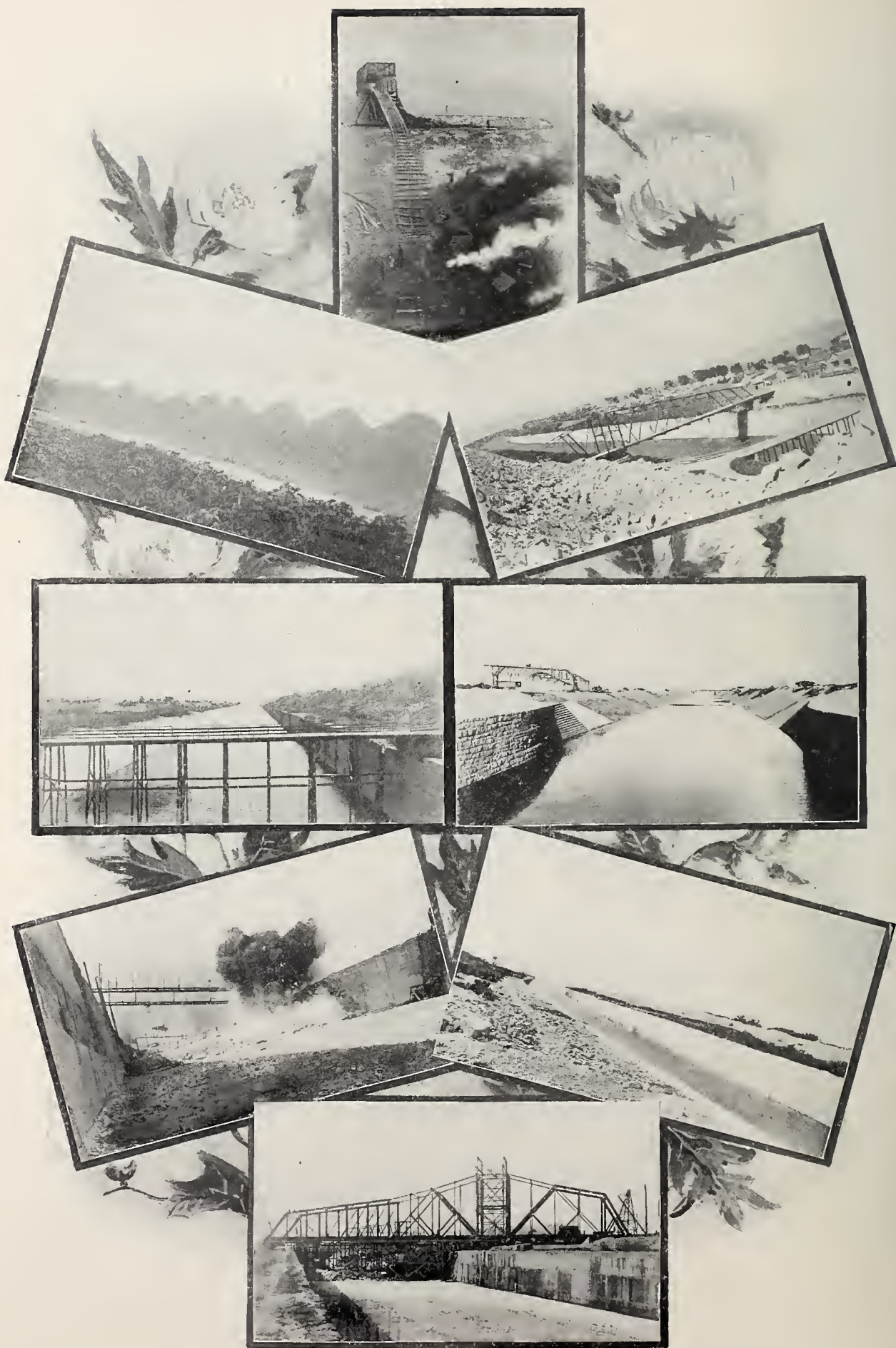
portion of the channel is constructed to the full capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. From the point where the channel runs out of ground to Joliet Lake, there is a rapid fall; over this slope works are to be constructed to let the water down in such a manner as not to damage Joliet."

Ground was broken on the rock-cut near Lemont, on Sept. 3, 1892, and work has been in progress almost constantly ever since. The progress of the work was greatly obstructed during the year 1898, by difficulties encountered in securing the right of way for the discharge of the waters of the canal through the city of Joliet, but these were compromised near the close of the year, and it was anticipated that the work would be prosecuted to completion during the year 1899. From Feb. 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898, the net receipts of the Board for the prosecution of the work aggregated \$28,257,707, while the net expenditures had amounted to \$28,221,864.57. Of the latter, \$20,099,284.67 was charged to construction account, \$3,156,903.12 to "land account" (including right of way), and \$1,222,092.82 to the cost of maintaining the engineering department. When finished, the cost will reach not less than \$35,000,000. These figures indicate the stupendous character of the work, which bids fair to stand without a rival of its kind in modern engineering and in the results it is expected to achieve.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. The total mileage of this line, June 30, 1898, was 1,008 miles, of which 152.52 miles are operated and owned in Illinois. The line in this State extends west from Chicago to East Dubuque, the extreme terminal points being Chicago and Minneapolis in the Northwest, and Kansas City in the Southwest. It has several branches in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and trackage arrangements with several lines, the most important being with the St. Paul & Northern Pacific (10.56 miles), completing the connection between St. Paul and Minneapolis; with the Illinois Central from East Dubuque to Portage (12.23 miles), and with the Chicago & Northern Pacific from Forest Home to the Grand Central Station in Chicago. The company's own track is single, of standard gauge, laid with sixty and seventy-five-pound steel rails. Grades and curvature are light, and the equipment well maintained. The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$52,019,054; total capitalization, including stock, bonds and miscellaneous indebtedness, \$57,144,245. (HISTORY). The road was chartered, Jan. 5, 1892, under the laws of Illinois, for the purpose of reorganization of



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.



VIEWS OF DRAINAGE CANAL.

the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company on a stock basis. During 1895, the De Kalb & Great Western Railroad (5.81 miles) was built from De Kalb to Sycamore as a feeder of this line.

CHICAGO, HARLEM & BATAVIA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, HAVANA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, organized, April 24, 1856, for the purposes of (1) establishing a library and a cabinet of antiquities, relics, etc.; (2) the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, documents, papers and tracts; (3) the encouragement of the discovery and investigation of aboriginal remains, particularly in Illinois; (4) the collection of material illustrating the growth and settlement of Chicago. By 1871 the Society had accumulated much valuable material, but the entire collection was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of that year, among the manuscripts consumed being the original draft of the emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln. The nucleus of a second collection was consumed by fire in 1874. Its loss in this second conflagration included many valuable manuscripts. In 1877 a temporary building was erected, which was torn down in 1892 to make room for the erection, on the same lot, of a thoroughly fire-proof structure of granite, planned after the most approved modern systems. The new building was erected and dedicated under the direction of its late President, Edward G. Mason, Esq., Dec. 12, 1896. The Society's third collection now embraces about twenty-five thousand volumes and nearly fifty thousand pamphlets; seventy-five portraits in oils, with other works of art; a valuable collection of manuscript documents, and a large museum of local and miscellaneous antiquities. Mr. Charles Evans is Secretary and Librarian.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, organized in 1876, with a teaching faculty of nineteen and forty-five matriculates. Its first term opened October 4, of that year, in a leased building. By 1881 the college had outgrown its first quarters, and a commodious, well appointed structure was erected by the trustees, in a more desirable location. The institution was among the first to introduce a graded course of instruction, extending over a period of eighteen years. In 1897, the matriculating class numbered over 200.

CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, located at Chicago, and founded in

1865 by Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Its declared objects are: "To afford a home for women and children among the respectable poor in need of medical and surgical aid; to treat the same classes at home by an assistant physician; to afford a free dispensary for the same, and to train competent nurses." At the outset the hospital was fairly well sustained through private benefactions, and, in 1870, largely through Dr. Thompson's efforts, a college was organized for the medical education of women exclusively. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.) The hospital building was totally destroyed in the great fire of 1871, but temporary accommodations were provided in another section of the city. The following year, with the aid of \$25,000 appropriated by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a permanent building was purchased, and, in 1885, a new, commodious and well planned building was erected on the same site, at a cost of about \$75,000.

CHICAGO, MADISON & NORTHERN RAILROAD, a line of railway 231.3 miles in length, 140 miles of which lie within Illinois. It is operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is known as its "Freeport Division." The par value of the capital stock outstanding is \$50,000 and of bonds \$2,500,000, while the floating debt is \$3,620,698, making a total capitalization of \$6,170,698, or \$26,698 per mile. (See also *Illinois Central Railroad*.) This road was opened from Chicago to Freeport in 1888.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE. (See *Northwestern University Medical College*.)

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the Northwest, having a total mileage (1898) of 6,153.83 miles, of which 317.94 are in Illinois. The main line extends from Chicago to Minneapolis, 420 miles, although it has connections with Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and various points in Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company enjoys the distinction of being the owner of all the lines operated by it, though it operates 245 miles of second tracks owned jointly with other lines. The greater part of its track is laid with 60, 75 and 85-lb. steel rails. The total capital invested (1898) is \$220,005,901, distributed as follows: capital stock, \$77,845,000; bonded debt, \$135,285,500; other forms of indebtedness, \$5,572,401. Its total earnings in Illinois for 1898 were \$5,205,244, and the total expenditures, \$3,320,248. The total number of employés in Illinois for 1898 was 2,293, receiving

\$1,746,827.70 in aggregate compensation. Taxes paid for the same year amounted to \$151,285.—(HISTORY). The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was organized in 1863 under the name of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The Illinois portion of the main line was built under a charter granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and the Wisconsin portion under charter to the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company; the whole built and opened in 1872 and purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. It subsequently acquired by purchase several lines in Wisconsin, the whole receiving the present name of the line by act of the Wisconsin Legislature, passed, Feb. 14, 1874. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad was chartered, Feb. 16, 1861, built from Chicago to Calvary (10.8 miles), and opened, May 1, 1885; was consolidated with the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad, under the title of the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company, Dec. 22, 1885, opened to Evanston, August 1, 1886, and purchased, in June, 1887, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The Road, as now organized, is made up of twenty-two divisions located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan.

CHICAGO, PADUCAH & MEMPHIS RAILROAD (Projected), a road chartered, Dec. 19, 1893, to run between Altamont and Metropolis, Ill., 152 miles, with a branch from Johnston City to Carbondale, 20 miles—total length, 172 miles. The gauge is standard, and the track laid with sixty-pound steel rails. By Feb. 1, 1895, the road from Altamont to Marion (100 miles) was completed, and work on the remainder of the line has been in progress. It is intended to connect with the Wabash and the St. Louis Southern systems. Capital stock authorized and subscribed, \$2,500,000; bonds issued, \$1,575,000. Funded debt, authorized, \$15,000 per mile in five per cent first mortgage gold bonds. Cost of road up to Feb. 1, 1895, \$20,000 per mile; estimated cost of the entire line, \$2,000,000. In December, 1896, this road passed into the hands of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, and is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, a division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, chartered as the Chicago & Plainfield Railroad, in 1859; opened from Pekin to Streator in 1873, and to Mazon Bridge in 1876; sold under foreclosure in 1879, and now constitutes a part of the Chicago & Alton system.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY (of Illinois), a corporation operating two lines of railroad, one extending from Peoria to Jacksonville, and the other from Peoria to Springfield, with a connection from the latter place (in 1895), over a leased line, with St. Louis. The total mileage, as officially reported in 1895, was 208.66 miles, of which 166 were owned by the corporation. (1) The original of the Jacksonville Division of this line was the Illinois River Railroad, opened from Pekin to Virginia in 1859. In October, 1863, it was sold under foreclosure, and, early in 1864, was transferred by the purchasers to a new corporation called the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, by whom it was extended the same year to Peoria, and, in 1869, to Jacksonville. Another foreclosure, in 1879, resulted in its sale to the creditors, followed by consolidation, in 1881, with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (2) The Springfield Division was incorporated in 1869 as the Springfield & Northwestern Railway; construction was begun in 1872, and road opened from Springfield to Havana (45.20 miles) in December, 1874, and from Havana to Pekin and Peoria over the track of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville line. The same year the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, but the lease was forfeited, in 1875, and the road placed in the hands of a receiver. In 1881, together with the Jacksonville Division, it was transferred to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, and by that company operated as the Peoria & Springfield Railroad. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific having defaulted and gone into the hands of a receiver, both the Jacksonville and the Springfield Divisions were reorganized in February, 1887, under the name of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, and placed under control of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad. A reorganization of the latter took place, in 1890, under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, it passed into the hands of receivers, and was severed from its allied lines. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad remained under the management of a separate receiver until January, 1896, when a reorganization was effected under its present name—"The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois." The lease of the Springfield & St. Louis Division having expired in December, 1895, it has also been reorganized as an independent corporation under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway (which see).

CHICAGO RIVER, a sluggish stream, draining a narrow strip of land between Lake Michigan and the Des Plaines River, the entire watershed drained amounting to some 470 square miles. It is formed by the union of the "North" and the "South Branch," which unite less than a mile and a half from the mouth of the main stream. At an early day the former was known as the "Guarie" and the latter as "Portage River." The total length of the North Branch is about 20 miles, only a small fraction of which is navigable. The South Branch is shorter but offers greater facilities for navigation, being lined along its lower portions with grain-elevators, lumber-yards and manufactories. The Illinois Indians in early days found an easy portage between it and the Des Plaines River. The Chicago River, with its branches, separates Chicago into three divisions, known, respectively, as the "North" the "South" and the "West Divisions." Drawbridges have been erected at the principal street crossings over the river and both branches, and four tunnels, connecting the various divisions of the city, have been constructed under the river bed.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY, formed by the consolidation of various lines in 1880. The parent corporation (The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad) was chartered in Illinois in 1851, and the road opened from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Rock Island (181 miles), July 10, 1854. In 1852 a company was chartered under the name of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad for the extension of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. The two roads were consolidated in 1866 as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the extension to the Missouri River and a junction with the Union Pacific completed in 1869. The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (an important feeder from Peoria to Bureau Junction — 46.7 miles) was incorporated in 1853, and completed and leased in perpetuity to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, in 1854. The St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad was purchased in 1889, and the Kansas City & Topeka Railway in 1891. The Company has financial and traffic agreements with the Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway, extending from Terral Station, Indian Territory, to Fort Worth, Texas. The road also has connections from Chicago with Peoria; St. Paul and Minneapolis; Omaha and Lincoln (Neb.); Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo (Colo.), besides various points in South Dakota, Iowa and Southwestern Kansas. The extent of the lines owned and operated by the Company ("Poor's Manual," 1898),

is 3,568.15 miles, of which 236.51 miles are in Illinois, 189.52 miles being owned by the corporation. All of the Company's owned and leased lines are laid with steel rails. The total capitalization reported for the same year was \$116,748,211, of which \$50,000,000 was in stock and \$58,830,000 in bonds. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$5,851,875, and the total expenses \$3,401,165, of which \$233,129 was in the form of taxes. The Company has received under Congressional grants 550,194 acres of land, exclusive of State grants, of which there had been sold, up to March 31, 1894, 548,609 acres.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY RAILWAY. (See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & PADUCAH RAILWAY, a short road, of standard gauge, laid with steel rails, extending from Marion to Brooklyn, Ill., 53.64 miles. It was chartered, Feb. 7, 1887, and opened for traffic, Jan. 1, 1889. The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company is the lessee, having guaranteed principal and interest on its first mortgage bonds. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000, and its bonded debt \$2,000,000, making the total capitalization about \$56,000 per mile. The cost of the road was \$2,950,000; total incumbrance (1895), \$3,016,715.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD, the successor to the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad. The latter was organized in November, 1889, to acquire and lease facilities to other roads and transact a local business. The Road under its new name was chartered, June 4, 1897, to purchase at foreclosure sale the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, soon after acquiring the property of the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway also. The combination gives it the control of 84.53 miles of road, of which 70.76 miles are in Illinois. The line is used for both passenger and freight terminal purposes, and also a belt line just outside the city limits. Its principal tenants are the Chicago Great Western, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central Lines, and the Chicago, Hammond & Western Railroad. The Company also has control of the ground on which the Grand Central Depot is located. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$44,553,044, of which \$30,000,000 was capital stock and \$13,394,000 in the form of bonds.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, organized, Sept. 26, 1854, by a convention of Congregational ministers and laymen representing seven

Western States, among which was Illinois. A special and liberal charter was granted, Feb. 15, 1855. The Seminary has always been under Congregational control and supervision, its twenty-four trustees being elected at Triennial Conventions, at which are represented all the churches of that denomination west of the Ohio and east of the Rocky Mountains. The institution was formally opened to students, Oct. 6, 1858, with two professors and twenty-nine matriculates. Since then it has steadily grown in both numbers and influence. Preparatory and linguistic schools have been added and the faculty (1896) includes eight professors and nine minor instructors. The Seminary is liberally endowed, its productive assets being nearly \$1,000,000, and the value of its grounds, buildings, library, etc., amounting to nearly \$500,000 more. No charge is made for tuition or room rent, and there are forty-two endowed scholarships, the income of which is devoted to the aid of needy students. The buildings, including the library and dormitories, are four in number, and are well constructed and arranged.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD, an important railway running in a southwesterly direction from Chicago to St. Louis, with numerous branches, extending into Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The Chicago & Alton Railroad proper was constructed under two charters—the first granted to the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Company, in 1847, and the second to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company, in 1852. Construction of the former was begun in 1852, and the line opened from Alton to Springfield in 1853. Under the second corporation, the line was opened from Springfield to Bloomington in 1854, and to Joliet in 1856. In 1855 a line was constructed from Chicago to Joliet under the name of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, and leased in perpetuity to the present Company, which was reorganized in 1857 under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company. For some time connection was had between Alton and St. Louis by steam-packet boats running in connection with the railroad; but later over the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad—the first railway line connecting the two cities—and, finally, by the Company's own line, which was constructed in 1864, and formally opened Jan. 1, 1865. In 1861, a company with the present name (Chicago & Alton Railroad Company) was organized, which, in 1862, purchased the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Road at foreclosure sale. Several branch lines have since

been acquired by purchase or lease, the most important in the State being the line from Bloomington to St. Louis by way of Jacksonville. This was chartered in 1851 under the name of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad, was opened for business in January, 1868, and having been diverted from the route upon which it was originally projected, was completed to Bloomington and leased to the Chicago & Alton in 1868. In 1884 this branch was absorbed by the main line. Other important branches are the Kansas City Branch from Roodhouse, crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo.; the Washington Branch from Dwight to Washington and Lacon, and the Chicago & Peoria, by which entrance is obtained into the city of Peoria over the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. The whole number of miles operated (1898) is 843.54, of which 580.73 lie in Illinois. Including double tracks and sidings, the Company has a total trackage of 1,186 miles. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$32,793,972, of which \$22,230,600 was in stock, and \$6,694,850 in bonds. The total earnings and income for the year, in Illinois, were \$5,022,315, and the operating and other expenses, \$4,272,207. This road, under its management as it existed up to 1898, has been one of the most uniformly successful in the country. Dividends have been paid semiannually from 1863 to 1884, and quarterly from 1884 to 1896. For a number of years previous to 1897, the dividends had amounted to eight per cent per annum on both preferred and common stock, but later had been reduced to seven per cent on account of short crops along the line. The taxes paid in 1898 were \$341,040. The surplus, June 30, 1895, exceeded two and three-quarter million dollars. The Chicago & Alton was the first line in the world to put into service sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model, which have since been so widely adopted, as well as the first to run free reclining chair-cars for the convenience and comfort of its passengers. At the time the matter embraced in this volume is undergoing final revision (1899), negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this historic line by a syndicate representing the Baltimore & Ohio, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas systems, in whose interest it will hereafter be operated.

CHICAGO & AURORA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. This company operates a line 516.3 miles in length, of which 278 miles are within Illinois.

The main line in this State extends southerly from Dolton Junction (17 miles south of Chicago) to Danville. Entrance to the Polk Street Depot in Chicago is secured over the tracks of the Western Indiana Railroad. The company owns several important branch lines, as follows: From Momence Junction to the Indiana State Line; from Cissna Junction to Cissna Park; from Danville Junction to Shelbyville, and from Sidell to Rossville. The system in Illinois is of standard gauge, about 108 miles being double track. The right of way is 100 feet wide and well fenced. The grades are light, and the construction (including rails, ties, ballast and bridges), is generally excellent. The capital stock outstanding (1895) is \$13,594,400; funded debt, \$18,018,000; floating debt, \$916,381; total capital invested, \$32,570,781; total earnings in Illinois, \$2,592,072; expenditures in the State, \$2,595,631. The company paid the same year a dividend of six per cent on its common stock (\$286,914), and reported a surplus of \$1,484,762. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois was originally chartered in 1865 as the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, its main line being completed in 1872. In 1873, it defaulted on interest, was sold under foreclosure in 1877, and reorganized as the Chicago & Nashville, but later in same year took its present name. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway. Two spurs (5.27 miles in length) were added to the line in 1895. Early in 1897 this line obtained control of the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which is now operated to Marion, in Williamson County. (See *Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Of the 335.27 miles of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, only 30.65 are in Illinois, and of the latter 9.7 miles are operated under lease. That portion of the line within the State extends from Chicago easterly to the Indiana State line. The Company is also lessee of the Grand Junction Railroad, four miles in length. The Road is capitalized at \$6,600,000, has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000 and a floating debt (1895) of \$2,271,425, making the total capital invested, \$20,871,425. The total earnings in Illinois for 1895 amounted to \$660,393; disbursements within the State for the same period, \$345,233. The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, as now constituted, is a consolidation of various lines between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, operated in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The Illinois section was built under a charter granted in 1878 to the Chicago & State Line Railway Com-

pany, to form a connection with Valparaiso, Ind. This corporation acquired the Chicago & Southern Railroad (from Chicago to Dolton), and the Chicago & State Line Extension in Indiana, all being consolidated under the name of the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1880, a final consolidation of these lines with the eastward connections took place under the present name—the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

CHICAGO & GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad*.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, one of the great trunk lines of the country, penetrating the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The total length of its main line, branches, proprietary and operated lines, on May 1, 1899, was 5,076.89 miles, of which 594 miles are operated in Illinois, all owned by the company. Second and side tracks increase the mileage to a total of 7,217.91 miles. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway (proper) is operated in nine separate divisions, as follows: The Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, Northern Iowa, Madison, Peninsula, Winona and St. Peter, Dakota and Ashland Divisions. The principal or main lines of the "Northwestern System," in its entirety, are those which have Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis for their termini, though their branches reach numerous important points within the States already named, from the shore of Lake Michigan on the east to Wyoming on the west, and from Kansas on the south to Lake Superior on the north.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was organized in 1859 under charters granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Wisconsin during that year, under which the new company came into possession of the rights and franchises of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company. The latter road was the outgrowth of various railway enterprises which had been pro-

jected, chartered and partly constructed in Wisconsin and Illinois, between 1848 and 1855, including the Madison & Beloit Railroad, the Rock River Valley Union Railroad, and the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad—the last named company being chartered by the Illinois Legislature in 1851, and authorized to build a railroad from Chicago to the Wisconsin line. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1855 authorized the consolidation of the Rock River Valley Union Railroad with the Illinois enterprise, and, in March, 1855, the consolidation of these lines was perfected under the name of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. During the first four years of its existence this company built 176 miles of the road, of which seventy miles were between Chicago and the Wisconsin State line, with the sections constructed in Wisconsin completing the connection between Chicago and Fond du Lac. As the result of the financial revulsion of 1857, the corporation became financially embarrassed, and the sale of its property and franchises under the foreclosure of 1859, already alluded to, followed. This marked the beginning of the present corporation, and, in the next few years, by the construction of new lines and the purchase of others in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, it added largely to the extent of its lines, both constructed and projected. The most important of these was the union effected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which was formally consolidated with the Chicago & Northwestern in 1864. The history of the Galena & Chicago Union is interesting in view of the fact that it was one of the earliest railroads incorporated in Illinois, having been chartered by special act of the Legislature during the "internal improvement" excitement of 1836. Besides, its charter was the only one of that period under which an organization was effected, and although construction was not begun under it until 1847 (eleven years afterward), it was the second railroad constructed in the State and the first leading from the city of Chicago. In the forty years of its history the growth of the Chicago & Northwestern has been steady, and its success almost phenomenal. In that time it has not only added largely to its mileage by the construction of new lines, but has absorbed more lines than almost any other road in the country, until it now reaches almost every important city in the Northwest. Among the lines in Northern Illinois now constituting a part of it, were several which had become a part of the Galena & Chicago Union before the consolidation. These included a line from Belvidere to Beloit, Wis.; the Fox

River Valley Railroad, and the St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad—all Illinois enterprises, and more or less closely connected with the development of the State. The total capitalization of the line, on June 30, 1898, was \$200,968,108, of which \$66,408,821 was capital stock and \$101,603,000 in the form of bonds. The earnings in the State of Illinois, for the same period, aggregated \$4,374,923, and the expenditures \$3,712,593. At the present time (1899) the Chicago & Northwestern is building eight or ten branch lines in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. The Northwestern System, as such, comprises nearly 3,000 miles of road not included in the preceding statements of mileage and financial condition. Although owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, they are managed by different officers and under other names. The mileage of the whole system covers nearly 8,000 miles of main line.

CHICAGO & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (*See Illinois Central Railroad.*)

CHICAGO & TEXAS RAILROAD, a line seventy-three miles in length, extending from Johnston City by way of Carbondale westerly to the Mississippi, thence southerly to Cape Girardeau. The line was originally operated by two companies, under the names of the Grand Tower & Carbondale and the Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Railroad Companies. The former was chartered in 1882, and the road built in 1885; the latter, chartered in 1889 and the line opened the same year. They were consolidated in 1893, and operated under the name of the Chicago & Texas Railroad Company. In October, 1897, the last named line was transferred, under a twenty-five year lease, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by whom it is operated as its St. Louis & Cape Girardeau division.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Dolton, Ill. (17 miles), and affords terminal facilities for all lines entering the Polk St. Depot at Chicago. It has branches to Hammond, Ind. (10.28 miles); to Cragin (15.9 miles), and to South Chicago (5.41 miles); making the direct mileage of its branches 48.59 miles. In addition, its second, third and fourth tracks and sidings increase the mileage to 204.79 miles. The company was organized June 9, 1879; the road opened in 1880, and, on Jan. 26, 1882, consolidated with the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Western Indiana Belt Railway. It also owns some 850 acres in fee in Chicago, including wharf property on the

Chicago River, right of way, switch and transfer yards, depots, the Indiana grain elevator, etc. The elevator and the Belt Division are leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, and the rest of the property is leased conjointly by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Chicago & Erie, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Wabash Railways (each of which owns \$1,000,000 of the capital stock), and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These companies pay the expense of operation and maintenance on a mileage basis.

CHICAGO & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Wisconsin Central Lines*.)

CHILDS, Robert A., was born at Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., March 22, 1845, the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher, who settled near Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., in 1852. His home having been broken up by the death of his mother, in 1854, he went to live upon a farm. In April, 1861, at the age of 16 years, he enlisted in the company of Captain (afterwards General) Stephen A. Hurlbut, which was later attached to the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers. After being mustered out at the close of the war, he entered school, and graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1870. For the following three years he was Principal and Superintendent of public schools at Amboy, Lee County, meanwhile studying law, and being admitted to the bar. In 1873, he began the practice of his profession at Chicago, making his home at Hinsdale. After filling various local offices, in 1884 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1892, was elected by the narrow majority of thirty-seven votes to represent the Eighth Illinois District in the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican.

CHILLICOTHE, a city in Peoria County, situated on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake; is 19 miles northwest of Peoria, on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the freight division of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. It is an important shipping-point for grain; has a canning factory, a button factory, two banks, five churches, a high school, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,632; (1900), 1,699.

CHINIQUEY, (Rev.) Charles, clergyman and reformer, was born in Canada, July 30, 1809, of mixed French and Spanish blood, and educated for the Romish priesthood at the Seminary of St. Nicholet, where he remained ten years, gaining a reputation among his fellow students for extraordinary zeal and piety. Having been ordained

to the priesthood in 1833, he labored in various churches in Canada until 1851, when he accepted an invitation to Illinois with a view to building up the church in the Mississippi Valley. Locating at the junction of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, in Kankakee County, he was the means of bringing to that vicinity a colony of some 5,000 French Canadians, followed by colonists from France, Belgium and other European countries. It has been estimated that over 50,000 of this class of emigrants were settled in Illinois within a few years. The colony embraced a territory of some 40 square miles, with the village of St. Ann's as the center. Here Father Chiniquy began his labors by erecting churches and schools for the colonists. He soon became dissatisfied with what he believed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by the ruling Bishop, then began to have doubts on the question of papal infallibility, the final result being a determination to separate himself from the Mother Church. In this step he appears to have been followed by a large proportion of the colonists who had accompanied him from Canada, but the result was a feeling of intense bitterness between the opposing factions, leading to much litigation and many criminal prosecutions, of which Father Chiniquy was the subject, though never convicted. In one of these suits, in which the Father was accused of an infamous crime, Abraham Lincoln was counsel for the defense, the charge being proven to be the outgrowth of a conspiracy. Having finally determined to espouse the cause of Protestantism, Father Chiniquy allied himself with the Canadian Presbyterian, and for many years of his active clerical life, divided his time between Canada and the United States, having supervision of churches in Montreal and Ottawa, as well as in this country. He also more than once visited Europe by special invitation to address important religious bodies in that country. He died at Montreal, Canada, Jan. 16, 1899, in the 90th year of his age.

CHOUART, Medard, (known also as *Sieur des Groseilliers*), an early French explorer, supposed to have been born at Touraine, France, about 1621. Coming to New France in early youth, he made a voyage of discovery with his brother-in-law, Radisson, westward from Quebec, about 1654-56, these two being believed to have been the first white men to reach Lake Superior. After spending the winter of 1658-59 at La Pointe, near where Ashland, Wis., now stands, they are believed by some to have discovered the Upper Mississippi and to have descended that

stream a long distance towards its mouth, as they claimed to have reached a much milder climate and heard of Spanish ships on the salt water (Gulf of Mexico). Some antiquarians credit them, about this time (1659), with having visited the present site of the city of Chicago. They were the first explorers of Northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are also credited with having been the first to discover an inland route to Hudson's Bay, and with being the founders of the original Hudson's Bay Company. Groseillier's later history is unknown, but he ranks among the most intrepid explorers of the "New World" about the middle of the seventh century.

CHRISMAN, a city of Edgar County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads, 24 miles south of Danville; has a pipe-wrench factory, grain elevators, and storage cribs. Population (1890), 820; (1900), 905.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, a rich agricultural county, lying in the "central belt," and organized in 1839 from parts of Macon, Montgomery, Sangamon and Shelby Counties. The name first given to it was Dane, in honor of Nathan Dane, one of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, but a political prejudice led to a change. A preponderance of early settlers having come from Christian County, Ky., this name was finally adopted. The surface is level and the soil fertile, the northern half of the county being best adapted to corn and the southern to wheat. Its area is about 710 square miles, and its population (1900), was 32,790. The life of the early settlers was exceedingly primitive. Game was abundant; wild honey was used as a substitute for sugar; wolves were troublesome; prairie fires were frequent; the first mill (on Bear Creek) could not grind more than ten bushels of grain per day, by horse-power. The people hauled their corn to St. Louis to exchange for groceries. The first store was opened at Robertson's Point, but the county-seat was established at Taylorville. A great change was wrought in local conditions by the advent of the Illinois Central Railway, which passes through the eastern part of the county. Two other railroads now pass centrally through the county—the "Wabash" and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. The principal towns are Taylorville (a railroad center and thriving town of 2,829 inhabitants), Pana, Morrisonville, Edinburg, and Assumption.

CHURCH, Lawrence S., lawyer and legislator, was born at Nunda, N. Y., in 1820; passed his

youth on a farm, but having a fondness for study, at an early age began teaching in winter with a view to earning means to prosecute his studies in law. In 1843 he arrived at McHenry, then the county-seat of McHenry County, Ill., having walked a part of the way from New York, paying a portion of his expenses by the delivery of lectures. He soon after visited Springfield, and having been examined before Judge S. H. Treat, was admitted to the bar. On the removal of the county-seat from McHenry to Woodstock, he removed to the latter place, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A member of the Whig party up to 1856, he was that year elected as a Republican Representative in the Twentieth General Assembly, serving by re-election in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second; in 1860, was supported for the nomination for Congress in the Northwestern District, but was defeated by Hon. E. B. Washburne; in 1862, aided in the organization of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign before reaching the field on account of failing health. In 1866 he was elected County Judge of McHenry County, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1869 to the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, July 23, 1870. Judge Church was a man of high principle and a speaker of decided ability.

CHURCH, Selden Marvin, capitalist, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1804; taken by his father to Monroe County, N. Y., in boyhood, and grew up on a farm there, but at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, being one of the earliest teachers in the public schools of that city. Then, having spent some time in mercantile pursuits in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835 he removed to Illinois, first locating at Geneva, but the following year removed to Rockford, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1841, he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rockford by the first President Harrison, remaining in office three years. Other offices held by him were those of County Clerk (1843-47), Delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention (1847), Judge of Probate (1849-57), Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly (1863-65), and member of the first Board of Public Charities by appointment of Governor Palmer, in 1869, being re-appointed by Governor Beveridge, in 1873, and, for a part of the time, serving as President of the Board. He also served, by appointment of the Secretary of War, as one of the Commissioners to assess damages for the Government improvements at Rock Island and to locate

the Government bridge between Rock Island and Davenport. During the latter years of his life he was President for some time of the Rockford Insurance Company; was also one of the originators, and, for many years, Managing Director of the Rockford Water Power Company, which has done so much to promote the prosperity of that city, and, at the time of his death, was one of the Directors of the Winnebago National Bank. Died at Rockford, June 23, 1892.

CHURCHILL, George, early printer and legislator, was born at Hubbardtown, Rutland County, Vt., Oct. 11, 1789; received a good education in his youth, thus imbibing a taste for literature which led to his learning the printer's trade. In 1806 he became an apprentice in the office of the Albany (N. Y.) "Sentinel," and, after serving his time, worked as a journeyman printer, thereby accumulating means to purchase a half-interest in a small printing office. Selling this out at a loss, a year or two later, he went to New York, and, after working at the case some five months, started for the West, stopping en route at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. In the latter place he worked for a time in the office of "The Courier," and still later in that of "The Correspondent," then owned by Col. Elijah C. Berry, who subsequently came to Illinois and served as Auditor of Public Accounts. In 1817 he arrived in St. Louis, but, attracted by the fertile soil of Illinois, determined to engage in agricultural pursuits, finally purchasing land some six miles southeast of Edwardsville, in Madison County, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life. In order to raise means to improve his farm, in the spring of 1819 he worked as a compositor in the office of "The Missouri Gazette"—the predecessor of "The St. Louis Republic." While there he wrote a series of articles over the signature of "A Farmer of St. Charles County," advocating the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union without slavery, which caused considerable excitement among the friends of that institution. During the same year he aided Hooper Warren in establishing his paper, "The Spectator," at Edwardsville, and, still later, became a frequent contributor to its columns, especially during the campaign of 1822-24, which resulted, in the latter year, in the defeat of the attempt to plant slavery in Illinois. In 1822 he was elected Representative in the Third General Assembly, serving in that body by successive re-elections until 1832. His re-election for a second term, in 1824, demonstrated that his vote at the preceding session, in

opposition to the scheme for a State Convention to revise the State Constitution in the interest of slavery, was approved by his constituents. In 1838, he was elected to the State Senate, serving four years, and, in 1844, was again elected to the House—in all serving a period in both Houses of sixteen years. Mr. Churchill was never married. He was an industrious and systematic collector of historical records, and, at the time of his death in the summer of 1872, left a mass of documents and other historical material of great value. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws; Warren, Hooper, and Coles, Edward.*)

CLARK (Gen.) George Rogers, soldier, was born near Monticello, Albemarle County, Va., Nov. 19, 1752. In his younger life he was a farmer and surveyor on the upper Ohio. His first experience in Indian fighting was under Governor Dunmore, against the Shawnees (1774). In 1775 he went as a surveyor to Kentucky, and the British having incited the Indians against the Americans in the following year, he was commissioned a Major of militia. He soon rose to a Colonelcy, and attained marked distinction. Later he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and planned an expedition against the British fort at Detroit, which was not successful. In the latter part of 1777, in consultation with Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, he planned an expedition against Illinois, which was carried out the following year. On July 4, 1778, he captured Kaskaskia without firing a gun, and other French villages surrendered at discretion. The following February he set out from Kaskaskia to cross the "Illinois Country" for the purpose of recapturing Vincennes, which had been taken and was garrisoned by the British under Hamilton. After a forced march characterized by incredible suffering, his ragged followers effected the capture of the post. His last important military service was against the savages on the Big Miami, whose villages and fields he laid waste. His last years were passed in sorrow and in comparative penury. He died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1818, and his remains, after reposing in a private cemetery near that city for half a century, were exhumed and removed to Cave Hill Cemetery in 1869. The fullest history of General Clark's expedition and his life will be found in the "Conquest of the Country Northwest of the Ohio River, 1774-1783, and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark" (2 volumes, 1896), by the late William H. English, of Indianapolis.

CLARK, Horace S., lawyer and politician, was born at Huntsburg, Ohio, August 12, 1840. At

the age of 15, coming to Chicago, he found employment in a livery stable; later, worked on a farm in Kane County, attending school in the winter. After a year spent in Iowa City attending the Iowa State University, he returned to Kane County and engaged in the dairy business, later occupying himself with various occupations in Illinois and Missouri, but finally returning to his Ohio home, where he began the study of law at Circleville. In 1861 he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, rising from the ranks to a captaincy, but was finally compelled to leave the service in consequence of a wound received at Gettysburg. In 1865 he settled at Mattoon, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was elected State Senator in 1880, serving four years and proving himself one of the ablest speakers on the floor. In 1888 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and has long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. In 1896 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

CLARK, John M., civil engineer and merchant, was born at White Pigeon, Mich., August 1, 1836; came to Chicago with his widowed mother in 1847, and, after five years in the Chicago schools, served for a time (1852) as a rodman on the Illinois Central Railroad. After a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1856, he returned to the service of the Illinois Central. In 1859 he went to Colorado, where he was one of the original founders of the city of Denver, and chief engineer of its first water supply company. In 1862 he started on a surveying expedition to Arizona, but was in Santa Fe when that place was captured by a rebel expedition from Texas; was also present soon after at the battle of Apache Cañon, when the Confederates, being defeated, were driven out of the Territory. Returning to Chicago in 1864, he became a member of the wholesale leather firm of Gray, Clark & Co. The official positions held by Mr. Clark include those of Alderman (1879-81), Member of the Board of Education, Collector of Customs, to which he was appointed by President Harrison, in 1889, and President of the Chicago Civil Service Board by appointment of Mayor Swift, under an act passed by the Legislature of 1895, retiring in 1897. In 1881 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Clark is one of the Directors of the Crerar Library, named in the will of Mr. Crerar.

CLARK COUNTY, one of the eastern counties of the State, south of the middle line and fronting upon the Wabash River; area, 510 square miles, and population (1900), 24,033; named for Col. George Rogers Clark. Its organization was effected in 1819. Among the earliest pioneers were John Bartlett, Abraham Washburn, James Whitlock, James B. Anderson, Stephen Archer and Uri Manly. The county-seat is Marshall, the site of which was purchased from the Government in 1833 by Gov. Joseph Duncan and Col. William B. Archer, the latter becoming sole proprietor in 1835, in which year the first log cabin was built. The original county-seat was Darwin, and the change to Marshall (in 1849) was made only after a hard struggle. The soil of the county is rich, and its agricultural products varied, embracing corn (the chief staple), oats, potatoes, winter wheat, butter, sorghum, honey, maple sugar, wool and pork. Woolen, flouring and lumber mills exist, but the manufacturing interests are not extensive. Among the prominent towns, besides Marshall and Darwin, are Casey (population 844), Martinsville (779), Westfield (510), and York (294).

CLAY, Porter, clergyman and brother of the celebrated Henry Clay, was born in Virginia, March, 1779; in early life removed to Kentucky, studied law, and was, for a time, Auditor of Public Accounts in that State; in 1815, was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, locating at Jacksonville, Ill., where he spent most of his life. Died, in 1850.

CLAY CITY, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles west of Olney; has one newspaper, a bank, and is in a grain and fruit-growing region. Population (1890), 612; (1900), 907; (1903), 1,020.

CLAY COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State; has an area of 470 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,553. It was named for Henry Clay. The first claim in the county was entered by a Mr. Elliot, in 1818, and soon after settlers began to locate homes in the county, although it was not organized until 1824. During the same year the pioneer settlement of Maysville was made the county-seat, but immigration continued inactive until 1837, when many settlers arrived, headed by Judges Apperson and Hopkins and Messrs. Stanford and Lee, who were soon followed by the families of Cochran, McCullom and Tender. The Little Wabash River and a number of small tributaries drain the county. A light-colored sandy loam constitutes the greater part of the soil, although "black

prairie loam" appears here and there. Railroad facilities are limited, but sufficient to accommodate the county's requirements. Fruits, especially apples, are successfully cultivated. Educational advantages are fair, although largely confined to district schools and academies in larger towns. Louisville was made the county-seat in 1842, and, in 1890, had a population of 637. Xenia and Flora are the most important towns.

CLAYTON, a town in Adams County, on the Wabash Railway, 28 miles east-northeast of Quincy. A branch of the Wabash Railway extends from this point northwest to Carthage, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, and another branch to Quincy, Ill. The industries include flour and feed mills, machine and railroad repair shops, grain elevator, cigar and harness factories. It has a bank, four churches, a high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,038; (1900), 996.

CLEAVER, William, pioneer, was born in London, England, in 1815; came to Canada with his parents in 1831, and to Chicago in 1834; engaged in business as a chandler, later going into the grocery trade; in 1849, joined the gold-seekers in California, and, six years afterwards, established himself in the southern part of the present city of Chicago, then called Cleaverville, where he served as Postmaster and managed a general store. He was the owner of considerable real estate at one time in what is now a densely populated part of the city of Chicago. Died in Chicago, Nov. 13, 1896.

CLEMENTS, Isaac, ex-Congressman and Governor of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Danville, Ill., was born in Franklin County, Ind., in 1837; graduated from Asbury University, at Greencastle, in 1859, having supported himself during his college course by teaching. After reading law and being admitted to the bar at Greencastle, he removed to Carbondale, Ill., where he again found it necessary to resort to teaching in order to purchase law-books. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was in the service for three years, was three times wounded and twice promoted "for meritorious service." In June, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, and from 1873 to 1875 was a Republican Representative in the Forty-third Congress from the (then) Eighteenth District. He was also a member of the Republican State Convention of 1880. In 1889, he became Pension Agent for the District of Illinois, by appointment of President Harrison, serving

until 1893. In the latter part of 1898, he was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, but served only a few months, when he accepted the position of Governor of the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Danville.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. The total length of this system (1898) is 1,807.34 miles, of which 478.39 miles are operated in Illinois. That portion of the main line lying within the State extends from East St. Louis, northeast to the Indiana State line, 181 miles. The Company is also the lessee of the Peoria & Eastern Railroad (132 miles), and operates, in addition, other lines, as follows: The Cairo Division, extending from Tilton, on the line of the Wabash, 3 miles southwest of Danville, to Cairo (259 miles); the Chicago Division, extending from Kankakee southeast to the Indiana State line (34 miles); the Alton Branch, from Wann Junction, on the main line, to Alton (4 miles). Besides these, it enjoys with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, joint ownership of the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad, which it operates. The system is uniformly of standard gauge, and about 280 miles are of double track. It is laid with heavy steel rails (sixty-five, sixty-seven and eighty pounds), laid on white oak ties, and is amply ballasted with broken stone and gravel. Extensive repair shops are located at Mattoon. The total capital of the entire system on June 30, 1898—including capital stock and bonded and floating debt—was \$97,149,361. The total earnings in Illinois for the year were \$3,773,193, and the total expenditures in the State \$3,611,437. The taxes paid the same year were \$124,196. The history of this system, so far as Illinois is concerned, begins with the consolidation, in 1889, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Companies. In 1890, certain leased lines in Illinois (elsewhere mentioned) were merged into the system. (For history of the several divisions of this system, see *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, Peoria & Eastern, Cairo & Vincennes, and Kankakee & Seneca Railroads.*)

CLIMATOLOGY. Extending, as it does, through six degrees of latitude, Illinois affords a great diversity of climate, as regards not only the range of temperature, but also the amount of rainfall. In both particulars it exhibits several points of contrast to States lying between the same parallels of latitude, but nearer the Atlantic. The same statement applies, as well, to all

the North Central and the Western States. Warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico come up the Mississippi Valley, and impart to vegetation in the southern portion of the State, a stimulating influence which is not felt upon the seaboard. On the other hand, there is no great barrier to the descent of the Arctic winds, which, in winter, sweep down toward the Gulf, depressing the temperature to a point lower than is customary nearer the seaboard on the same latitude. Lake Michigan exerts no little influence upon the climate of Chicago and other adjacent districts, mitigating both summer heat and winter cold. If a comparison be instituted between Ottawa and Boston—the latter being one degree farther north, but 570 feet nearer the sea-level—the springs and summers are found to be about five degrees warmer, and the winters three degrees colder, at the former point. In comparing the East and West in respect of rainfall, it is seen that, in the former section, the same is pretty equally distributed over the four seasons, while in the latter, spring and summer may be called the wet season, and autumn and winter the dry. In the extreme West nearly three-fourths of the yearly precipitation occurs during the growing season. This is a climatic condition highly favorable to the growth of grasses, etc., but detrimental to the growth of trees. Hence we find luxuriant forests near the seaboard, and, in the interior, grassy plains. Illinois occupies a geographical position where these great climatic changes begin to manifest themselves, and where the distinctive features of the prairie first become fully apparent. The annual precipitation of rain is greatest in the southern part of the State, but, owing to the higher temperature of that section, the evaporation is also more rapid. The distribution of the rainfall in respect of seasons is also more unequal toward the south, a fact which may account, in part at least, for the increased area of woodlands in that region. While Illinois lies within the zone of southwest winds, their flow is affected by conditions somewhat abnormal. The northeast trades, after entering the Gulf, are deflected by the mountains of Mexico, becoming inward breezes in Texas, southerly winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and southwesterly as they enter the Upper Valley. It is to this aerial current that the hot, moist summers are attributable. The north and northwest winds, which set in with the change of the season, depress the temperature to a point below that of the Atlantic slope, and are attended with a diminished precipitation.

CLINTON, the county-seat of De Witt County, situated 23 miles south of Bloomington, at intersection of the Springfield and the Champaign-Havana Divisions with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad; lies in a productive agricultural region; has machine shops, flour and planing mills, brick and tile works, water works, electric lighting plant, piano-case factory, banks, three newspapers, six churches, and two public schools. Population (1890), 2,598; (1900), 4,452.

CLINTON COUNTY, organized in 1824, from portions of Washington, Bond and Fayette Counties, and named in honor of De Witt Clinton. It is situated directly east of St. Louis, has an area of 494 square miles, and a population (1900) of 19,824. It is drained by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal, Crooked, Sugar and Beaver Creeks. Its geological formation is similar to that of other counties in the same section. Thick layers of limestone lie near the surface, with coal seams underlying the same at varying depths. The soil is varied, being at some points black and loamy and at others (under timber) decidedly clayey. The timber has been mainly cut for fuel because of the inherent difficulties attending coal-mining. Two railroads cross the county from east to west, but its trade is not important. Agriculture is the chief occupation, corn, wheat and oats being the staple products.

CLOUD, Newton, clergyman and legislator, was born in North Carolina, in 1805, and, in 1827, settled in the vicinity of Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., where he pursued the vocation of a farmer, as well as a preacher of the Methodist Church. He also became prominent as a Democratic politician, and served in no less than nine sessions of the General Assembly, besides the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which he was chosen President. He was first elected Representative in the Seventh Assembly (1830), and afterwards served in the House during the sessions of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-seventh, and as Senator in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. He was also Clerk of the House in 1844-45, and, having been elected Representative two years later, was chosen Speaker at the succeeding session. Although not noted for any specially aggressive qualities, his consistency of character won for him general respect, while his frequent elections to the Legislature prove him to have been a man of large influence.

CLOWRY, Robert C., Telegraph Manager, was born in 1838; entered the service of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company as a messenger

boy at Joliet in 1852, became manager of the office at Lockport six months later, at Springfield in 1853, and chief operator at St. Louis in 1854. Between 1859 and '63, he held highly responsible positions on various Western lines, but the latter year was commissioned by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and placed in charge of United States military lines with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.; was mustered out in May, 1866, and immediately appointed District Superintendent of Western Union lines in the Southwest. From that time his promotion was steady and rapid. In 1875 he became Assistant General Superintendent; in 1878, Assistant General Superintendent of the Central Division at Chicago; in 1880, succeeded General Stager as General Superintendent, and, in 1885, was elected Director, member of the Executive Committee and Vice-President, his territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COAL AND COAL-MINING. Illinois contains much the larger portion of what is known as the central coal field, covering an area of about 37,000 square miles, and underlying sixty counties, in but forty-five of which, however, operations are conducted on a commercial scale. The Illinois field contains fifteen distinct seams. Those available for commercial mining generally lie at considerable depth and are reached by shafts. The coals are all bituminous, and furnish an excellent steam-making fuel. Coke is manufactured to a limited extent in La Salle and some of the southern counties, but elsewhere in the State the coal does not yield a good marketable coke. Neither is it in any degree a good gas coal, although used in some localities for that purpose, rather because of its abundance than on account of its adaptability. It is thought that, with the increase of cheap transportation facilities, Pittsburg coal will be brought into the State in such quantities as eventually to exclude local coal from the manufacture of gas. In the report of the Eleventh United States Census, the total product of the Illinois coal mines was given as 12,104,272 tons, as against 6,115,377 tons reported by the Tenth Census. The value of the output was estimated at \$11,735,203, or \$0.97 per ton at the mines. The total number of mines was stated to be 1,072, and the number of tons mined was nearly equal to the combined yield of the mines of Ohio and Indiana. The mines are divided into two classes, technically known as "regular" and "local." Of the former, there were 358, and of the latter, 714. These 358 regular

mines employed 23,934 men and boys, of whom 21,350 worked below ground, besides an office force of 389, and paid, in wages, \$8,694,397. The total capital invested in these 358 mines was \$17,630,351. According to the report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1898, 881 mines were operated during the year, employing 35,026 men and producing 18,599,299 tons of coal, which was 1,473,459 tons less than the preceding year—the reduction being due to the strike of 1897. Five counties of the State produced more than 1,000,000 tons each, standing in the following order: Sangamon, 1,763,863; St. Clair, 1,600,752; Vermilion, 1,520,699; Macoupin, 1,264,926; La Salle, 1,165,490.

COAL CITY, a town in Grundy County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 29 miles by rail south-southwest of Joliet. Large coal mines are operated here, and the town is an important shipping point for their product. It has a bank, a weekly newspaper and five churches. Pop. (1890), 1,672; (1900), 2,607; (1903), about 3,000.

COBB, Emery, capitalist, was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., August 20, 1831; at 16, began the study of telegraphy at Ithaca, later acted as operator on Western New York lines, but, in 1852, became manager of the office at Chicago, continuing until 1865, the various companies having meanwhile been consolidated into the Western Union. He then made an extensive tour of the world, and, although he had introduced the system of transmitting money by telegraph, he declined all invitations to return to the key-board. Having made large investments in lands about Kankakee, where he now resides, he has devoted much of his time to agriculture and stock-raising; was also, for many years, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and, for twenty years (1873-93), a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He has done much to improve the city of his adoption by the erection of buildings, the construction of electric street-car lines and the promotion of manufactures.

COBB, Silas B., pioneer and real-estate operator, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 23, 1812; came to Chicago in 1833 on a schooner from Buffalo, the voyage occupying over a month. Being without means, he engaged as a carpenter upon a building which James Kinzie, the Indian trader, was erecting; later he erected a building of his own in which he started a harness-shop, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He has since been connected with a number

of business enterprises of a public character, including banks, street and steam railways, but his largest successes have been achieved in the line of improved real estate, of which he is an extensive owner. He is also one of the liberal benefactors of the University of Chicago, "Cobb Lecture Hall," on the campus of that institution, being the result of a contribution of his amounting to \$150,000. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1900.

COBDEN, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles north of Cairo and 15 miles south of Carbondale. Fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated and shipped to northern markets. This region is well timbered, and Cobden has two box factories employing a considerable number of men; also has several churches, schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 994; (1900,) 1,034.

COCHRAN, William Granville, legislator and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1844; brought to Moultrie County, Ill., in 1849, and, at the age of 17, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving in the War of the Rebellion three years as a private. Returning home from the war, he resumed life as a farmer, but early in 1873 began merchandising at Lovington, continuing this business three years, when he began the study of law; in 1879, was admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1890, but was re-elected to the House in 1894, and again in 1896. At the special session of 1890, he was chosen Speaker, and was similarly honored in 1895. He is an excellent parliamentarian, clear-headed and just in his rulings, and an able debater. In June, 1897, he was elected for a six years' term to the Circuit bench. He is also one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

CODDING, Ichabod, clergyman and anti-slavery lecturer, was born at Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; at the age of 17 he was a popular temperance lecturer; while a student at Middlebury, Vt., began to lecture in opposition to slavery; after leaving college served five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-Slavery Society; was often exposed to mob violence, but always retaining his self-control, succeeded in escaping serious injury. In 1842 he entered the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Princeton, Lockport, Joliet and elsewhere; between 1854 and '58, lectured extensively through Illinois on the Kansas-Nebraska issue, and was a power in

the organization of the Republican party. Died at Baraboo, Wis., June 17, 1866.

CODY, Hiram Hitchcock, lawyer and Judge; born in Oneida County, N. Y., June 11, 1824; was partially educated at Hamilton College, and, in 1843, came with his father to Kendall County, Ill. In 1847, he removed to Naperville, where for six years he served as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar; in 1861, was elected County Judge with practical unanimity, served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. His residence (1896) was at Pasadena, Cal.

COLCHESTER, a city of McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, midway between Galesburg and Quincy; is the center of a rich farming and an extensive coal-mining region, producing more than 100,000 tons of coal annually. A superior quality of potter's clay is also mined and shipped extensively to other points. The city has brick and drain-tile works, a bank, four churches, two public schools and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,635.

COLES, Edward, the second Governor of the State of Illinois, born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 15, 1786, the son of a wealthy planter, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War; was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges, but compelled to leave before graduation by an accident which interrupted his studies; in 1809, became the private secretary of President Madison, remaining six years, after which he made a trip to Russia as a special messenger by appointment of the President. He early manifested an interest in the emancipation of the slaves of Virginia. In 1815 he made his first tour through the Northwest Territory, going as far west as St. Louis, returning three years later and visiting Kaskaskia while the Constitutional Convention of 1818 was in session. In April of the following year he set out from his Virginia home, accompanied by his slaves, for Illinois, traveling by wagons to Brownsville, Pa., where, taking flat-boats, he descended the river with his goods and servants to a point below Louisville, where they disembarked, journeying overland to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio, he informed his slaves that they were free, and, after arriving at their destination, gave to each head of a family 160 acres of land. This generous act was, in after years, made the ground for bitter persecution by his enemies. At

Edwardsville he entered upon the duties of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe. In 1822 he became the candidate for Governor of those opposed to removing the restriction in the State Constitution against the introduction of slavery, and, although a majority of the voters then favored the measure, he was elected by a small plurality over his highest competitor in consequence of a division of the opposition vote between three candidates. The Legislature chosen at the same time submitted to the people a proposition for a State Convention to revise the Constitution, which was rejected at the election of 1824 by a majority of 1,668 in a total vote of 11,612. While Governor Coles had the efficient aid in opposition to the measure of such men as Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, George Forquer, Hooper Warren, George Churchill and others, he was himself a most influential factor in protecting Illinois from the blight of slavery, contributing his salary for his entire term (\$4,000) to that end. In 1825 it became his duty to welcome La Fayette to Illinois. Retiring from office in 1826, he continued to reside some years on his farm near Edwardsville, and, in 1830, was a candidate for Congress, but being a known opponent of General Jackson, was defeated by Joseph Duncan. Previous to 1833, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married during the following year, and continued to reside there until his death, July 7, 1868, having lived to see the total extinction of slavery in the United States. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

COLES COUNTY, originally a part of Crawford County, but organized in 1831, and named in honor of Gov. Edward Coles.—lies central to the eastern portion of the State, and embraces 520 square miles, with a population (1900) of 34,146. The Kaskaskia River (sometimes called the Okaw) runs through the northwestern part of the county, but the principal stream is the Embarras (Embraw). The chief resource of the people is agriculture, although the county lies within the limits of the Illinois coal-belt. To the north and west are prairies, while timber abounds in the southeast. The largest crop is of corn, although wheat, dairy products, potatoes, hay, tobacco, sorghum, wool, etc., are also important products. Broom-corn is extensively cultivated. Manufacturing is carried on to a fair extent, the output embracing sawed lumber, carriages and wagons, agricultural implements, tobacco and snuff, boots and shoes, etc. Charleston, the county-seat, is

centrally located, and has a number of handsome public buildings, private residences and business blocks. It was laid out in 1831, and incorporated in 1865; in 1900, its population was 5,488. Mattoon is a railroad center, situated some 130 miles east of St. Louis. It has a population of 9,622, and is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Other principal towns are Ashmore, Oakland and Lerna.

COLFAX, a village of McLean County, on the Kankakee and Bloomington branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles northeast of Bloomington. Farming and stock-growing are the leading industries; has two banks, one newspaper, three elevators, and a coal mine. Pop. (1900), 1,153.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located at Chicago, and organized in 1881. Its first term opened in September, 1882, in a building erected by the trustees at a cost of \$60,000, with a faculty embracing twenty-five professors, with a sufficient corps of demonstrators, assistants, etc. The number of matriculates was 152. The institution ranks among the leading medical colleges of the West. Its standard of qualifications, for both matriculates and graduates, is equal to those of other first-class medical schools throughout the country. The teaching faculty, of late years, has consisted of some twenty-five professors, who are aided by an adequate corps of assistants, demonstrators, etc.

COLLEGES, EARLY. The early Legislatures of Illinois manifested no little unfriendliness toward colleges. The first charters for institutions of this character were granted in 1833, and were for the incorporation of the "Union College of Illinois," in Randolph County, and the "Alton College of Illinois," at Upper Alton. The first named was to be under the care of the Scotch Covenanters, but was never founded. The second was in the interest of the Baptists, but the charter was not accepted. Both these acts contained jealous and unfriendly restrictions, notably one to the effect that no theological department should be established and no professor of theology employed as an instructor, nor should any religious test be applied in the selection of trustees or the admission of pupils. The friends of higher education, however, made common cause, and, in 1835, secured the passage of an "omnibus bill" incorporating four private colleges—the Alton; the Illinois, at Jacksonville; the McKendree, at Lebanon, and the Jonesboro. Similar restrictive provisions as to theological teaching were incorporated in these charters, and a limitation was placed upon the amount of

property to be owned by any institution, but in many respects the law was more liberal than its predecessors of two years previous. Owing to the absence of suitable preparatory schools, these institutions were compelled to maintain preparatory departments under the tuition of the college professors. The college last named above (Jonesboro) was to have been founded by the Christian denomination, but was never organized. The three remaining ones stand, in the order of their formation, McKendree, Illinois, Alton (afterward Shurtleff); in the order of graduating initial classes — Illinois, McKendree, Shurtleff. Preparatory instruction began to be given in Illinois College in 1829, and a class was organized in the collegiate department in 1831. The Legislature of 1835 also incorporated the Jacksonville Female Academy, the first school for girls chartered in the State. From this time forward colleges and academies were incorporated in rapid succession, many of them at places whose names have long since disappeared from the map of the State. It was at this time that there developed a strong party in favor of founding what were termed, rather euphemistically, "Manual Labor Colleges." It was believed that the time which a student might be able to "redeem" from study, could be so profitably employed at farm or shop-work as to enable him to earn his own livelihood. Acting upon this theory, the Legislature of 1835 granted charters to the "Franklin Manual Labor College," to be located in either Cook or La Salle County; to the "Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary," in White County, and the "Chatham Manual Labor School," at Lick Prairie, Sangamon County. University powers were conferred upon the institution last named, and its charter also contained the somewhat extraordinary provision that any sect might establish a professorship of theology therein. In 1837 six more colleges were incorporated, only one of which (Knox) was successfully organized. By 1840, better and broader views of education had developed, and the Legislature of 1841 repealed all prohibition of the establishing of theological departments, as well as the restrictions previously imposed upon the amount and value of property to be owned by private educational institutions. The whole number of colleges and seminaries incorporated under the State law (1896) is forty-three. (See also *Illinois College*, *Knox College*, *Lake Forest University*, *McKendree College*, *Monmouth College*, *Jacksonville Female Seminary*, *Monticello Female Seminary*, *Northwestern University*, *Shurtleff College*.)

COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., August 7, 1837; graduated at Boston University, 1858; soon after became an itinerant Methodist minister, but, in 1866, united with the Unitarian Church and officiated as pastor of churches in Chicago, Boston and Kansas City, besides supplying pulpits in various cities in England (1880-85). In 1885, he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, but later served as a special commissioner of the Johns Hopkins University in the collection of labor statistics in Europe, meanwhile gaining a wide reputation as a lecturer and magazine writer. His published works include: "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (1869) and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity" (1876). Died near his birthplace, July 27, 1890.

COLLINS, Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 24, 1804. He was the youngest of five brothers who came with their parents from Litchfield, Conn., to Illinois, in 1822, and settled in the town of Unionville—now Collinsville—in the southwestern part of Madison County. They were enterprising and public-spirited business men, who engaged, quite extensively for the time, in various branches of manufacture, including flour and whisky. This was an era of progress and development, and becoming convinced of the injurious character of the latter branch of their business, it was promptly abandoned. The subject of this sketch was later associated with his brother Michael in the pork-packing and grain business at Naples, the early Illinois River terminus of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, but finally located at Quincy in 1851, where he was engaged in manufacturing business for many years. He was a man of high business probity and religious principle, as well as a determined opponent of the institution of slavery, as shown by the fact that he was once subjected by his neighbors to the intended indignity of being hung in effigy for the crime of assisting a fugitive female slave on the road to freedom. In a speech made in 1834, in commemoration of the act of emancipation in the West Indies, he gave utterance to the following prediction: "Methinks the time is not far distant when our own country will celebrate a day of emancipation within her own borders, and consistent songs of freedom shall indeed ring throughout the length and breadth of the land." He lived to see this prophecy fulfilled, dying at Quincy, in 1878. Mr. Collins was the candidate of the Liberty Men of Illinois for Lieutenant-Governor in 1842.

COLLINS, James H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., but taken in early life to Vernon, Oneida County, where he grew to manhood. After spending a couple of years in an academy, at the age of 18 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1824, and as a counsellor and solicitor in 1827, coming to Chicago in the fall of 1833, making a part of the journey by the first stage-coach from Detroit to the present Western metropolis. After arriving in Illinois, he spent some time in exploration of the surrounding country, but returning to Chicago in 1834, he entered into partnership with Judge John D. Caton, who had been his preceptor in New York, still later being a partner of Justin Butterfield under the firm name of Butterfield & Collins. He was considered an eminent authority in law and gained an extensive practice, being regarded as especially strong in chancery cases as well as an able pleader. Politically, he was an uncompromising anti-slavery man, and often aided runaway slaves in securing their liberty or defended others who did so. He was also one of the original promoters of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and one of its first Board of Directors. Died, suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Ottawa, in 1854.

COLLINS, Loren C., jurist, was born at Windsor, Conn., August 1, 1848; at the age of 18 accompanied his family to Illinois, and was educated at the Northwestern University. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and soon built up a remunerative practice. He was elected to the Legislature in 1878, and through his ability as a debater and a parliamentarian, soon became one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the lower house. He was re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and, in 1883, was chosen Speaker of the Thirty-third General Assembly. In December, 1884, he was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Barnum, was elected to succeed himself in 1885, and re-elected in 1891, but resigned in 1894, since that time devoting his attention to regular practice in the city of Chicago.

COLLINS, William H., retired manufacturer, born at Collinsville, Ill., March 20, 1831; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, later taking a course in literature, philosophy and theology at Yale College; served as pastor of a Congregational church at La Salle several years; in 1858, became editor and proprietor of "The Jacksonville Journal," which he

conducted some four years. The Civil War having begun, he then accepted the chaplaincy of the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, but resigning in 1863, organized a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he served on the staff of Gen. John M. Palmer and at Fourteenth Army Corps headquarters, until after the fall of Atlanta. Then resigning, in November, 1864, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton Provost-Marshal for the Twelfth District of Illinois, continuing in this service until the close of 1865, when he engaged in the manufacturing business as head of the Collins Plow Company at Quincy. This business he conducted successfully some twenty-five years, when he retired. Mr. Collins has served as Alderman and Mayor, *ad interim*, of the city of Quincy; Representative in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies—during the latter being chosen to deliver the eulogy on Gen. John A. Logan; was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and the same year Republican candidate for Congress in the Quincy District; in 1894, was the Republican nominee for State Senator in Adams County, and, though a Republican, has been twice elected Supervisor in a strongly Democratic city.

COLLINSVILLE, a city on the southern border of Madison County, 13 miles (by rail) east-northeast of St. Louis, on the "Vandalia Line" (T. H. & I. Ry.), about 11 miles south of Edwardsville. The place was originally settled in 1817 by four brothers named Collins from Litchfield, Conn., who established a tan-yard and erected an ox-mill for grinding corn and wheat and sawing lumber. The town was platted by surviving members of this family, in 1836. Coal-mining is the principal industry, and one or two mines are operated within the corporate limits. The city has zinc works, as well as flour mills and brick and tile factories, two building and loan associations, a lead smelter, stock bell factory, electric street railways, seven churches, two banks, a high school, and a newspaper office. Population (1890), 3,498; (1900), 4,021; (1903, est.), 7,500.

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, was born at Keighly, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823; left school at eight years of age to earn his living in a factory; at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade of a hammer-maker. His only opportunity of acquiring an education during this period, apart from private study, was

in a night-school, which he attended two winters. In 1849 he became a local Methodist preacher, came to the United States the next year, settling in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his trade, preaching on Sundays. His views on the atonement having gradually been changed towards Unitarianism, his license to preach was revoked by the conference, and, in 1859, he united with the Unitarian Church, having already won a wide reputation as an eloquent public speaker. Coming to Chicago, he began work as a missionary, and, in 1860, organized the Unity Church, beginning with seven members, though it has since become one of the strongest and most influential churches in the city. In 1879 he accepted a call to a church in New York City, where he still remains. Of strong anti-slavery views and a zealous Unionist, he served during a part of the Civil War as a camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. Since the war he has repeatedly visited England, and has exerted a wide influence as a lecturer and pulpit orator on both sides of the Atlantic. He is the author of a number of volumes, including "Nature and Life" (1866); "A Man in Earnest: Life of A. H. Conant" (1868); "A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkely" (1886), and "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLTON, Chauncey Sill, pioneer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Sept. 21, 1800; taken to Massachusetts in childhood and educated at Monson in that State, afterwards residing for many years, during his manhood, at Monson, Maine. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating on the site of the present city of Galesburg, where he built the first store and dwelling house; continued in general merchandise some seventeen or eighteen years, meanwhile associating his sons with him in business under the firm name of C. S. Colton & Sons. Mr. Colton was associated with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from the beginning, becoming one of the Directors of the Company; was also a Director of the First National Bank of Galesburg, the first organizer and first President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of that city, and one of the Trustees of Knox College. Died in Galesburg, July 27, 1885. —**Francis** (Colton), son of the preceding; born at Monson, Maine, May 24, 1834, came to Galesburg with his father's family in 1836, and was educated at Knox College, graduating in 1855, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1858. After graduation, he was in partnership with his father some seven years, also served as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Galesburg, and, in

1866, was appointed by President Johnson United States Consul at Venice, remaining there until 1869. The latter year he became the General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing in that position until 1871, meantime visiting China, Japan and India, and establishing agencies for the Union and Central Pacific Railways in various countries of Europe. In 1872 he succeeded his father as President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, but retired in 1884, and the same year removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Mr. Colton is a large land owner in some of the Western States, especially Kansas and Nebraska.

COLUMBIA, a town of Monroe County, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles south of St. Louis; has a machine shop, large flour mill, brewery, five cigar factories, electric light plant, telephone system, stone quarry, five churches, and public school. Pop. (1900), 1,197; (1903), 1,205.

COMPANY OF THE WEST, THE, a company formed in France, in August, 1717, to develop the resources of "New France," in which the "Illinois Country" was at that time included. At the head of the company was the celebrated John Law, and to him and his associates the French monarch granted extraordinary powers, both governmental and commercial. They were given the exclusive right to refine the precious metals, as well as a monopoly in the trade in tobacco and slaves. Later, the company became known as the Indies, or East Indies, Company, owing to the king having granted them concessions to trade with the East Indies and China. On Sept. 27, 1717, the Royal Council of France declared that the Illinois Country should form a part of the Province of Louisiana; and, under the shrewd management of Law and his associates, immigration soon increased, as many as 800 settlers arriving in a single year. The directors of the company, in the exercise of their governmental powers, appointed Pierre Duque de Boisbriant Governor of the Illinois District. He proceeded to Kaskaskia, and, within a few miles of that settlement, erected Fort Chartres. (See *Fort Chartres*.) The policy of the Indies Company was energetic, and, in the main, wise. Grants of commons were made to various French villages, and Cahokia and Kaskaskia steadily grew in size and population. Permanent settlers were given grants of land and agriculture was encouraged. These grants (which were allodial in their character) covered nearly all the lands in that part of the American Bottom, lying between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia Rivers. Many grantees

held their lands in one great common field, each proprietor contributing, pro rata, to the maintenance of a surrounding fence. In 1721 the Indies Company divided the Province of Louisiana into nine civil and military districts. That of Illinois was numerically the Seventh, and included not only the southern half of the existing State, but also an immense tract west of the Mississippi, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the present States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, besides portions of Arkansas and Colorado. The Commandant, with his secretary and the Company's Commissary, formed the District Council, the civil law being in force. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and thereafter, the Governors of Illinois were appointed directly by the French crown.

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, an institution located at Springfield, founded in 1879; the successor of an earlier institution under the name of Illinois University. Theological, scientific and preparatory departments are maintained, although there is no classical course. The institution is under control of the German Lutherans. The institution reports \$125,000 worth of real property. The members of the Faculty (1898) are five in number, and there were about 171 students in attendance.

CONDEE, Leander D., lawyer, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1847; brought by his parents to Coles County, Ill., at the age of seven years, and received his education in the common schools and at St. Paul's Academy, Kankakee, taking a special course in Michigan State University and graduating from the law department of the latter in 1868. He then began practice at Butler, Bates County, Mo., where he served three years as City Attorney, but, in 1873, returned to Illinois, locating in Hyde Park (now a part of Chicago), where he served as City Attorney for four consecutive terms before its annexation to Chicago. In 1880, he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Second Senatorial District, serving in the Thirty-second and the Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1892, he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated with the National and the State tickets of that year, since when he has given his attention to regular practice, maintaining a high rank in his profession.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, lawyer and diplomatist, was born in Knox County, Ill., March 7, 1843; graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1862, and immediately thereafter enlisted as a

private in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and attaining the rank of Captain, besides being brevetted Major for gallant service. Later, he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced for a time in Galesburg, but, in 1868, removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, stock-raising and banking; was twice elected County Treasurer of Dallas County, and, in 1880, State Treasurer, being re-elected in 1882; in 1886, was elected to Congress from the Des Moines District, and twice re-elected (1888 and '90), but before the close of his last term was appointed by President Harrison Minister to Brazil, serving until 1893. In 1896, he served as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, and, in 1897, was re-appointed Minister to Brazil, but, in 1898, was transferred to China, where (1899) he now is. He was succeeded at Rio Janeiro by Charles Page Bryan of Illinois.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, THE. Two Congregational ministers—Rev. S. J. Mills and Rev. Daniel Smith—visited Illinois in 1814, and spent some time at Kaskaskia and Shawneetown, but left for New Orleans without organizing any churches. The first church was organized at Mendon, Adams County, in 1833, followed by others during the same year, at Naperville, Jacksonville and Quincy. By 1836, the number had increased to ten. Among the pioneer ministers were Jabez Porter, who was also a teacher at Quincy, in 1828, and Rev. Asa Turner, in 1830, who became pastor of the first Quincy church, followed later by Revs. Julian M. Sturtevant (afterwards President of Illinois College), Truman M. Post, Edward Beecher and Horatio Fogg. Other Congregational ministers who came to the State at an early day were Rev. Salmon Gridley, who finally located at St. Louis; Rev. John M. Ellis, who served as a missionary and was instrumental in founding Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Seminary at Jacksonville; Revs. Thomas Lippincott, Cyrus L. Watson, Theron Baldwin, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, the two Lovejoys (Owen and Elijah P.), and many more of whom, either temporarily or permanently, became associated with Presbyterian churches. Although Illinois College was under the united patronage of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, the leading spirits in its original establishment were Congregationalists, and the same was true of Knox College at Galesburg. In 1835, at Big Grove, in an unoccupied log-cabin, was convened the first Congregational Council, known in the denominational history of the State as

that of Fox River. Since then some twelve to fifteen separate Associations have been organized. By 1890, the development of the denomination had been such that it had 280 churches, supporting 312 ministers, with 33,126 members. During that year the disbursements on account of charities and home extension, by the Illinois churches, were nearly \$1,000,000. The Chicago Theological Seminary, at Chicago, is a Congregational school of divinity, its property holdings being worth nearly \$700,000. "The Advance" (published at Chicago) is the chief denominational organ. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Congressional*; also *Representatives in Congress*.)

CONKLING, James Cook, lawyer, was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1816; graduated at Princeton College in 1835, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar at Morristown, N. J., in 1838, removed to Springfield, Ill. Here his first business partner was Cyrus Walker, an eminent and widely known lawyer of his time, while at a later period he was associated with Gen. James Shields, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican War and a United States Senator, at different times, from three different States. As an original Whig, Mr. Conkling early became associated with Abraham Lincoln, whose intimate and trusted friend he was through life. It was to him that Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated letter, which, by his special request, Mr. Conkling read before the great Union mass-meeting at Springfield, held, Sept. 3, 1863, now known as the "Lincoln-Conkling Letter." Mr. Conkling was chosen Mayor of the city of Springfield in 1844, and served in the lower branch of the Seventeenth and the Twenty-fifth General Assemblies (1851 and 1867). It was largely due to his tactful management in the latter, that the first appropriation was made for the new State House, which established the capital permanently in that city. At the Bloomington Convention of 1856, where the Republican party in Illinois may be said to have been formally organized, with Mr. Lincoln and three others, he represented Sangamon County, served on the Committee on Resolutions, and was appointed a member of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of that year. In 1860, and again in 1864, his name was on the Republican State ticket for Presidential Elector, and, on both occasions, it became his duty to cast the electoral vote of Mr. Lincoln's own District for him for President. The intimacy of personal friendship existing between him and

Mr. Lincoln was fittingly illustrated by his position for over thirty years as an original member of the Lincoln Monument Association. Other public positions held by him included those of State Agent during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates, Trustee of the State University at Champaign, and of Blackburn University at Carlinville, as also that of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, to which he was appointed in 1890, continuing in office four years. High-minded and honorable, of pure personal character and strong religious convictions, public-spirited and liberal, probably no man did more to promote the growth and prosperity of the city of Springfield, during the sixty years of his residence there, than he. His death, as a result of old age, occurred in that city, March 1, 1899.—**Clinton L. (Conkling)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Oct. 16, 1843; graduated at Yale College in 1864, studied law with his father, and was licensed to practice in the Illinois courts in 1866, and in the United States courts in 1867. After practicing a few years, he turned his attention to manufacturing, but, in 1877, resumed practice and has proved successful. He has devoted much attention of late years to real estate business, and has represented large land interests in this and other States. For many years he was Secretary of the Lincoln Monument Association, and has served on the Board of County Supervisors, which is the only political office he has held. In 1897 he was the Republican nominee for Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but, although confessedly a man of the highest probity and ability, was defeated in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

CONNOLLY, James Austin, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Newark, N. J., March 8, 1843; went with his parents to Ohio in 1850, where, in 1858-59, he served as Assistant Clerk of the State Senate; studied law and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1861, and soon after removed to Illinois; the following year (1862) he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, but was successively commissioned as Captain and Major, retiring with the rank of brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature from Coles County and re-elected in 1874; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois from 1876 to 1885, and again from 1889 to 1893; in 1886 was appointed and confirmed Solicitor of the Treasury, but declined the office; the same year ran as the Republican candidate for Con-

gress in the Springfield (then the Thirteenth) District in opposition to Wm. M. Springer, and was defeated by less than 1,000 votes in a district usually Democratic by 3,000 majority. He declined a second nomination in 1888, but, in 1894, was nominated for a third time (this time for the Seventeenth District), and was elected, as he was for a second term in 1896. He declined a renomination in 1898, returning to the practice of his profession at Springfield at the close of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

CONSTABLE, Charles H., lawyer, was born at Chestertown, Md., July 6, 1817; educated at Belle Air Academy and the University of Virginia, graduating from the latter in 1838. Then, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, came to Illinois early in 1840, locating at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, and, in 1844, was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Wabash, Edwards and Wayne Counties, serving until 1848. He also served as a Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party in 1854, he became a Democrat; in 1856, served as Presidential Elector-at-large on the Buchanan ticket and, during the Civil War, was a pronounced opponent of the policy of the Government in dealing with secession. Having removed to Marshall, Clark County, in 1852, he continued the practice of his profession there, but was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1861, serving until his death, which occurred, Oct. 9, 1865. While holding court at Charleston, in March, 1863, Judge Constable was arrested because of his release of four deserters from the army, and the holding to bail, on the charge of kidnaping, of two Union officers who had arrested them. He was subsequently released by Judge Treat of the United States District Court at Springfield, but the affair culminated in a riot at Charleston, on March 22, in which four soldiers and three citizens were killed outright, and eight persons were wounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS. Illinois has had four State Conventions called for the purpose of formulating State Constitutions. Of these, three—those of 1818, 1847 and 1869-70—adopted Constitutions which went into effect, while the instrument framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by the people. A synoptical history of each will be found below:

CONVENTION OF 1818.—In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Delegate in Congress (Hon. Nathaniel Pope) to present a petition to Congress requesting the passage of an act authorizing the

people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government. A bill to this effect was introduced, April 7, and became a law, April 18, following. It authorized the people to frame a Constitution and organize a State Government—apportioning the Delegates to be elected from each of the fifteen counties into which the Territory was then divided, naming the first Monday of July, following, as the day of election, and the first Monday of August as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The act was conditioned upon a census of the people of the Territory (to be ordered by the Legislature), showing a population of not less than 40,000. The census, as taken, showed the required population, but, as finally corrected, this was reduced to 34,620—being the smallest with which any State was ever admitted into the Union. The election took place on July 6, 1818, and the Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on August 3. It consisted of thirty-three members. Of these, a majority were farmers of limited education, but with a fair portion of hard common-sense. Five of the Delegates were lawyers, and these undoubtedly wielded a controlling influence. Jesse B. Thomas (afterwards one of the first United States Senators) presided, and Elias Kent Kane, also a later Senator, was among the dominating spirits. It has been asserted that to the latter should be ascribed whatever new matter was incorporated in the instrument, it being copied in most of its essential provisions from the Constitutions of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. The Convention completed its labors and adjourned, August 26, the Constitution was submitted to Congress by Delegate John McLean, without the formality of ratification by the people, and Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State by resolution of Congress, adopted Dec. 3, 1818.

CONVENTION OF 1847.—An attempt was made in 1822 to obtain a revision of the Constitution of 1818, the object of the chief promoters of the movement being to secure the incorporation of a provision authorizing the admission of slavery into Illinois. The passage of a resolution, by the necessary two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, submitting the proposition to a vote of the people, was secured by the most questionable methods, at the session of 1822, but after a heated campaign of nearly two years, it was rejected at the election of 1824. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*; also *Coles, Edward*.) At the session of 1840-41, another resolution on the subject was submitted to the people, but it was rejected by the narrow margin of 1,039

votes. Again, in 1845, the question was submitted, and, at the election of 1846, was approved. The election of delegates occurred, April 19, 1847, and the Convention met at Springfield, June 19, following. It was composed of 162 members, ninety-two of whom were Democrats. The list of Delegates embraced the names of many who afterwards attained high distinction in public affairs, and the body, as a whole, was representative in character. The Bill of Rights attached to the Constitution of 1818 was but little changed in its successor, except by a few additions, among which was a section disqualifying any person who had been concerned in a duel from holding office. The earlier Constitution, however, was carefully revised and several important changes made. Among these may be mentioned the following: Limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized; making the judiciary elective; requiring that all State officers be elected by the people; changing the time of the election of the Executive, and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; various curtailments of the power of the Legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund. The Constitution framed was adopted in convention, August 31, 1847; ratified by popular vote, March 6, 1848, and went into effect, April 1, 1848.

CONVENTION OF 1862.—The proposition for holding a third Constitutional Convention was submitted to vote of the people by the Legislature of 1859, endorsed at the election of 1860, and the election of Delegates held in November, 1861. In the excitement attendant upon the early events of the war, people paid comparatively little attention to the choice of its members. It was composed of forty-five Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, seven "fusionists" and two classed as doubtful. The Convention assembled at Springfield on Jan. 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, following. It was in many respects a remarkable body. The law providing for its existence prescribed that the members, before proceeding to business, should take an oath to support the State Constitution. This the majority refused to do. Their conception of their powers was such that they seriously deliberated upon electing a United States Senator, assumed to make appropriations from the State treasury, claimed the right to interfere with military affairs, and called upon the Governor for information concerning claims of the Illinois Central Railroad, which the Executive refused to

lay before them. The instrument drafted proposed numerous important changes in the organic law, and was generally regarded as objectionable. It was rejected at an election held, June 17, 1862, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

CONVENTION OF 1869-70.—The second attempt to revise the Constitution of 1848 resulted in submission to the people, by the Legislature of 1867, of a proposition for a Convention, which was approved at the election of 1868 by a bare majority of 704 votes. The election of Delegates was provided for at the next session (1869), the election held in November and the Convention assembled at Springfield, Dec. 13. Charles Hitchcock was chosen President, John Q. Harmon, Secretary, and Daniel Shepard and A. H. Swain, First and Second Assistants. There were eighty-five members, of whom forty-four were Republicans and forty-one Democrats, although fifteen had been elected nominally as "Independents." It was an assemblage of some of the ablest men of the State, including representatives of all the learned professions except the clerical, besides merchants, farmers, bankers and journalists. Its work was completed May 13, 1870, and in the main good. Some of the principal changes made in the fundamental law, as proposed by the Convention, were the following: The prohibition of special legislation where a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case, and the absolute prohibition of such legislation in reference to divorces, lotteries and a score of other matters; prohibition of the passage of any law releasing any civil division (district, county, city, township or town) from the payment of its just proportion of any State tax; recommendations to the Legislature to enact laws upon certain specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, the regulation of charges on railways (which were declared to be public highways), etc., etc.; declaring all elevators and storehouses public warehouses, and providing for their legislative inspection and supervision. The maintenance of an "efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the Legislature, and the appropriation of any funds—State, municipal, town or district—to the support of sectarian schools was prohibited. The principle of cumulative voting, or "minority representation," in the choice of members of the House of Representatives was provided for, and additional safeguards thrown around the passage of bills. The ineligibility of the Governor to re-election for a second consecutive term was set aside, and a

two-thirds vote of the Legislature made necessary to override an executive veto. The list of State officers was increased by the creation of the offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, these having been previously provided for only by statute. The Supreme Court bench was increased by the addition of four members, making the whole number of Supreme Court judges seven; Appellate Courts authorized after 1874, and County Courts were made courts of record. The compensation of all State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left discretionary with the Legislature, and no limit was placed upon the length of the sessions of the General Assembly. The instrument drafted by the Convention was ratified at an election held, July 6, 1870, and went into force, August 8, following. Occasional amendments have been submitted and ratified from time to time. (See *Constitutions, Elections and Representation*; also *Minority Representation*.)

CONSTITUTIONS. Illinois has had three constitutions—that of 1870 being now (1898) in force. The earliest instrument was that approved by Congress in 1818, and the first revision was made in 1847—the Constitution having been ratified at an election held, March 5, 1848, and going into force, April 1, following. The term of State officers has been uniformly fixed at four years, except that of Treasurer, which is two years. Biennial elections and sessions of the General Assembly are provided for, Senators holding their seats for four years, and Representatives two years. The State is required to be apportioned after each decennial census into fifty-one districts, each of which elects one Senator and three Representatives. The principle of minority representation has been incorporated into the organic law, each elector being allowed to cast as many votes for one legislative candidate as there are Representatives to be chosen in his district; or he may divide his vote equally among all the three candidates or between two of them, as he may see fit. One of the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 is the inhibition of the General Assembly from passing private laws. Municipalities are classified, and legislation is for all cities of a class, not for an individual corporation. Individual citizens with a financial grievance must secure payment of their claims under the terms of some general appropriation. The sessions of the Legislature are not limited as to time, nor is there any restriction upon the power of the Executive to summon extra sessions. (See also *Constitutional Conventions*; *Elections*;

Governors and other State Officers; *Judicial System*; *Suffrage*, Etc.)

COOK, Burton C., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., May 11, 1819; completed his academic education at the Collegiate Institute in Rochester, and after studying law, removed to Illinois (1835), locating first at Hennepin and later at Ottawa. Here he began the practice of his profession, and, in 1846, was elected by the Legislature State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, serving two years, when, in 1848, he was re-elected by the people under the Constitution of that year, for four years. From 1852 to 1860, he was State Senator, taking part in the election which resulted in making Lyman Trumbull United States Senator in 1855. In 1861 he served as one of the Peace Commissioners from Illinois in the Conference which met at Washington. He may be called one of the founders of the Republican party in this State, having been a member of the State Central Committee appointed at Bloomington in 1856, and Chairman of the State Central Committee in 1862. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1866, '68 and '70, but resigned in 1871 to accept the solicitorship of the Northwestern Railroad, which he resigned in 1886. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, serving as a delegate to both the National Conventions which nominated him for the Presidency, and presenting his name at Baltimore in 1864. His death occurred at Evanston, August 18, 1894.

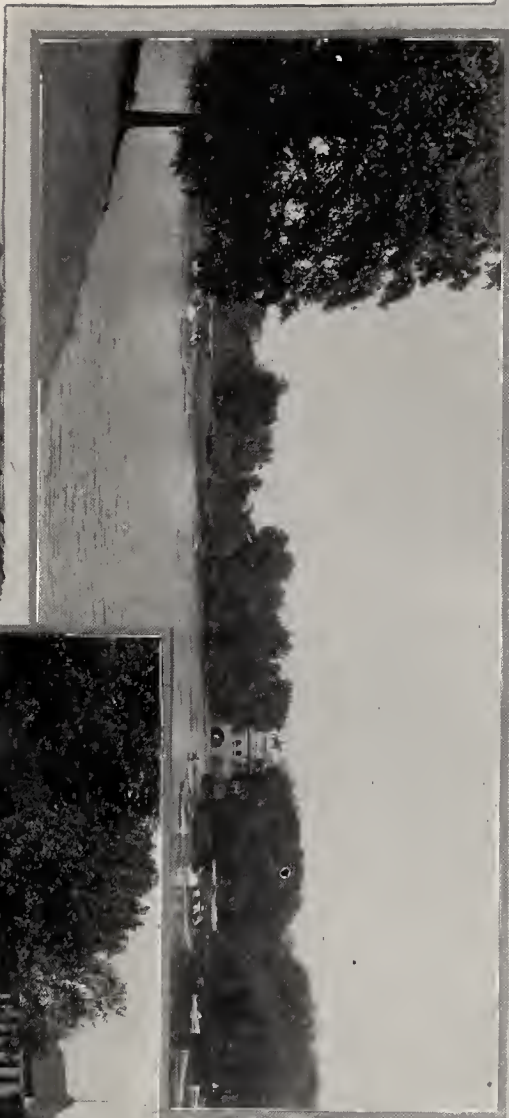
COOK, Daniel Pope, early Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1795, removed to Illinois and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1815. Early in 1816, he became joint owner and editor of "The Illinois Intelligencer," and at the same time served as Auditor of Public Accounts by appointment of Governor Edwards; the next year (1817) was sent by President Monroe as bearer of dispatches to John Quincy Adams, then minister to London, and, on his return, was appointed a Circuit Judge. On the admission of the State he was elected the first Attorney-General, but almost immediately resigned and, in September, 1819, was elected to Congress, serving as Representative until 1827. Having married a daughter of Governor Edwards, he became a resident of Edwardsville. He was a conspicuous opponent of the proposition to make Illinois a slave State in 1823-24, and did much to prevent the success of that scheme. He also bore a prominent part while in Congress in securing the donation of lands for the construction of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal. He was distinguished for his eloquence, and it was during his first Congressional campaign that stump-speaking was introduced into the State. Suffering from consumption, he visited Cuba, and, after returning to his home at Edwardsville and failing to improve, he went to Kentucky, where he died, Oct. 16, 1827.—**John** (Cook), soldier, born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 12, 1825, the son of Daniel P. Cook, the second Congressman from Illinois, and grandson of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was educated by private tutors and at Illinois College; in 1855 was elected Mayor of Springfield and the following year Sheriff of Sangamon County, later serving as Quartermaster of the State. Raising a company promptly after the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Volunteers—the first regiment organized in Illinois under the first call for troops by President Lincoln; was promoted Brigadier-General for gallantry at Fort Donelson in March, 1862; in 1864 commanded the District of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield, being mustered out, August, 1865, with the brevet rank of Major-General. General Cook was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, in 1868. During recent years his home has been in Michigan.

COOK COUNTY, situated in the northeastern section of the State, bordering on Lake Michigan, and being the most easterly of the second tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line. It has an area of 890 square miles; population (1890), 1,191,922; (1900), 1,838,735; county-seat, Chicago. The county was organized in 1831, having originally embraced the counties of Du Page, Will, Lake, McHenry and Iroquois, in addition to its present territorial limits. It was named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a distinguished Representative of Illinois in Congress. (See *Cook, Daniel P.*) The first County Commissioners were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker, who took the oath of office before Justice John S. C. Hogan, on March 8, 1831. William Lee was appointed Clerk and Archibald Clybourne Treasurer. Jedediah Wormley was first County Surveyor, and three election districts (Chicago, Du Page and Hickory Creek) were created. A scow ferry was established across the South Branch, with Mark Beaubien as ferryman. Only non-residents were required to pay toll. Geologists are of the opinion that, previous to the glacial epoch, a large portion of the county lay under the waters of Lake Michigan, which was connected with the Mississippi by the Des Plaines

River. This theory is borne out by the finding of stratified beds of coal and gravel in the eastern and southern portions of the county, either underlying the prairies or assuming the form of ridges. The latter, geologists maintain, indicate the existence of an ancient key, and they conclude that, at one time, the level of the lake was nearly forty feet higher than at present. Glacial action is believed to have been very effective in establishing surface conditions in this vicinity. Limestone and building stone are quarried in tolerable abundance. Athens marble (white when taken out, but growing a rich yellow through exposure) is found in the southwest. Isolated beds of peat have also been found. The general surface is level, although undulating in some portions. The soil near the lake is sandy, but in the interior becomes a black mold from one to four feet in depth. Drainage is afforded by the Des Plaines, Chicago and Calumet Rivers, which is now being improved by the construction of the Drainage Canal. Manufactures and agriculture are the principal industries outside of the city of Chicago. (See also *Chicago*.)

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago and under control of the Commissioners of Cook County. It was originally erected by the City of Chicago, at a cost of \$80,000, and was intended to be used as a hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases. For several years the building was unoccupied, but, in 1858, it was leased by an association of physicians, who opened a hospital, with the further purpose of affording facilities for clinical instruction to the students of Rush Medical College. In 1863 the building was taken by the General Government for military purposes, being used as an eye and ear hospital for returning soldiers. In 1865 it reverted to the City of Chicago, and, in 1866, was purchased by Cook County. In 1874 the County Commissioners purchased a new and more spacious site at a cost of \$145,000, and began the erection of buildings thereon. The two principal pavilions were completed and occupied before the close of 1875; the clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876-77, and an administrative building and two additional pavilions were added in 1882-84. Up to that date the total cost of the buildings had been \$719,574, and later additions and improvements have swelled the outlay to more than \$1,000,000. It accommodates about 800 patients and constitutes a part of the county machinery for the care of the poor. A certain number of beds are placed under the care of homeopathic physicians. The



LINCOLN PARK VISTAS.



ALONG SHERIDAN ROAD AND ON THE BOULEVARDS.

present (1896) allopathic medical staff consists of fifteen physicians, fifteen surgeons, one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the homeopathic staff comprises five physicians and five surgeons. In addition, there is a large corps of internes, or house physicians and surgeons, composed of recent graduates from the several medical colleges, who gain their positions through competitive examination and hold them for eighteen months.

COOKE, Edward Dean, lawyer and Congressman, born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1849; was educated in the common schools and the high school of Dubuque; studied law in that city and at Columbian University, Washington, D.C., graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in Washington in 1873. Coming to Chicago the same year, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued for the remainder of his life. In 1882 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Cook County, serving one term; was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Sixth District (Chicago), in 1894, and re-elected in 1896. His death occurred suddenly while in attendance on the extra session of Congress in Washington, June 24, 1897.

COOLBAUGH, William Findlay, financier, was born in Pike County, Pa., July 1, 1821; at the age of 15 became clerk in a dry-goods store in Philadelphia, but, in 1842, opened a branch establishment of a New York firm at Burlington, Iowa, where he afterwards engaged in the banking business, also serving in the Iowa State Constitutional Convention, and, as the candidate of his party for United States Senator, being defeated by Hon. James Harlan by one vote. In 1862 he came to Chicago and opened the banking house of W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., which, in 1865, became the Union National Bank of Chicago. Later he became the first President of the Chicago Clearing House, as also of the Bankers' Association of the West and South, a Director of the Board of Trade, and an original incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce, besides being a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His death by suicide, at the foot of Douglas Monument, Nov. 14, 1877, was a shock to the whole city of Chicago.

COOLEY, Horace S., Secretary of State, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1806, studied medicine for two years in early life, then went to Bangor, Maine, where he began the study of law; in 1840 he came to Illinois, locating first at Rushville

and finally in the city of Quincy; in 1842 took a prominent part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Thomas Ford as Governor—also received from Governor Carlin an appointment as Quartermaster-General of the State. On the accession of Governor French in December, 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State and elected to the same office under the Constitution of 1848, dying before the expiration of his term, April 2, 1850.

CORBUS, (Dr.) J. C., physician, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1833, received his primary education in the public schools, followed by an academic course, and began the study of medicine at Millersburg, finally graduating from the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland. In 1855 he began practice at Orville, Ohio, but the same year located at Mendota, Ill., soon thereafter removing to Lee County, where he remained until 1862. The latter year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon promoted to the position of Surgeon, though compelled to resign the following year on account of ill health. Returning from the army, he located at Mendota. Dr. Corbus served continuously as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from 1873 until the accession of Governor Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893, when he resigned. He was also, for fifteen years, one of the Medical Examiners for his District under the Pension Bureau, and has served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Mendota District. In 1897 he was complimented by Governor Tanner by reappointment to the State Board of Charities, and was made President of the Board. Early in 1899 he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, as successor to Dr. William G. Stearns.

CORNELL, Paul, real-estate operator and capitalist, was born of English Quaker ancestry in Washington County, N. Y., August 5, 1822; at 9 years of age removed with his step-father, Dr. Barry, to Ohio, and five years later to Adams County, Ill. Here young Cornell lived the life of a farmer, working part of the year to earn money to send himself to school the remainder; also taught for a time, then entered the office of W. A. Richardson, at Rushville, Schuyler County, as a law student. In 1845 he came to Chicago, but soon after became a student in the law office of Wilson & Henderson at Joliet, and was admitted to practice in that city. Removing to Chicago in 1847, he was associated, successively, with the late

L. C. P. Freer, Judge James H. Collins and Messrs. Skinner & Hoyne; finally entered into a contract with Judge Skinner to perfect the title to 320 acres of land held under tax-title within the present limits of Hyde Park, which he succeeded in doing by visiting the original owners, thereby securing one-half of the property in his own name. He thus became the founder of the village of Hyde Park, meanwhile adding to his possessions other lands, which increased vastly in value. He also established a watch factory at Cornell (now a part of Chicago), which did a large business until removed to California. Mr. Cornell was a member of the first Park Board, and therefore has the credit of assisting to organize Chicago's extensive park system.

CORWIN, Franklin, Congressman, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1818, and admitted to the bar at the age of 21. While a resident of Ohio he served in both Houses of the Legislature, and settled in Illinois in 1857, making his home at Peru. He was a member of the lower house of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, being Speaker in 1867, and again in 1869. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but, in 1874, was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who made the race as an Independent. Died, at Peru, Ill., June 15, 1879.

COUCH, James, pioneer hotel-keeper, was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., August 31, 1800; removed to Chautauqua County, in the same State, where he remained until his twentieth year, receiving a fair English education. After engaging successively, but with indifferent success, as hotel-clerk, stage-house keeper, lumber-dealer, and in the distilling business, in 1836, in company with his younger brother, Ira, he visited Chicago. They both decided to go into business there, first opening a small store, and later entering upon their hotel ventures which proved so eminently successful, and gave the Tremont House of Chicago so wide and enviable a reputation. Mr. Couch superintended for his brother Ira the erection, at various times, of many large business blocks in the city. Upon the death of his brother, in 1857, he was made one of the trustees of his estate, and, with other trustees, rebuilt the Tremont House after the Chicago fire of 1871. In April, 1892, while boarding a street car in the central part of the city of Chicago, he was run over by a truck, receiving injuries which resulted in his death the same day at the Tremont House, in the 92d year of his age.—**Ira** (Couch), younger brother of the preceding, was born in Saratoga County,

N. Y., Nov. 22, 1806. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a tailor, and, in 1826, set up in business on his own account. In 1836, while visiting Chicago with his brother James, he determined to go into business there. With a stock of furnishing goods and tailors' supplies, newly bought in New York, a small store was opened. This business soon disposed of, Mr. Couch, with his brother, obtained a lease of the old Tremont House, then a low frame building kept as a saloon boarding house. Changed and refurnished, this was opened as a hotel. It was destroyed by fire in 1839, as was also the larger rebuilt structure in 1849. A second time rebuilt, and on a much larger and grander scale at a cost of \$75,000, surpassing anything the West had ever known before, the Tremont House this time stood until the Chicago fire in 1871, when it was again destroyed. Mr. Couch at all times enjoyed an immense patronage, and was able to accumulate (for that time) a large fortune. He purchased and improved a large number of business blocks, then within the business center of the city. In 1853 he retired from active business, and, in consequence of impaired health, chose for the rest of his life to seek recreation in travel. In the winter of 1857, while with his family in Havana, Cuba, he was taken with a fever which soon ended his life. His remains now rest in a mausoleum of masonry in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

COULTERVILLE, a town of Randolph County, at the crossing of the Centralia & Chester and the St. Louis & Paducah branch Illinois Central Railways, 49 miles southeast of St. Louis. Farming and coal-mining are the leading industries. The town has two banks, two creameries, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 650.

COUNTIES, UNORGANIZED. (See *Unorganized Counties*.)

COWDEN, a village of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 60 miles southeast of Springfield. Considerable coal is mined in the vicinity; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 350; (1890), 702; (1900), 751.

COWLES, Alfred, newspaper manager, was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 13, 1832, grew up on a farm and, after spending some time at Michigan University, entered the office of "The Cleveland Leader" as a clerk; in 1855 accepted a similar position on "The Chicago Tribune," which had just been bought by Joseph Medill and others, finally becoming a stockholder and busi-

ness manager of the paper, so remaining until his death in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1889.

COX, Thomas, pioneer, Senator in the First General Assembly of Illinois (1818-22) from Union County, and a conspicuous figure in early State history; was a zealous advocate of the policy of making Illinois a slave State; became one of the original proprietors and founders of the city of Springfield, and was appointed the first Register of the Land Office there, but was removed under charges of misconduct; after his retirement from the Land Office, kept a hotel at Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Iowa (then a part of Wisconsin Territory), became a member of the first Territorial Legislature there, was twice re-elected and once Speaker of the House, being prominent in 1840 as commander of the "Regulators" who drove out a gang of murderers and desperadoes who had got possession at Bellevue, Iowa. Died, at Maquoketa, Iowa, 1843.

COY, Irus, lawyer, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., July 25, 1832; educated in the common schools and at Central College, Cortland County, N. Y., graduating in law at Albany in 1857. Then, having removed to Illinois, he located in Kendall County and began practice; in 1868 was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in 1872, served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket; removed to Chicago in 1871, later serving as attorney of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 20, 1897.

CRAFTS, Clayton E., legislator and politician, born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, July 8, 1848; was educated at Hiram College and graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1868, coming to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Crafts served in seven consecutive sessions of the General Assembly (1883-95, inclusive) as Representative from Cook County, and was elected by the Democratic majority as Speaker, in 1891, and again in '93.

CRAIG, Alfred M., jurist, was born in Edgar County, Ill., Jan. 15, 1831, graduated from Knox College in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in the following year, commencing practice at Knoxville. He held the offices of State's Attorney and County Judge, and represented Knox County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, as successor to Justice C. B. Lawrence, and was re-elected in '82 and '91; his present term expiring with the century. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been three times elected in a Republican judicial district.

CRAWFORD, Charles H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Bennington, Vt., but reared in Bureau and La Salle Counties, Ill.; has practiced law for twenty years in Chicago, and been three times elected to the State Senate—1884, '88 and '94—and is author of the Crawford Primary Election Law, enacted in 1885.

CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southeastern county, bordering on the Wabash, 190 miles nearly due south of Chicago—named for William H. Crawford, a Secretary of War. It has an area of 452 square miles; population (1900), 19,240. The first settlers were the French, but later came emigrants from New England. The soil is rich and well adapted to the production of corn and wheat, which are the principal crops. The county was organized in 1817, Darwin being the first county-seat. The present county-seat is Robinson, with a population (1890) of 1,387; centrally located and the point of intersection of two railroads. Other towns of importance are Palestine (population, 734) and Hutsonville (population, 582). The latter, as well as Robinson, is a grain-shipping point. The Embarras River crosses the southwest portion of the county, and receives the waters of Big and Honey Creeks and Bushy Fork. The county has no mineral resources, but contains some valuable woodland and many well cultivated farms. Tobacco, potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the leading products.

CREAL SPRINGS, a village of Williamson County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 539; (1900), 940.

CREBS, John M., ex-Congressman, was born in Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., April 7, 1830. When he was but 7 years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he ever after resided. At the age of 21 he began the study of law, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in White County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in all the important movements in the Mississippi Valley, including the capture of Vicksburg, and in the Arkansas campaign, a part of the time commanding a brigade. Returning home, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to Congress in 1868 and re-elected in 1870, and, in 1880, was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Died, June 26, 1890.

CREIGHTON, James A., jurist, was born in White County, Ill., March 7, 1846; in childhood removed with his parents to Wayne County, and was educated in the schools at Fairfield and at the Southern Illinois College, Salem, graduating from the latter in 1868. After teaching for a time while studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened an office at Fairfield, but, in 1877, removed to Springfield. In 1885 he was elected a Circuit Judge for the Springfield Circuit, was re-elected in 1891 and again in 1897.

CRERAR, John, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born of Scotch ancestry in New York City, in 1827; at 18 years of age was an employé of an iron-importing firm in that city, subsequently accepting a position with Morris K. Jessup & Co., in the same line. Coming to Chicago in 1862, in partnership with J. McGregor Adams, he succeeded to the business of Jessup & Co., in that city, also becoming a partner in the Adams & Westlake Company, iron manufacturers. He also became interested and an official in various other business organizations, including the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and, for a time, was President of the Chicago & Joliet Railroad, besides being identified with various benevolent institutions and associations. After the fire of 1871, he was intrusted by the New York Chamber of Commerce with the custody of funds sent for the relief of sufferers by that calamity. His integrity and business sagacity were universally recognized. After his death, which occurred in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1889, it was found that, after making munificent bequests to some twenty religious and benevolent associations and enterprises, aggregating nearly a million dollars, besides liberal legacies to relatives, he had left the residue of his estate, amounting to some \$2,000,000, for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Chicago, naming thirteen of his most intimate friends as the first Board of Trustees. No more fitting and lasting monument of so noble and public-spirited a man could have been devised.

CRETE, a village of Will County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles south of Chicago. Population (1890), 642; (1900), 760.

CROOK, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1852, and was assigned as brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry, becoming full Second Lieutenant in 1853. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infan-

try; was promoted Brigadier-General in 1862 and Major-General in 1864, being mustered out of the service, January, 1866. During the war he participated in some of the most important battles in West Virginia and Tennessee, fought at Chickamauga and Antietam, and commanded the cavalry in the advance on Richmond in the spring of 1865. On being mustered out of the volunteer service he returned to the regular army, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and, for several years, was engaged in campaigns against the hostile Indians in the Northwest and in Arizona. In 1888 he was appointed Major-General and, from that time to his death, was in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, where he died, March 19, 1890.

CROSIAR, Simon, pioneer, was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in the latter part of the last century; removed to Ohio in 1815 and to Illinois in 1819, settling first at Cap au Gris, a French village on the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Illinois in what is now Calhoun County; later lived at Peoria (1824), at Ottawa (1826), at Shippingport near the present city of La Salle (1829), and at Old Utica (1834); in the meanwhile built one or two mills on Cedar Creek in La Salle County, kept a storage and commission house, and, for a time, acted as Captain of a steamboat plying on the Illinois. Died, in 1846.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a village in McHenry County, at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 43 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 546; (1890), 781; (1900), 950.

CUBA, a town in Fulton County, distant 38 miles west-southwest of Peoria, and about 8 miles north of Lewistown. The entire region (including the town) is underlaid with a good quality of bituminous coal, of which the late State Geologist Worthen asserted that, in seven townships of Fulton County, there are 9,000,000 tons to the square mile, within 150 feet of the surface. Brick and cigars are made here, and the town has two banks, a newspaper, three churches and good schools. Population (1890), 1,114; (1900), 1,198; (1903, school census), 1,400.

CULLEN, William, editor and Congressman, born in the north of Ireland, March 4, 1826; while yet a child was brought by his parents to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 he removed to La Salle County, Ill., and began life as a farmer. Later he took up his residence at Ottawa. He has served as Sheriff of La Salle County, and held

other local offices, and was for many years a part owner and senior editor of "The Ottawa Republican." From 1881 to 1885, as a Republican, he represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress.

CULLOM, Richard Northcraft, farmer and legislator, was born in the State of Maryland, October 1, 1795, but early removed to Wayne County, Ky., where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Coffey, a native of North Carolina. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, settling near Washington, Tazewell County, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Although a farmer by vocation, Mr. Cullom was a man of prominence and a recognized leader in public affairs. In 1836 he was elected as a Whig Representative in the Tenth General Assembly, serving in the same body with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was an intimate personal and political friend. In 1840 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, serving in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, and, in 1852, was again elected to the House. Mr. Cullom's death occurred in Tazewell County, Dec. 4, 1872, his wife having died Dec. 5, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Cullom were the parents of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

CULLOM, Shelby Moore, United States Senator, was born in Wayne County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1829. His parents removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1830, where his father became a member of the Legislature and attained prominence as a public man. After two years spent in Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, varied by some experience as a teacher, in 1853 the subject of this sketch went to Springfield to enter upon the study of law in the office of Stuart & Edwards. Being admitted to the bar two years afterward, he was almost immediately elected City Attorney, and, in 1856, was a candidate on the Fillmore ticket for Presidential Elector, at the same time being elected to the Twentieth General Assembly for Sangamon County, as he was again, as a Republican, in 1860, being supported alike by the Fillmore men and the Free-Soilers. At the session following the latter election, he was chosen Speaker of the House, which was his first important political recognition. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the War Claims Commission at Cairo, serving in this capacity with Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts and Charles A. Dana of New York. He was also a candidate for the State Senate the same year, but then sustained his only defeat. Two years later (1864) he was a candidate for Con-

gress, defeating his former preceptor, Hon. John T. Stuart, being re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, the latter year over B. S. Edwards. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1872, and, as Chairman of the Illinois delegation, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency, holding the same position again in 1884 and in 1892; was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1872 and in 1874, being chosen Speaker a second time in 1873, as he was the unanimous choice of his party for Speaker again in 1875; in 1876 was elected Governor, was re-elected in 1880, and, in 1883, elected to the United States Senate as successor to Hon. David Davis. Having had two re-elections since (1889 and '95), he is now serving his third term, which will expire in 1901. In 1898, by special appointment of President McKinley, Senator Cullom served upon a Commission to investigate the condition of the Hawaiian Islands and report a plan of government for this new division of the American Republic. Other important measures with which his name has been prominently identified have been the laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and for the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At present he is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce and a member of those on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs. His career has been conspicuous for his long public service, the large number of important offices which he has held, the almost unbroken uniformity of his success when a candidate, and his complete exemption from scandals of every sort. No man in the history of the State has been more frequently elected to the United States Senate, and only three—Senators Douglas, Trumbull and Logan—for an equal number of terms; though only one of these (Senator Trumbull) lived to serve out the full period for which he was elected.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, directly south of Coles County, from which it was cut off in 1842. Its area is 350 square miles, and population (1900), 16,124. The county-seat was at Greenup until 1855, when it was transferred to Prairie City, which was laid off in 1854 and incorporated as a town in 1866. The present county-seat is at Toledo (population, 1890, 676). The Embarras River crosses the county, as do also three lines of railroad. Neoga, a mining town, has a population of 829. The county received its name from the Cumberland Road, which, as originally projected, passed through it.

CUMMINS, (Rev.) David, Bishop of the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born near Smyrna, Del., Dec. 11, 1822; graduated at Dickinson College, Pa., in 1841, and became a licentiate in the Methodist ministry, but, in 1846, took orders in the Episcopal Church; afterwards held rectorships in Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond and the Trinity Episcopal Church of Chicago, in 1866 being consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. As a recognized leader of the Low-Church or Evangelical party, he early took issue with the ritualistic tendencies of the High-Church party, and, having withdrawn from the Episcopal Church in 1873, became the first Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal organization. He was zealous, eloquent and conscientious, but overtaxed his strength in his new field of labor, dying at Lutherville, Md., June 26, 1876. A memoir of Bishop Cummins, by his wife, was published in 1878.

CUMULATIVE VOTE. (See *Minority Representation*.)

CURTIS, Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., May 30, 1806; graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1831, with the highest honors of his class; after three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Brandon, Vt., in 1836. In 1841 he accepted an appointment as agent of the Home Missionary Society for Ohio and Indiana, between 1843 and 1858 holding pastorates at Madison, Ind., and Chicago. In the latter year he was chosen President of Knox College, at Galesburg, dying there, Sept. 18, 1862.

CURTIS, William Elroy, journalist, was born at Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; graduated at Western Reserve College in 1871, meanwhile learning the art of typesetting; later served as a reporter on "The Cleveland Leader" and, in 1872, took a subordinate position on "The Chicago Inter Ocean," finally rising to that of managing-editor. While on "The Inter Ocean" he accompanied General Custer in his campaign against the Sioux, spent several months investigating the "Ku-Klux" and "White League" organizations in the South, and, for some years, was "The Inter Ocean" correspondent in Washington. Having retired from "The Inter Ocean," he became Secretary of the "Pan-American Congress" in Washington, and afterwards made the tour of the United States with the South and Central American representatives in that Congress. During the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago he had general supervision of the

Latin-American historical and archaeological exhibits. Mr. Curtis has visited nearly every Central and South American country and has written elaborately on these subjects for the magazines and for publication in book form; has also published a "Life of Zachariah Chandler" and a "Diplomatic History of the United States and Foreign Powers." For some time he was managing editor of "The Chicago News" and is now (1898) the Washington Correspondent of "The Chicago Record."

CUSHMAN, (Col.) William H. W., financier and manufacturer, was born at Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1813; educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vt., at 18 began a mercantile career at Middlebury, and, in 1824, removed to La Salle County, Ill., where he opened a country store, also built a mill at Vermilionville; later was identified with many large financial enterprises which generally proved successful, thereby accumulating a fortune at one time estimated at \$3,000,000. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies (1842 and '44) and, for several years, held a commission as Captain of the Ottawa Cavalry (militia). The Civil War coming on, he assisted in organizing the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel, but resigned Sept. 3, 1862. He organized and was principal owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which, in 1865, became the First National Bank of that city; was the leading spirit in the Hydraulic Company and the Gas Company at Ottawa, built and operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry, speculated largely in lands in La Salle and Cook Counties—his operations in the latter being especially large about Riverside, as well as in Chicago, was a principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin in Chicago, had large interests in the lumber trade in Michigan, and was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. The Chicago fire of 1871, however, brought financial disaster upon him, which finally dissipated his fortune and destroyed his mental and physical health. His death occurred at Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1878.

DALE, Michael G., lawyer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., spent his childhood and youth in the public schools of his native city, except one year in West Chester Academy, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating there in 1835. He then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837; coming to

Illinois the following year, he was retained in a suit at Greenville, Bond County, which led to his employment in others, and finally to opening an office there. In 1839 he was elected Probate Judge of Bond County, remaining in office fourteen years, meanwhile being commissioned Major of the State Militia in 1844, and serving as member of a Military Court at Alton in 1847; was also the Delegate from Bond County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1853 he resigned the office of County Judge in Bond County to accept that of Register of the Land office at Edwardsville, where he continued to reside, filling the office of County Judge in Madison County five or six terms, besides occupying some subordinate positions. Judge Dale married a daughter of Hon. William L. D. Ewing. Died at Edwardsville, April 1, 1895.

DALLAS CITY, a town of Hancock County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 16 miles south of Burlington. It has manufacturing of lumber, buttons, carriages and wagons, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 829; (1890), 747; (1900), 970.

DANENHOWER, John Wilson, Arctic explorer, was born in Chicago, Sept. 30, 1849—the son of W. W. Danenhower, a journalist. After passing through the schools of Chicago and Washington, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, was successively commissioned as Ensign, Master and Lieutenant, and served on expeditions in the North Pacific and in the Mediterranean. In 1878 he joined the Arctic steamer *Jeannette* at Havre, France, as second in command under Lieut. George W. De Long; proceeding to San Francisco in July, 1879, the steamer entered the Arctic Ocean by way of Behring Straits. Here, having been caught in an ice-pack, the vessel was held twenty-two months, Lieutenant Danenhower meanwhile being disabled most of the time by ophthalmia. The crew, as last compelled to abandon the steamer, dragged their boats over the ice for ninety-five days until they were able to launch them in open water, but were soon separated by a gale. The boat commanded by Lieutenant Danenhower reached the Lena Delta, on the north coast of Siberia, where the crew were rescued by natives, landing Sept. 17, 1881. After an ineffectual search on the delta for the crews of the other two boats, Lieutenant Danenhower, with his crew, made the journey of 6,000 miles to Orenburg, finally arriving in the United States in June, 1882. He has told the story of the expedition in "The

Narrative of the *Jeannette*," published in 1882. Died, at Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1887.

DANVERS, a village of McLean County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. The section is agricultural. The town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 460; (1890), 506; (1900), 607.

DANVILLE, the county-seat of Vermilion County, on Vermilion River and on five important lines of railroad; in rich coal-mining district and near large deposits of shale and soapstone, which are utilized in manufacture of sewer-pipe, paving and fire-clay brick. The city has car-shops and numerous factories, water-works, electric lights, paved streets, several banks, twenty-seven churches, five graded schools and one high school, and six newspapers, three daily. A Soldiers' Home is located three miles east of the city. Pop. (1890), 11,491; (1900), 16,354.

DANVILLE, OLNEY, & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Ohio River Railroad*.)

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON & PEKIN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

D'ARTAGUIETTE, Pierre, a French commandant of Illinois from 1734 to 1736, having been appointed by Bienville, then Governor of Louisiana. He was distinguished for gallantry and courage. He defeated the Natchez Indians, but, in an unsuccessful expedition against the Chickasaws, was wounded, captured and burned at the stake.

DAVENPORT, George, soldier, pioneer and trader, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1783, came to this country in 1804, and soon after enlisted in the United States army, with the rank of sergeant. He served gallantly on various expeditions in the West, where he obtained a knowledge of the Indians which was afterward of great value to him. During the War of 1813 his regiment was sent East, where he participated in the defense of Fort Erie and in other enterprises. In 1815, his term of enlistment having expired and the war ended, he entered the service of the contract commissary. He selected the site for Fort Armstrong and aided in planning and supervising its construction. He cultivated friendly relations with the surrounding tribes, and, in 1818, built a double log house, married, and engaged in business as a fur-trader, near the site of the present city of Rock Island. He had the confidence and respect of the savages, was successful and his trading posts were soon scattered through Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1823 he piloted the first steamboat through the

upper Mississippi, and, in 1825, was appointed the first postmaster at Rock Island, being the only white civilian resident there. In 1826 he united his business with that of the American Fur Company, in whose service he remained. Although he employed every effort to induce President Jackson to make a payment to Black Hawk and his followers to induce them to emigrate across the Mississippi voluntarily, when that Chief commenced hostilities, Mr. Davenport tendered his services to Governor Reynolds, by whom he was commissioned Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel. Immigration increased rapidly after the close of the Black Hawk War. In 1835 a company, of which he was a member, founded the town of Davenport, opposite Rock Island, which was named in his honor. In 1837 and '42 he was largely instrumental in negotiating treaties by which the Indians ceded their lands in Iowa to the United States. In the latter year he gave up the business of fur-trading, having accumulated a fortune through hard labor and scrupulous integrity, in the face often of grave perils. He had large business interests in nearly every town in his vicinity, to all of which he gave more or less personal attention. On the night of July 4, 1843, he was assassinated at his home by robbers. For a long time the crime was shrouded in mystery, but its perpetrators were ultimately detected and brought to punishment.

DAVIS, David, jurist and United States Senator, was born in Cecil County, Md., March 9, 1815; pursued his academic studies at Kenyon College, Ohio, and studied law at Yale. He settled at Bloomington, Ill., in 1836, and, after practicing law there until 1844, was elected to the lower house of the Fourteenth General Assembly. After serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit under the new Constitution in 1848, being re-elected in 1855 and '61. He was a warm, personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1862, placed him upon the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He resigned his high judicial honors to become United States Senator in 1877 as successor to Logan's first term. On Oct. 13, 1881, he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, serving in this capacity to the end of his term in 1885. He died at his home in Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

DAVIS, George R., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Three Rivers, Mass., January 3, 1840; received a common school education, and a classical course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. From 1862 to 1865 he served in the

Union army, first as Captain in the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, and later as Major in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. After the war he removed to Chicago, where he still resides. By profession he is a lawyer. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Chicago militia, was elected Colonel of the First Regiment, I. N. G., and was for a time the senior Colonel in the State service. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, but was elected in 1878, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882. From 1886 to 1890 he was Treasurer of Cook County. He took an active and influential part in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was Director-General of the Exposition from its inception to its close, by his executive ability demonstrating the wisdom of his selection. Died Nov. 25, 1899.

DAVIS, Hasbrouck, soldier and journalist, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1827, being the son of John Davis, United States Senator and Governor of Massachusetts, known in his lifetime as "Honest John Davis." The son came to Chicago in 1855 and commenced the practice of law; in 1861 joined Colonel Voss in the organization of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant-Colonel and, on the retirement of Colonel Voss in 1863, succeeding to the colonelcy. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General, remaining in active service until August, 1865, when he resigned. After the war he was, for a time, editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," was City Attorney of the City of Chicago from 1867 to '69, but later removed to Massachusetts. Colonel Davis was drowned at sea, Oct. 19, 1870, by the loss of the steamship Cambria, while on a voyage to Europe.

DAVIS, James M., early lawyer, was born in Barren County, Ky., Oct. 9, 1793, came to Illinois in 1817, located in Bond County and is said to have taught the first school in that county. He became a lawyer and a prominent leader of the Whig party, was elected to the Thirteenth General Assembly (1842) from Bond County, and to the Twenty-first from Montgomery in 1858, having, in the meantime, become a citizen of Hillsboro; was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. Mr. Davis was a man of striking personal appearance, being over six feet in height, and of strong individuality. After the dissolution of the Whig party he identified himself with the Democracy and was an intensely bitter opponent of the war policy of the Government. Died, at Hillsboro, Sept. 17, 1866.

DAVIS, John A., soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., Oct. 25, 1823; came to Stephenson County, Ill., in boyhood and served as Representative in the General Assembly of 1857 and '59; in September, 1861, enlisted as a private, was elected Captain and, on the organization of the Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Camp Butler, was commissioned its Colonel. He participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh was desperately wounded by a shot through the lungs, but recovered in time to join his regiment before the battle of Corinth, where, on Oct. 4, 1862, he fell mortally wounded, dying a few days after. On receiving a request from some of his fellow-citizens, a few days before his death, to accept a nomination for Congress in the Freeport District, Colonel Davis patriotically replied: "I can serve my country better in following the torn banner of my regiment in the battlefield."

DAVIS, Levi, lawyer and State Auditor, was born in Cecil County, Md., July 20, 1806; graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1828, and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore in 1830. The following year he removed to Illinois, settling at Vandalia, then the capital. In 1835 Governor Duncan appointed him Auditor of Public Accounts, to which office he was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and again in 1838. In 1846 he took up his residence at Alton. He attained prominence at the bar and was, for several years, attorney for the Chicago & Alton and St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Companies, in which he was also a Director. Died, at Alton, March 4, 1897.

DAVIS, Nathan Smith, M.D., LL.D., physician, educator and editor, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817; took a classical and scientific course in Cazenovia Seminary; in 1837 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning several prizes during his course; the same year began practice at Binghamton; spent two years (1847-49) in New York City, when he removed to Chicago to accept the chair of Physiology and General Pathology in Rush Medical College. In 1859 he accepted a similar position in the Chicago Medical College (now the medical department of Northwestern University), where he still remains. Dr. Davis has not only been a busy practitioner, but a voluminous writer on general and special topics connected with his profession, having been editor at different times of several medical periodicals, including "The Chicago Medical Journal," "The Medical Journal and Examiner," and "The

Journal of the American Medical Association." He has also been prominent in State, National and International Medical Congresses, and is one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society and the Union College of Law, besides other scientific and benevolent associations.

DAVIS, Oliver L., lawyer, was born in New York City, Dec. 20, 1819; after being in the employ of the American Fur Company some seven years, came to Danville, Ill., in 1841 and commenced studying law the next year; was elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, first as a Democrat and next (1856) as a Republican; served on the Circuit Bench in 1861-66, and again in 1873-79, being assigned in 1877 to the Appellate bench. Died, Jan. 12, 1892.

DAWSON, John, early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1791; came to Illinois in 1827, settling in Sangamon County; served five terms in the lower house of the General Assembly (1830, '34, '36, '38 and '46), during a part of the time being the colleague of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who represented Sangamon County at the time of the removal of the State capital to Springfield; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Died, Nov. 12, 1850.

DEAF AND DUMB, ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF, located at Jacksonville, established by act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1839, and the oldest of the State charitable institutions. Work was not begun until 1842, but one building was ready for partial occupancy in 1846 and was completed in 1849. (In 1871 this building, then known as the south wing, was declared unsafe, and was razed and rebuilt.) The center building was completed in 1852 and the north wing in 1857. Other additions and new buildings have been added from time to time, such as new dining halls, workshops, barns, bakery, refrigerator house, kitchens, a gymnasium, separate cottages for the sexes, etc. At present (1895) the institution is probably the largest, as it is unquestionably one of the best conducted, of its class in the world. The number of pupils in 1894 was 716. Among its employes are men and women of ripe culture and experience, who have been connected with it for more than a quarter of a century.

DEARBORN, Luther, lawyer and legislator, was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 24, 1820,

and educated in Plymouth schools and at New Hampton Academy; in youth removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where he taught school and served as deputy Circuit Clerk; then came to Mason County, Ill., and, in 1844, to Elgin. Here he was elected Sheriff and, at the expiration of his term, Circuit Clerk, later engaging in the banking business, which proving disastrous in 1857, he returned to Mason County and began the practice of law. He then spent some years in Minnesota, finally returning to Illinois a second time, resumed practice at Havana, served one term in the State Senate (1876-80); in 1884 became member of a law firm in Chicago, but retired in 1887 to accept the attorneyship of the Chicago & Alton Railway, retaining this position until his death, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, April 5, 1889. For the last two years of his life Mr. Dearborn's residence was at Aurora.

DECATUR, the county-seat of Macon County; 39 miles east of Springfield and one mile north of the Sangamon River—also an important railway center. Three coal shafts are operated outside the city. It is a center for the grain trade, having five elevators. Extensive car and repair shops are located there, and several important manufacturing industries flourish, among them three flouring mills. Decatur has paved streets, water-works, electric street railways, and excellent public schools, including one of the best and most noted high schools in the State. Four newspapers are published there, each issuing a daily edition. Pop., (1890), 16,841; (1900), 20,754.

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.)

DECATUR & EASTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

DECATUR, MATTOON & SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DECATUR, SULLIVAN & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

DEEP SNOW, THE, an event occurring in the winter of 1830-31 and referred to by old settlers of Illinois as constituting an epoch in State history. The late Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, President of Illinois College, in an address to the "Old Settlers" of Morgan County, a few years before his death, gave the following account of it: "In the interval between Christmas, 1830, and January, 1831, snow fell all over Central Illinois to a depth of fully three feet on a level. Then came a rain with weather so cold that it froze as it

fell, forming a crust of ice over this three feet of snow, nearly, if not quite, strong enough to bear a man, and finally over this crust there were a few inches of snow. The clouds passed away and the wind came down upon us from the north-west with extraordinary ferocity. For weeks—certainly not less than two weeks—the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any one morning, higher than twelve degrees below zero. This snow-fall produced constant sleighing for nine weeks." Other contemporaneous accounts say that this storm caused great suffering among both men and beasts. The scattered settlers, unable to reach the mills or produce stores, were driven, in some cases, to great extremity for supplies; mills were stopped by the freezing up of streams, while deer and other game, sinking through the crust of snow, were easily captured or perished for lack of food. Birds and domestic fowls often suffered a like fate for want of sustenance or from the severity of the cold.

DEERE, John, manufacturer, was born at Middlebury, Vt., Feb. 7, 1804; learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1838, when he came west, settling at Grand Detour, in Ogle County; ten years later removed to Moline, and there founded the plow-works which bear his name and of which he was President from 1868 until his death in 1886.—**Charles H. (Deere)**, son of the preceding, was born in Hancock, Addison County Vt., March 28, 1837; educated in the common schools and at Iowa and Knox Academies, and Bell's Commercial College, Chicago; became assistant and head book-keeper, traveling and purchasing agent of the Deere Plow Company, and, on its incorporation, Vice-President and General Manager, until his father's death, when he succeeded to the Presidency. He is also the founder of the Deere & Mansur Corn Planter Works, President of the Moline Water Power Company, besides being a Director in various other concerns and in the branch houses of Deere & Co., in Kansas City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and San Francisco. Notwithstanding his immense business interests, Mr. Deere has found time for the discharge of public and patriotic duties, as shown by the fact that he was for years a member and Chairman of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics; a Commissioner from Illinois to the Vienna International Exposition of 1873; one of the State Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893; a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1888, and a delegate from his District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, in 1896.

DEERING, William, manufacturer, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, April 26, 1826, completed his education at the Readfield high school, in 1843, engaged actively in manufacturing, and during his time has assisted in establishing several large, successful business enterprises, including wholesale and commission dry-goods houses in Portland, Maine, Boston and New York. His greatest work has been the building up of the Deering Manufacturing Company, a main feature of which, for thirty years, has been the manufacture of Marsh harvesters and other agricultural implements and appliances. This concern began operation in Chicago about 1870, at the present time (1899) occupying eighty acres in the north part of the city and employing some 4,000 hands. It is said to turn out a larger amount and greater variety of articles for the use of the agriculturist than any other establishment in the country, receiving its raw material from many foreign countries, including the Philippines, and distributing its products all over the globe. Mr. Deering continues to be President of the Company and a principal factor in the management of its immense business. He is liberal, public-spirited and benevolent, and his business career has been notable for the absence of controversies with his employes. He has been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and, at the present time, is President of the Board.

DE KALB, a city in De Kalb County, 58 miles west of Chicago. Of late years it has grown rapidly, largely because of the introduction of new industrial enterprises. It contains a large wire drawing plant, barbed wire factories, foundry, agricultural implement works, machine shop, shoe factory and several minor manufacturing establishments. It has banks, four newspapers, electric street railway, eight miles of paved streets, nine churches and three graded schools. It is the site of the Northern State Normal School, located in 1895. Population (1880), 1,598; (1890), 2,579; (1900), 5,904; (1903, est.), 8,000.

DE KALB COUNTY, originally a portion of La Salle County, and later of Kane; was organized in 1837, and named for Baron De Kalb, the Revolutionary patriot. Its area is 650 square miles and population (in 1900), 31,756. The land is elevated and well drained, lying between Fox and Rock Rivers. Prior to 1835 the land belonged to the Pottawatomie Indians, who maintained several villages and their own tribal government. No sooner had the aborigines been removed than white settlers appeared in large numbers, and,

in September, 1835, a convocation was held on the banks of the Kishwaukee, to adopt a temporary form of government. The public lands in the county were sold at auction in Chicago in 1843. Sycamore (originally called Orange) is the county-seat, and, in 1890, had a population of 2,987. Brick buildings were first erected at Sycamore by J. S. Waterman and the brothers Mayo. In 1854, H. A. Hough established the first newspaper, "The Republican Sentinel." Other prosperous towns are De Kalb (population, 2,579), Cortland, Malta and Somonauk. The surface is generally rolling, upland prairie, with numerous groves and wooded tracts along the principal streams. Various lines of railroad traverse the county, which embraces one of the wealthiest rural districts in the State.

DE KALB & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago Great Western Railway*.)

DELAVAN, a thriving city in Tazewell County, on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the point of its intersection with the Peoria and Pekin Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 34 miles west-southwest of Bloomington and 24 miles south of Peoria. Grain is extensively grown in the adjacent territory, and much shipped from Delavan. The place supports two banks, tile and brick factory, creamery, and two weekly papers. It also has five churches and a graded school. Pop. (1890), 1,176, (1900), 1,304.

DEMENT, Henry Dodge, ex-Secretary of State, was born at Galena, Ill., in 1840—the son of Colonel John Dement, an early and prominent citizen of the State, who held the office of State Treasurer and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870. Colonel Dement having removed to Dixon about 1845, the subject of this sketch was educated there and at Mount Morris. Having enlisted in the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in 1861, he was elected a Second Lieutenant and soon promoted to First Lieutenant—also received from Governor Yates a complimentary commission as Captain for gallantry at Arkansas Post and at Chickasaw Bayou, where the commander of his regiment, Col. J. B. Wyman, was killed. Later he served with General Curtis in Mississippi and in the Fifteenth Army Corps in the siege of Vicksburg. After leaving the army he engaged in the manufacturing business for some years at Dixon. Captain Dement entered the State Legislature by election as Representative from Lee County in 1872, was re-elected in 1874 and, in 1876, was promoted to the Senate, serving in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. In 1880 he was

chosen Secretary of State, and re-elected in 1884, serving eight years. The last public position held by Captain Dement was that of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to which he was appointed in 1891, serving two years. His present home is at Oak Park, Cook County.

DEMENT, John, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in April, 1804. When 13 years old he accompanied his parents to Illinois, settling in Franklin County, of which he was elected Sheriff in 1826, and which he represented in the General Assemblies of 1828 and '30. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk War, having previously had experience in two Indian campaigns. In 1831 he was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature, but, in 1836, resigned this office to represent Fayette County in the General Assembly and aid in the fight against the removal of the capital to Springfield. His efforts failing of success, he removed to the northern part of the State, finally locating at Dixon, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys, but he was removed by President Harrison in 1841; was reappointed by Polk in 1845, only to be again removed by Taylor in 1849 and reappointed by Pierce in 1853. He held the office from that date until it was abolished. He was a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1844; served in three Constitutional Conventions (1847, '62, and '70), being Temporary President of the two bodies last named. He was the father of Hon. Denry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois from 1884 to 1888. He died at his home at Dixon, Jan. 16, 1883.

DENT, Thomas, lawyer, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1831; in his youth was employed in the Clerk's office of Putnam County, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and, in 1856, opened an office in Chicago; is still in practice and has served as President, both of the Chicago Law Institute and the State Bar Association.

DES PLAINES, a village of Cook County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Railroads, 17 miles northwest from Chicago; is a dairying region. Population (1880), 818; (1890), 986; (1900), 1,666.

DES PLAINES RIVER, a branch of the Illinois River, which rises in Racine County, Wis., and, after passing through Kenosha County, in that State, and Lake County, Ill., running nearly parallel to the west shore of Lake Michigan through Cook County, finally unites with the Kankakee, about 13 miles southwest of Joliet, by

its confluence with the latter forming the Illinois River. Its length is about 150 miles. The Chicago Drainage Canal is constructed in the valley of the Des Plaines for a considerable portion of the distance between Chicago and Joliet.

DEWEY, (Dr.) Richard S., physician, alienist, was born at Forestville, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845; after receiving his primary education took a two years' course in the literary and a three years' course in the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began practice as House Physician and Surgeon in the City Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining for a year, after which he visited Europe inspecting hospitals and sanitary methods, meanwhile spending six months in the Prussian military service as Surgeon during the Franco-Prussian War. After the close of the war he took a brief course in the University of Berlin, when, returning to the United States, he was employed for seven years as Assistant Physician in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. In 1879 he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, remaining until the accession of John P. Altgeld to the Governorship in 1893. Dr. Dewey's reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the insane has stood among the highest of his class.

DE WITT COUNTY, situated in the central portion of the State; has an area of 405 square miles and a population (1900) of 18,972. The land was originally owned by the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, and not until 1820 did the first permanent white settlers occupy this region. The first to come were Felix Jones, Prettyman Marvel, William Cottrell, Samuel Glenn, and the families of Scott, Lundy and Coaps. Previously, however, the first cabin had been built on the site of the present Farmer City by Nathan Clearwater. Zion Shugest erected the earliest grist-mill and Burrell Post the first saw-mill in the county. Kentuckians and Tennesseans were the first immigrants, but not until the advent of settlers from Ohio did permanent improvements begin to be made. In 1835 a school house and Presbyterian church were built at Waynesville. The county was organized in 1839, and—with its capital (Clinton)—was named after one of New York's most distinguished Governors. It lies within the great "corn belt," and is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Most of the surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. Several lines of railway (among them the Illinois Central) cross the county. Clinton had a popu-

lation of 2,598 in 1890, and Farmer City, 1,367. Both are railroad centers and have considerable trade.

DE WOLF, Calvin, pioneer and philanthropist, was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Feb. 18, 1815; taken early in life to Vermont, and, at 19 years of age, commenced teaching at Orwell, in that State; spent one year at a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, and soon after began teaching in Will County, still later engaging in the same vocation in Chicago. In 1839 he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Spring & Goodrich and, in 1843, was admitted to practice. In 1854 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, winning for himself the reputation of a sagacious and incorruptible public officer. Mr. De Wolf was an original abolitionist and his home is said to have been one of the stations on the "underground railroad" in the days of slavery. Died Nov. 28, '99.

DEXTER, Wirt, lawyer, born at Dexter, Mich., Oct. 25, 1831; was educated in the schools of his native State and at Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y. He was descended from a family of lawyers, his grandfather, Samuel Dexter, having been Secretary of War, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, in the cabinet of the elder Adams. Coming to Chicago at the beginning of his professional career, Mr. Dexter gave considerable attention at first to his father's extensive lumber trade. He was a zealous and eloquent supporter of the Government during the Civil War, and was an active member of the Relief and Aid Society after the fire of 1871. His entire professional life was spent in Chicago, for several years before his death being in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as its general solicitor and member of the executive committee of the Board of Directors. Died in Chicago, May 20, 1890.

DICKEY, Hugh Thompson, jurist, was born in New York City, May 30, 1811; graduated from Columbia College, read law and was admitted to the bar. He visited Chicago in 1836, and four years later settled there, becoming one of its most influential citizens. Upon the organization of the County Court of Cook County in 1845, Mr. Dickey was appointed its Judge. In September, 1848, he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, practically without partisan opposition, serving until the expiration of his term in 1853. He was prominently identified with several important commercial enterprises, was one of the founders of the Chicago Library

Association, and one of the first Trustees of the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, now Mercy Hospital. In 1885 he left Chicago to take up his residence in his native city, New York, where he died, June 2, 1892.

DICKEY, Theophilus Lyle, lawyer and jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 12, 1812, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, graduated at the Miami (Ohio) University, and removed to Illinois in 1834, settling at Macomb, McDonough County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he moved to Rushville, where he resided three years, a part of the time editing a Whig newspaper. Later he became a resident of Ottawa, and, at the opening of the Mexican War, organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain. In 1861 he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered into service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was commissioned Colonel, taking an active part in Grant's campaigns in the West. In 1865 he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of his profession at Ottawa. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congressman for the State-at-large in opposition to John A. Logan, and, in 1868, was tendered and accepted the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, resigning after eighteen months' service. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, and, in 1874, was made Corporation Counsel. In December, 1875, he was elected to the Supreme Court, vice W. K. McAllister, deceased; was re-elected in 1879, and died at Atlantic City, July 22, 1885.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, THE, known also as 'the Christian Church and as "Campbellites," having been founded by Alexander Campbell. Many members settled in Illinois in the early 30's, and, in the central portion of the State, the denomination soon began to flourish greatly. Any one was admitted to membership who made what is termed a scriptural confession of faith and was baptized by immersion. Alexander Campbell was an eloquent preacher and a man of much native ability, as well as a born conversationalist. The sect has steadily grown in numbers and influence in the State. The United States Census of 1890 showed 641 churches in the State, with 368 ministers and an aggregate membership of 61,587, having 550 Sunday schools, with 50,000 pupils in attendance. The value of the real property, which included 552 church edifices (with a seating capacity of 155,000) and 30 parsonages, was \$1,167,675. The denomination supports Eureka College, with an attendance of between

400 and 500 students, while its assets are valued at \$150,000. Total membership in the United States, estimated at 750,000.

DIXON, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Lee County. It lies on both sides of Rock River and is the point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads; is 98 miles west of Chicago. Rock River furnishes abundant water power and the manufacturing interests of the city are very extensive, including large plow works, wire-cloth factory, wagon factory; also has electric light and power plant, three shoe factories, planing mills, and a condensed milk factory. There are two National and one State bank, eleven churches, a hospital, and three newspapers. In schools the city particularly excels, having several graded (grammar) schools and two colleges. The Chautauqua Assembly holds its meeting here annually. Population (1890), 5,161; (1900), 7,917.

DIXON, John, pioneer—the first white settler in Lee County, Ill., was born at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1784; at 21 removed to New York City, where he was in business some fifteen years. In 1820 he set out with his family for the West, traveling by land to Pittsburg, and thence by flat-boat to Shawneetown. Having disembarked his horses and goods here, he pushed out towards the northwest, passing the vicinity of Springfield, and finally locating on Fancy Creek, some nine miles north of the present site of that city. Here he remained some five years, in that time serving as foreman of the first Sangamon County Grand Jury. The new county of Peoria having been established in 1825, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Circuit Clerk, removing to Fort Clark, as Peoria was then called. Later he became contractor for carrying the mail on the newly established route between Peoria and Galena. Compelled to provide means of crossing Rock River, he induced a French and Indian half-breed, named Ogee, to take charge of a ferry at a point afterwards known as Ogee's Ferry. The tide of travel to the lead-mine region caused both the mail-route and the ferry to prove profitable, and, as the half-breed ferryman could not endure prosperity, Mr. Dixon was forced to buy him out, removing his family to this point in April, 1830. Here he established friendly relations with the Indians, and, during the Black Hawk War, two years later, was enabled to render valuable service to the State. His station was for many years one of the most important points in Northern Illinois, and among the men of national reputation who

were entertained at different times at his home, may be named Gen. Zachary Taylor, Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert Anderson, Abraham Lincoln, Col. E. D. Baker and many more. He bought the land where Dixon now stands in 1835 and laid off the town; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1840, secured the removal of the land office from Galena to Dixon. Colonel Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the Republican State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and, although then considerably over 70 years of age, spoke from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln, his presence producing much enthusiasm. His death occurred, July 6, 1876.

DOANE, John Wesley, merchant and banker, was born at Thompson, Windham County, Conn., March 23, 1833; was educated in the common schools, and, at 22 years of age, came to Chicago and opened a small grocery store which, by 1870, had become one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the Northwest. It was swept out of existence by the fire of 1871, but was re-established and, in 1872, transferred to other parties, although Mr. Doane continued to conduct an importing business in many lines of goods used in the grocery trade. Having become interested in the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, he was elected its President and has continued to act in that capacity. He is also a stockholder and a Director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company and the Illinois Central Railroad, and was a leading promoter of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—being one of those who guaranteed the \$5,000,000 to be raised by the citizens of Chicago to assure the success of the enterprise.

DOLTON STATION, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 16 miles south of Chicago; has a carriage factory, a weekly paper, churches and a graded school. Population (1880) 448; (1890), 1,110; (1900), 1,229.

DONGOLA, a village in Union County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles north of Cairo. Population (1880), 599; (1890), 733; (1900), 681.

DOOLITTLE, James Rood, United States Senator, was born in Hampton, Washington County, N. Y., Jan 3, 1815; educated at Middlebury and Geneva (now Hobart) Colleges, admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced at Rochester and Warsaw, N. Y.; was elected District Attorney of Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1845, and, in 1851

removed to Wisconsin; two years later was elected Circuit Judge, but resigned in 1856, and the following year was elected as a Democratic-Republican to the United States Senate, being re-elected as a Republican in 1863. Retiring from public life in 1869, he afterwards resided chiefly at Racine, Wis., though practicing in the courts of Chicago. He was President of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, and of the National Democratic Convention of 1872 in Baltimore, which endorsed Horace Greeley for President. Died, at Edgewood, R. I., July 27, 1897.

DORE, John Clark, first Superintendent of Chicago City Schools, was born at Ossipee, N. H., March 22, 1822; began teaching at 17 years of age and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847; then taught several years and, in 1854, was offered and accepted the position of Superintendent of City Schools of Chicago, but resigned two years later. Afterwards engaging in business, he served as Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, President of the Commercial Insurance Company and of the State Savings Institution; was a member of the State Senate, 1868-72, and has been identified with various benevolent organizations of the city of Chicago. Died in Boston, Mass., Dec., 14, 1900.

DOUGHERTY, John, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Marietta, Ohio, May 6, 1806; brought by his parents, in 1808, to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained until after the disastrous earthquakes in that region in 1811-12, when, his father having died, his mother removed to Jonesboro, Ill. Here he finally read law with Col. A. P. Field, afterwards Secretary of State, being admitted to the bar in 1831 and early attaining prominence as a successful criminal lawyer. He soon became a recognized political leader, was elected as a member of the House to the Eighth General Assembly (1832) and re-elected in 1834, '36 and '40, and again in 1856, and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the latter body until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Originally a Democrat, he was, in 1858, the Administration (Buchanan) candidate for State Treasurer, as opposed to the Douglas wing of the party, but, in 1861, became a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1864 and in 1872 (the former year for the State-at-large), in 1868 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and, in 1877, to a seat on the criminal bench, serving until June, 1879. Died, at Jonesboro, Sept. 7, 1879.

DOUGLAS, John M., lawyer and Railway President, was born at Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., August 22, 1819; read law three years in his native city, then came west and settled at Galena, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1841 and began practice. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, became one of the solicitors of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he had been associated as an attorney at Galena. Between 1861 and 1876 he was a Director of the Company over twelve years; from 1865 to 1871 its President, and again for eighteen months in 1875-76, when he retired permanently. Mr. Douglas' contemporaries speak of him as a lawyer of great ability, as well as a capable executive officer. Died, in Chicago, March 25, 1891.

DOUGLAS, Stephen Arnold, statesman, was born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813. In consequence of the death of his father in infancy, his early educational advantages were limited. When fifteen he applied himself to the cabinet-maker's trade, and, in 1830, accompanied his mother and step-father to Ontario County, N. Y. In 1832 he began the study of law, but started for the West in 1833. He taught school at Winchester, Ill., reading law at night and practicing before a Justice of the Peace on Saturdays. He was soon admitted to the bar and took a deep interest in politics. In 1835 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Morgan County, but a few months later resigned this office to enter the lower house of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1836. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by John T. Stuart, his Whig opponent; was appointed Secretary of State in December, 1840, and, in February, 1841, elected Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1842, '44 and '46, and, in the latter year, was chosen United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1847, and being re-elected in 1853 and '59. His last canvass was rendered memorable through his joint debate, in 1858, before the people of the State with Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated before the Legislature. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National Conventions of 1852 and '56. In 1860, after having failed of a nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, S. C., through the operation of the "two thirds rule," he received the nomination from the adjourned convention held at Baltimore six weeks later—though not until the delegates from nearly all the Southern States had withdrawn, the seceding delegates afterwards nomi-

nating John C. Breckenridge. Although defeated for the Presidency by Lincoln, his old-time antagonist, Douglas yielded a cordial support to the incoming administration in its attitude toward the seceded States, occupying a place of honor beside Mr. Lincoln on the portico of the capitol during the inauguration ceremonies. As politician, orator and statesman, Douglas had few superiors. Quick in perception, facile in expedients, ready in resources, earnest and fearless in utterance, he was a born "leader of men." His shortness of stature, considered in relation to his extraordinary mental acumen, gained for him the sobriquet of the "Little Giant." He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, lying a little east of the center of the State, embracing an area of 410 square miles and having a population (1900) of 19,097. The earliest land entry was made by Harrison Gill, of Kentucky, whose patent was signed by Andrew Jackson. Another early settler was John A. Richman, a West Virginian, who erected one of the first frame houses in the county in 1829. The Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the county, which is also crossed by the Wabash and Illinois Central Railways. Douglas County was organized in 1857 (being set off from Coles) and named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, then United States Senator from Illinois. After a sharp struggle Tuscola was made the county-seat. It has been visited by several disastrous conflagrations, but is a thriving town, credited, in 1890, with a population of 1,897. Other important towns are Arcola (population, 1,733), and Camargo, which was originally known as New Salem.

DOWNERS GROVE, village, Du Page County, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 21 miles south-southwest from Chicago, incorporated 1873; has water-works, electric lights, telephone system, good schools, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 960; (1900), 2,103.

DOWNING, Finis Ewing, ex-Congressman and lawyer, was born at Virginia, Ill., August 24, 1846; reared on a farm and educated in the public and private schools of his native town; from 1865 was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cass County, serving three successive terms; read law and was admitted to the bar in December, 1887. In August, 1891, he became interested in "The Virginia Enquirer" (a Democratic paper), which he has since conducted; was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1893, and, in 1894, was returned as elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixteenth District by a

plurality of forty votes over Gen. John I. Rinaker, the Republican nominee. A contest and recount of the ballots resulted, however, in awarding the seat to General Rinaker. In 1896 Mr. Downing was the nominee of his party for Secretary of State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

DRAKE, Francis Marion, soldier and Governor, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., Dec. 30, 1830; early taken to Drakesville, Iowa, which his father founded; entered mercantile life at 16 years of age; crossed the plains to California in 1852, had experience in Indian warfare and, in 1859, established himself in business at Unionville, Iowa; served through the Civil War, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel and retiring in 1865 with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. He re-entered mercantile life after the war, was admitted to the bar in 1866, subsequently engaged in railroad building and, in 1881, contributed the bulk of the funds for founding Drake University; was elected Governor of Iowa in 1895, serving until January, 1898.

DRAPER, Andrew Sloan, LL.D., lawyer and educator, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1848—being a descendant, in the eighth generation, from the "Puritan," James Draper, who settled in Boston in 1647. In 1855 Mr. Draper's parents settled in Albany, N. Y., where he attended school, winning a scholarship in the Albany Academy in 1863, and graduating from that institution in 1866. During the next four years he was employed in teaching, part of the time as an instructor at his alma mater; but, in 1871, graduated from the Union College Law Department, when he began practice. The rank he attained in the profession was indicated by his appointment by President Arthur, in 1884, one of the Judges of the Alabama Claims Commission, upon which he served until the conclusion of its labors in 1886. He had previously served in the New York State Senate (1880) and, in 1884, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, also serving as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee the same year. After his return from Europe in 1886, he served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York until 1892, and, in 1889, and again in 1890, was President of the National Association of School Superintendents. Soon after retiring from the State Superintendency in New York, he was chosen Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in that position until 1894, when he was elected President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he now is. His adminis-

tration has been characterized by enterprise and sagacity, and has tended to promote the popularity and prosperity of the institution.

DRESSER, Charles, clergyman, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 24, 1800; graduated from Brown University in 1823, went to Virginia, where he studied theology and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, and became rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there, retiring in 1858. On Nov. 4, 1842, Mr. Dresser performed the ceremony uniting Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in marriage. He died, March 25, 1865.

DRUMMOND, Thomas, jurist, was born at Bristol Mills, Lincoln County, Maine, Oct. 16, 1809. After graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1830, he studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1833. He settled at Galena, Ill., in 1835, and was a member of the General Assembly in 1840-41. In 1850 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Illinois as successor to Judge Nathaniel Pope, and four years later removed to Chicago. Upon the division of the State into two judicial districts, in 1855, he was assigned to the Northern. In 1869 he was elevated to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and presided over the Seventh Circuit, which at that time included the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1884—at the age of 75—he resigned, living in retirement until his death, which occurred at Wheaton, Ill., May 15, 1890.

DUBOIS, Jesse Kilgore, State Auditor, was born, Jan. 14, 1811, in Lawrence County, Ill., near Vincennes, Ind., where his father, Capt. Toussaint Dubois, had settled about 1780. The latter was a native of Canada, of French descent, and, after settling in the Northwest Territory, had been a personal friend of General Harrison, under whom he served in the Indian wars, including the battle of Tippecanoe. The son received a partial collegiate education at Bloomington, Ind., but, at 24 years of age (1834), was elected to the General Assembly, serving in the same House with Abraham Lincoln, and being re-elected in 1836, '38, and '42. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Palestine, Ill., but soon resigned, giving his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, but was removed by Pierce in 1853. He was a Delegate to the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, was nominated for Auditor of Public Accounts,

renominated in 1860, and elected both times. In 1864 he was a candidate for the nomination of his party for Governor, but was defeated by General Oglesby, serving, however, on the National Executive Committee of that year, and as a delegate to the National Convention of 1868. Died, at his home near Springfield, Nov. 22, 1876. —**Fred T.** (Dubois), son of the preceding, was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 29, 1851; received a common-school and classical education, graduating from Yale College in 1872; was Secretary of the Illinois Railway and Warehouse Commission in 1875-76; went to Idaho Territory and engaged in business in 1880, was appointed United States Marshal there in 1882, serving until 1886; elected as a Republican Delegate to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and, on the admission of Idaho as a State (1890), became one of the first United States Senators, his term extending to 1897. He was Chairman of the Idaho delegation in the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and was a member of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896, but seceded from that body with Senator Teller of Colorado, and has since coöperated with the Populists and Free Silver Democrats.

DUCAT, Arthur Charles, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 24, 1830, received a liberal education and became a civil engineer. He settled in Chicago in 1851, and six years later was made Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of that city. While acting in this capacity, he virtually revised the schedule system of rating fire-risks. In 1861 he raised a company of 300 engineers, sappers and miners, but neither the State nor Federal authorities would accept it. Thereupon he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, but his ability earned him rapid promotion. He rose through the grades of Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, to that of Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1864. Compelled by sickness to leave the army, General Ducat returned to Chicago, re-entering the insurance field and finally, after holding various responsible positions, engaging in general business in that line. In 1875 he was entrusted with the task of reorganizing the State militia, which he performed with signal success. Died, at Downer's Grove, Ill., Jan. 29, 1896.

DUELS AND ANTI-DUELING LAWS. Although a majority of the population of Illinois, in Territorial days, came from Southern States where the duel was widely regarded as the proper

mode for settling "difficulties" of a personal character, it is a curious fact that so few "affairs of honor" (so-called) should have occurred on Illinois soil. The first "affair" of this sort of which either history or tradition has handed down any account, is said to have occurred between an English and a French officer at the time of the surrender of Fort Chartres to the British in 1765, and in connection with that event. The officers are said to have fought with small swords one Sunday morning near the Fort, when one of them was killed, but the name of neither the victor nor the vanquished has come down to the present time. Gov. John Reynolds, who is the authority for the story in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," claimed to have received it in his boyhood from an aged Frenchman who represented that he had seen the combat.

An affair of less doubtful authenticity has come down to us in the history of the Territorial period, and, although it was at first bloodless, it finally ended in a tragedy. This was the Jones-Bond affair, which originated at Kaskaskia in 1808. Rice Jones was the son of John Rice Jones, the first English-speaking lawyer in the "Illinois Country." The younger Jones is described as an exceptionally brilliant young man who, having studied law, located at Kaskaskia in 1806. Two years later he became a candidate for Representative from Randolph County in the Legislature of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was a part. In the course of the canvass which resulted in Jones' election, he became involved in a quarrel with Shadrach Bond, who was then a member of the Territorial Council from the same county, and afterwards became Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Governor of the State. Bond challenged Jones and the meeting took place on an island in the Mississippi between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Bond's second was a Dr. James Dunlap of Kaskaskia, who appears also to have been a bitter enemy of Jones. The discharge of a pistol in the hand of Jones after the combatants had taken their places preliminary to the order to "fire," raised the question whether it was accidental or to be regarded as Jones' fire. Dunlap maintained the latter, but Bond accepted the explanation of his adversary that the discharge was accidental, and the generosity which he displayed led to explanations that averted a final exchange of shots. The feud thus started between Jones and Dunlap grew until it involved a large part of the community. On Dec. 7, 1808, Dunlap shot down Jones in cold blood and without warning in

the streets of Kaskaskia, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to Texas and was never heard of about Kaskaskia afterwards. This incident furnishes the basis of the most graphic chapter in Mrs. Catherwood's story of "Old Kaskaskia." Prompted by this tragical affair, no doubt, the Governor and Territorial Judges, in 1810, framed a stringent law for the suppression of dueling, in which, in case of a fatal result, all parties connected with the affair, as principals or seconds, were held to be guilty of murder.

Governor Reynolds furnishes the record of a duel between Thomas Rector, the member of a noted family of that name at Kaskaskia, and one Joshua Barton, supposed to have occurred sometime during the War of 1812, though no exact dates are given. This affair took place on the favorite dueling ground known as "Bloody Island," opposite St. Louis, so often resorted to at a later day, by devotees of "the code" in Missouri. Reynolds says that "Barton fell in the conflict."

The next affair of which history makes mention grew out of a drunken carousel at Belleville, in February, 1819, which ended in a duel between two men named Alonzo Stuart and William Bennett, and the killing of Stuart by Bennett. The managers of the affair for the principals are said to have agreed that the guns should be loaded with blank cartridges, and Stuart was let into the secret but Bennett was not. When the order to fire came, Bennett's gun proved to have been loaded with ball. Stuart fell mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. One report says that the duel was intended as a sham, and was so understood by Bennett, who was horrified by the result. He and his two seconds were arrested for murder, but Bennett broke jail and fled to Arkansas. The seconds were tried, Daniel P. Cook conducting the prosecution and Thomas H. Benton defending, the trial resulting in their acquittal. Two years later, Bennett was apprehended by some sort of artifice, put on his trial, convicted and executed—Judge John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) presiding and pronouncing sentence.

In a footnote to "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late E. B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society, a few years ago, Mr. Washburne relates an incident occurring in Galena about 1838, while "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser" was under the charge of Sylvester M. Bartlett, who was afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig." The story, as told by

M. Washburne, is as follows: "David G. Bates (a Galena business man and captain of a packet plying between St. Louis and Galena) wrote a short communication for the paper reflecting on the character of John Turney, a prominent lawyer who had been a member of the House of Representatives in 1828-30, from the District composed of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Schuyler, Peoria and Jo Daviess Counties. Turney demanded the name of the author and Bartlett gave up the name of Bates. Turney refused to take any notice of Bates and then challenged Bartlett to a duel, which was promptly accepted by Bartlett. The second of Turney was the Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, afterward a member of Congress from the Galena District. Bartlett's second was William A. Warren, now of Bellevue, Iowa." (Warren was a prominent Union officer during the Civil War.) "The parties went out to the ground selected for the duel, in what was then Wisconsin Territory, seven miles north of Galena, and, after one ineffectual fire, the matter was compromised. Subsequently, Bartlett removed to Quincy, and was for a long time connected with the publication of 'The Quincy Whig.'"

During the session of the Twelfth General Assembly (1841), A. R. Dodge, a Democratic Representative from Peoria County, feeling himself aggrieved by some reflections indulged by Gen. John J. Hardin (then a Whig Representative from Morgan County) upon the Democratic party in connection with the partisan reorganization of the Supreme Court, threatened to "call out" Hardin. The affair was referred to W. L. D. Ewing and W. A. Richardson for Dodge, and J. J. Brown and E. B. Webb for Hardin, with the result that it was amicably adjusted "honorably to both parties."

It was during the same session that John A. McClernand, then a young and fiery member from Gallatin County—who had, two years before, been appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, but had been debarred from taking the office by an adverse decision of the Supreme Court—indulged in a violent attack upon the Whig members of the Court based upon allegations afterwards shown to have been furnished by Theophilus W. Smith, a Democratic member of the same court. Smith having joined his associates in a card denying the truth of the charges, McClernand responded with the publication of the cards of persons tracing the allegations directly to Smith himself. This brought a note from Smith which McClernand construed into a challenge and answered with a prompt accept-

ance. Attorney-General Lamborn, having got wind of the affair, lodged a complaint with a Springfield Justice of the Peace, which resulted in placing the pugnacious jurist under bonds to keep the peace, when he took his departure for Chicago, and the "affair" ended.

An incident of greater historical interest than all the others yet mentioned, was the affair in which James Shields and Abraham Lincoln—the former the State Auditor and the latter at that time a young attorney at Springfield—were concerned. A communication in doggerel verse had appeared in "The Springfield Journal" ridiculing the Auditor. Shields made demand upon the editor (Mr. Simeon Francis) for the name of the author, and, in accordance with previous understanding, the name of Lincoln was given. (Evidence, later coming to light, showed that the real authors were Miss Mary Todd—who, a few months later, became Mrs. Lincoln—and Miss Julia Jayne, afterwards the wife of Senator Trumbull.) Shields, through John D. Whiteside, a former State Treasurer, demanded a retraction of the offensive matter—the demand being presented to Lincoln at Tremont, in Tazewell County, where Lincoln was attending court. Without attempting to follow the affair through all its complicated details—Shields having assumed that Lincoln was the author without further investigation, and Lincoln refusing to make any explanation unless the first demand was withdrawn—Lincoln named Dr. E. H. Merriman as his second and accepted Shield's challenge, naming cavalry broadswords as the weapons and the Missouri shore, within three miles of the city of Alton, as the place. The principals, with their "friends," met at the appointed time and place (Sept. 22, 1842, opposite the city of Alton); but, in the meantime, mutual friends, having been apprised of what was going on, also appeared on the ground and brought about explanations which averted an actual conflict. Those especially instrumental in bringing about this result were Gen. John J. Hardin of Jacksonville, and Dr. R. W. English of Greene County, while John D. Whiteside, W. L. D. Ewing and Dr. T. M. Hope acted as representatives of Shields, and Dr. E. H. Merriman, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe and William Butler for Lincoln.

Out of this affair, within the next few days, followed challenges from Shields to Butler and Whiteside to Merriman; but, although these were accepted, yet owing to some objection on the part of the challenging party to the conditions named by the party challenged, thereby resulting in delay, no meeting actually took place.

Another affair which bore important results without ending in a tragedy, occurred during the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1847. The parties to it were O. C. Pratt and Thompson Campbell—both Delegates from Jo Daviess County, and both Democrats. Some sparring between them over the question of suffrage for naturalized foreigners resulted in an invitation from Pratt to Campbell to meet him at the Planters' House in St. Louis, with an intimation that this was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a duel. Both parties were on hand before the appointed time, but their arrest by the St. Louis authorities and putting them under heavy bonds to keep the peace, gave them an excuse for returning to their convention duties without coming to actual hostilities—if they had such intention. This was promptly followed by the adoption in Convention of the provision of the Constitution of 1848, disqualifying any person engaged in a dueling affair, either as principal or second, from holding any office of honor or profit in the State.

The last and principal affair of this kind of historic significance, in which a citizen of Illinois was engaged, though not on Illinois soil, was that in which Congressman William H. Bissell, afterwards Governor of Illinois, and Jefferson Davis were concerned in February, 1850. During the debate on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Congressman Seddon of Virginia went out of his way to indulge in implied reflections upon the courage of Northern soldiers as displayed on the battle-field of Buena Vista, and to claim for the Mississippi regiment commanded by Davis the credit of saving the day. Replying to these claims Colonel Bissell took occasion to correct the Virginia Congressman's statements, and especially to vindicate the good name of the Illinois and Kentucky troops. In doing so he declared that, at the critical moment alluded to by Seddon, when the Indiana regiment gave way, Davis's regiment was not within a mile and a half of the scene of action. This was construed by Davis as a reflection upon his troops, and led to a challenge which was promptly accepted by Bissell, who named the soldier's weapon (the common army musket), loaded with ball and buckshot, with forty paces as the distance, with liberty to advance up to ten—otherwise leaving the preliminaries to be settled by his friends. The evidence manifested by Bissell that he was not to be intimidated, but was prepared to face death itself to vindicate his own honor and that of his comrades in the field, was a surprise to the South-

ern leaders, and they soon found a way for Davis to withdraw his challenge on condition that Bissell should add to his letter of acceptance a clause awarding credit to the Mississippi regiment for what they actually did, but without disavowing or retracting a single word he had uttered in his speech. In the meantime, it is said that President Taylor, who was the father-in-law of Davis, having been apprised of what was on foot, had taken precautions to prevent a meeting by instituting legal proceedings the night before it was to take place, though this was rendered unnecessary by the act of Davis himself. Thus, Colonel Bissell's position was virtually (though indirectly) justified by his enemies. It is true, he was violently assailed by his political opponents for alleged violation of the inhibition in the State Constitution against dueling, especially when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of Illinois, seven years later; but his course in "turning the tables" against his fire-eating opponents aroused the enthusiasm of the North, while his friends maintained that the act having been performed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, he was technically not guilty of any violation of the laws.

While the provision in the Constitution of 1848, against dueling, was not re-incorporated in that of 1870, the laws on the subject are very stringent. Besides imposing a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment, or a fine not exceeding \$3,000, upon any one who, as principal or second, participates in a duel with a deadly weapon, whether such duel proves fatal or not, or who sends, carries or accepts a challenge: the law also provides that any one convicted of such offense shall be disqualified for holding "any office of profit, trust or emolument, either civil or military, under the Constitution or laws of this State." Any person leaving the State to send or receive a challenge is subject to the same penalties as if the offense had been committed within the State; and any person who may inflict upon his antagonist a fatal wound, as the result of an engagement made in this State to fight a duel beyond its jurisdiction—when the person so wounded dies within this State—is held to be guilty of murder and subject to punishment for the same. The publishing of any person as a coward, or the applying to him of opprobrious or abusive language, for refusing to accept a challenge, is declared to be a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment.

DUFF, Andrew D., lawyer and Judge, was born of a family of pioneer settlers in Bond

County, Ill., Jan. 24, 1820; was educated in the country schools, and, from 1842 to 1847, spent his time in teaching and as a farmer. The latter year he removed to Benton, Franklin County, where he began reading law, but suspended his studies to enlist in the Mexican War, serving as a private; in 1849 was elected County Judge of Franklin County, and, in the following year, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was elected Judge for the Twenty-sixth Circuit and re-elected in 1867, serving until 1873. He also served as a Delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 from the district composed of Franklin and Jackson Counties, and, being a zealous Democrat, was one of the leaders in calling the mass meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1864, to protest against the policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war. About the close of his last term upon the bench (1873), he removed to Carbondale, where he continued to reside. In his later years he became an Independent in politics, acting for a time in coöperation with the friends of temperance. In 1885 he was appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature on a commission to revise the revenue code of the State. Died, at Tucson, Ariz., June 25, 1889.

DUNCAN, Joseph, Congressman and Governor, was born at Paris, Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; emigrated to Illinois in 1818, having previously served with distinction in the War of 1812, and been presented with a sword, by vote of Congress, for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Stephenson. He was commissioned Major-General of Illinois militia in 1823 and elected State Senator from Jackson County in 1824. He served in the lower house of Congress from 1827 to 1834, when he resigned his seat to occupy the gubernatorial chair, to which he was elected the latter year. He was the author of the first free-school law, adopted in 1825. His executive policy was conservative and consistent, and his administration successful. He erected the first frame building at Jacksonville, in 1834, and was a liberal friend of Illinois College at that place. In his personal character he was kindly, genial and unassuming, although fearless in the expression of his convictions. He was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1842, when he met with his first political defeat. Died, at Jacksonville, Jan. 15, 1844, mourned by men of all parties.

DUNCAN, Thomas, soldier, was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., April 14, 1809; served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers during the Black Hawk War of 1832; also as First Lieutenant of

cavalry in the regular army in the Mexican War (1846), and as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel during the War of the Rebellion, still later doing duty upon the frontier keeping the Indians in check. He was retired from active service in 1873, and died in Washington, Jan. 7, 1887.

DUNDEE, a town on Fox River, in Kane County, 5 miles (by rail) north of Elgin and 47 miles west-northwest of Chicago. It has two distinct corporations—East and West Dundee—but is progressive and united in action. Dairy farming is the principal industry of the adjacent region, and the town has two large milk-condensing plants, a cheese factory, etc. It has good water power and there are flour and saw-mills, besides brick and tile-works, an extensive nursery, two banks, six churches, a handsome high school building, a public library and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 2,023; (1900), 2,765.

DUNHAM, John High, banker and Board of Trade operator, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., 1817; came to Chicago in 1844, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, and, a few years later, took a prominent part in solving the question of a water supply for the city; was elected to the Twentieth General Assembly (1856) and the next year assisted in organizing the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of which he became the first President, retiring five years later and re-engaging in the mercantile business. While Hon. Hugh McCullough was Secretary of the Treasury, he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Illinois, serving until 1866. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and an early member of the Board of Trade. Died, April 28, 1893, leaving a large estate.

DUNHAM, Ransom W., merchant and Congressman, was born at Savoy, Mass., March 21, 1838; after graduating from the High School at Springfield, Mass., in 1855, was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company until August, 1860. In 1857 he removed from Springfield to Chicago, and at the termination of his connection with the Insurance Company, embarked in the grain and provision commission business in that city, and, in 1882, was President of the Chicago Board of Trade. From 1883 to 1889 he represented the First Illinois District in Congress, after the expiration of his last term devoting his attention to his large private business. His death took place suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, 1896.

DUNLAP, George Lincoln, civil engineer and Railway Superintendent, was born at Brunswick,

Maine, in 1828; studied mathematics and engineering at Gorham Academy, and, after several years' experience on the Boston & Maine and the New York & Erie Railways, came west in 1855 and accepted a position as assistant engineer on what is now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, finally becoming its General Superintendent, and, in fourteen years of his connection with that road, vastly extending its lines. Between 1872 and '79 he was connected with the Montreal & Quebec Railway, but the latter year returned to Illinois and was actively connected with the extension of the Wabash system until his retirement a few years ago.

DUNLAP, Henry M., horticulturist and legislator, was born in Cook County, Ill., Nov. 14, 1853—the son of M. L. Dunlap (the well-known "Rural"), who became a prominent horticulturist in Champaign County and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society. The family having located at Savoy, Champaign County, about 1857, the younger Dunlap was educated in the University of Illinois, graduating in the scientific department in 1875. Following in the footsteps of his father, he engaged extensively in fruit-growing, and has served in the office of both President and Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, besides local offices. In 1892 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate for the Thirtieth District, was re-elected in 1896, and has been prominent in State legislation.

DUNLAP, Mathias Lane, horticulturist, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; coming to La Salle County, Ill., in 1835, he taught school the following winter; then secured a clerkship in Chicago, and later became book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining two years. Having entered a body of Government land in the western part of Cook County, he turned his attention to farming, giving a portion of his time to surveying. In 1845 he became interested in horticulture and, in a few years, built up one of the most extensive nurseries in the West. In 1854 he was chosen a Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly from Cook County, and, at the following session, presided over the caucus which resulted in the nomination and final election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate for the first time. Politically an anti-slavery Democrat, he espoused the cause of freedom in the Territories, while his house was one of the depots of the "underground railroad." In 1855 he purchased a half-section of land near Champaign, whither he removed, two years later, for the

prosecution of his nursery business. He was an active member, for many years, of the State Agricultural Society and an earnest supporter of the scheme for the establishment of an "Industrial University," which finally took form in the University of Illinois at Champaign. From 1853 to his death he was the agricultural correspondent, first of "The Chicago Democratic Press," and later of "The Tribune," writing over the nom de plume of "Rural." Died, Feb. 14, 1875.

DU PAGE COUNTY, organized in 1839, named for a river which flows through it. It adjoins Cook County on the west and contains 340 square miles. In 1900 its population was 28,196. The county-seat was originally at Naperville, which was platted in 1842 and named in honor of Capt. Joseph Naper, who settled upon the site in 1831. In 1869 the county government was removed to Wheaton, the location of Wheaton College, where it yet remains. Besides Captain Naper, early settlers of prominence were Bailey Hobson (the pioneer in the township of Lisle), and Pierce Downer (in Downer's Grove). The chief towns are Wheaton (population, 1,622), Naperville (2,216), Hinsdale (1,584), Downer's Grove (960), and Roselle (450). Hinsdale and Roselle are largely populated by persons doing business in Chicago.

DU QUOIN, a city and railway junction in Perry County, 76 miles north of Cairo; has a foundry, machine shops, planing-mill, flour mills, salt works, ice factory, soda-water factory, creamery, coal mines, graded school, public library and four newspapers. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 4,353; (1903, school census), 5,207.

DURBOROW, Allan Cathcart, ex-Congressman, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1857. When five years old he accompanied his parents to Williamsport, Ind., where he received his early education. He entered the preparatory department of Wabash College in 1872, and graduated from the University of Indiana, at Bloomington, in 1877. After two years' residence in Indianapolis, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in business. Always active in local politics, he was elected by the Democrats in 1890, and again in 1892, Representative in Congress from the Second District, retiring with the close of the Fifty-third Congress. Mr. Durborow is Treasurer of the Chicago Air-Line Express Company.

DUSTIN, (Gen.) Daniel, soldier, was born in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., Oct. 5, 1820; received a common-school and academic education, graduating in medicine at Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1846. After practicing three years at Corinth, Vt., he went to California in 1850 and engaged in mining, but three years later resumed the practice of his profession while conducting a mercantile business. He was subsequently chosen to the California Legislature from Nevada County, but coming to Illinois in 1858, he engaged in the drug business at Sycamore, De Kalb County, in connection with J. E. Elwood. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he sold out his drug business and assisted in raising the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Captain of Company L. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and, in January, 1862, he was promoted to the position of Major, afterwards taking part in the battle of Manassas, and the great "seven days' fight" before Richmond. In September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was mustered in at Dixon, and Major Dustin was commissioned its Colonel, soon after joining the Army of the Cumberland. After the Atlanta campaign he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the Third Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, remaining in this position to the close of the war, meanwhile having been brevetted Brigadier-General for bravery displayed on the battle-field at Averysboro, N. C. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the armies in that city which marked the close of the war. Returning to his home in De Kalb County, he was elected County Clerk in the following November, remaining in office four years. Subsequently he was chosen Circuit Clerk and ex-officio Recorder, and was twice thereafter re-elected—in 1884 and 1888. On the organization of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, in 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby one of the Trustees, retaining the position until his death. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, but died in office while on a visit with his daughter at Carthage, Mo., March 30, 1892. General Dustin was a Mason of high degree, and, in 1872, was chosen Right Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State.

DWIGHT, a prosperous city in Livingston County, 74 miles, by rail, south-southwest of Chicago, 52 miles northeast of Bloomington, and 22 miles east of Streator; has two banks, two weekly papers, six churches, five large warehouses, two electric light plants, complete water-works system, and four hotels. The city is the center of a

rich farming and stock-raising district. Dwight has attained celebrity as the location of the first of "Keeley Institutes," founded for the cure of the drink and morphine habit. Population (1890), 1,354; (1900), 2,015. These figures do not include the floating population, which is augmented by patients who receive treatment at the "Keeley Institute."

DYER, Charles Volney, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808; graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, in 1830; began practice at Newark, N. J., in 1831, and in Chicago in 1835. He was an uncompromising opponent of slavery and an avowed supporter of the "underground railroad," and, in 1848, received the support of the Free-Soil party of Illinois for Governor. Dr. Dyer was also one of the original incorporators of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and his name was prominently identified with many local benevolent enterprises. Died, in Lake View (then a suburb of Chicago), April 24, 1878.

EARLVILLE, a city and railway junction in La Salle County, 52 miles northeast of Princeton, at the intersecting point of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It is in the center of an agricultural and stock-raising district, and is an important shipping-point. It has seven churches, a graded school, one bank, two weekly newspapers and manufactories of plows, wagons and carriages. Population (1880), 963; (1890), 1,058; (1900), 1,122.

EARLY, John, legislator and Lieutenant-Governor, was born of American parentage and Irish ancestry in Essex County, Canada West, March 17, 1828, and accompanied his parents to Caledonia, Boone County, Ill., in 1846. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in youth he learned the trade (his father's) of carpenter and joiner. In 1852 he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, and, in 1865, became State Agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. Between 1863 and 1866 he held sundry local offices, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer a Trustee of the State Reform School. In 1870 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1874, serving in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. In 1873 he was elected President pro tem. of the Senate, and, Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge succeeding to the executive chair, he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 he was again the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the Senate, but was defeated

by a coalition of Democrats and Independents. He died while a member of the Senate, Sept. 2, 1877.

EARTHQUAKE OF 1811. A series of the most remarkable earthquakes in the history of the Mississippi Valley began on the night of November 16, 1811, continuing for several months and finally ending with the destruction of Caracas, Venezuela, in March following. While the center of the earlier disturbance appears to have been in the vicinity of New Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, its minor effects were felt through a wide extent of country, especially in the settled portions of Illinois. Contemporaneous history states that, in the American Bottom, then the most densely settled portion of Illinois, the results were very perceptible. The walls of a brick house belonging to Mr. Samuel Judy, a pioneer settler in the eastern edge of the bottom, near Edwardsville, Madison County, were cracked by the convulsion, the effects being seen for more than two generations. Gov. John Reynolds, then a young man of 23, living with his father's family in what was called the "Goshen Settlement," near Edwardsville, in his history of "My Own Times," says of it: "Our family were all sleeping in a log-cabin, and my father leaped out of bed, crying out, 'The Indians are on the house.' The battle of Tippecanoe had been recently fought, and it was supposed the Indians would attack the settlements. Not one in the family knew at that time it was an earthquake. The next morning another shock made us acquainted with it. . . . The cattle came running home bellowing with fear, and all animals were terribly alarmed. Our house cracked and quivered so we were fearful it would fall to the ground. In the American Bottom many chimneys were thrown down, and the church bell at Cahokia was sounded by the agitation of the building. It is said a shock of an earthquake was felt in Kaskaskia in 1804, but I did not perceive it." Owing to the sparseness of the population in Illinois at that time, but little is known of the effect of the convulsion of 1811 elsewhere, but there are numerous "sink-holes" in Union and adjacent counties, between the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which probably owe their origin to this or some similar disturbance. "On the Kaskaskia River below Athens," says Governor Reynolds in his "Pioneer History," "the water and white sand were thrown up through a fissure of the earth."

EAST DUBUQUE, an incorporated city of Jo Daviess County, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 17 miles (by rail) northeast of Galena. It

is connected with Dubuque, Iowa, by a railroad and a wagon bridge two miles in length. It has a grain elevator, a box factory, a planing mill and manufactories of cultivators and sand drills. It has also a bank, two churches, good public schools and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,037; (1890), 1,069; (1900), 1,146.

EASTON, (Col.) Rufus, pioneer, founder of the city of Alton; was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 4, 1774; studied law and practiced two years in Oneida County, N. Y.; emigrated to St. Louis in 1804, and was commissioned by President Jefferson Judge of the Territory of Louisiana, and also became the first Postmaster of St. Louis, in 1808. From 1814 to 1818 he served as Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory, and, on the organization of the State of Missouri (1821), was appointed Attorney-General for the State, serving until 1826. His death occurred at St. Charles, Mo., July 5, 1834. Colonel Easton's connection with Illinois history is based chiefly upon the fact that he was the founder of the present city of Alton, which he laid out, in 1817, on a tract of land of which he had obtained possession at the mouth of the Little Piasa Creek, naming the town for his son. Rev. Thomas Lippincott, prominently identified with the early history of that portion of the State, kept a store for Easton at Milton, on Wood River, about two miles from Alton, in the early "'20's."

EAST ST. LOUIS, a flourishing city in St. Clair County, on the east bank of the Mississippi directly opposite St. Louis; is the terminus of twenty-two railroads and several electric lines, and the leading commercial and manufacturing point in Southern Illinois. Its industries include rolling mills, steel, brass, malleable iron and glass works, grain elevators and flour mills, breweries, stockyards and packing houses. The city has eleven public and five parochial schools, one high school, and two colleges; is well supplied with banks and has one daily and four weekly papers. Population (1890), 15,169; (1900), 29,655; (1903, est.), 40,000.

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The act for the establishment of this institution passed the General Assembly in 1877. Many cities offered inducements, by way of donations, for the location of the new hospital, but the site finally selected was a farm of 250 acres near Kankakee, and this was subsequently enlarged by the purchase of 327 additional acres in 1881. Work was begun in 1878 and the first patients received in December, 1879. The plan of the institution is, in many respects, unique. It comprises a



ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KANKAKEE.

general building, three stories high, capable of accommodating 300 to 400 patients, and a number of detached buildings, technically termed cottages, where various classes of insane patients may be grouped and receive the particular treatment best adapted to ensure their recovery. The plans were mainly worked out from suggestions by Frederick Howard Wines, LL.D., then Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, and have attracted generally favorable comment both in this country and abroad. The seventy-five buildings occupied for the various purposes of the institution, cover a quarter-section of land laid off in regular streets, beautified with trees, plants and flowers, and presenting all the appearance of a flourishing village with numerous small parks adorned with walks and drives. The counties from which patients are received include Cook, Champaign, Coles, Cumberland, De Witt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Moultrie, Piatt, Shelby, Vermilion and Will. The whole number of patients in 1898 was 2,200, while the employés of all classes numbered 500.

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution designed to qualify teachers for giving instruction in the public schools, located at Charleston, Coles County, under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of buildings, to which additional appropriations were added in 1897 and 1898, of \$25,000 and \$50,000, respectively, with \$56,216.72 contributed by the city of Charleston, making a total of \$181,216.72. The building was begun in 1896, the corner-stone being laid on May 27 of that year. There was delay in the progress of the work in consequence of the failure of the contractors in December, 1896, but the work was resumed in 1897 and practically completed early in 1899, with the expectation that the institution would be opened for the reception of students in September following.

EASTMAN, Zebina, anti-slavery journalist, was born at North Amherst, Mass., Sept. 8, 1815; became a printer's apprentice at 14, but later spent a short time in an academy at Hadley. Then, after a brief experience as an employé in the office of "The Hartford Pearl," at the age of 18 he invested his patrimony of some \$2,000 in the establishment of "The Free Press" at Fayetteville, Vt. This venture proving unsuccessful, in 1837 he came west, stopping a year or two at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1839 he visited Peoria by way of Chicago, working for a time on "The

Peoria Register," but soon after joined Benjamin Lundy, who was preparing to revive his paper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," at Lowell, La Salle County. This scheme was partially defeated by Lundy's early death, but, after a few months' delay, Eastman, in conjunction with Hooper Warren, began the publication of "The Genius of Liberty" as the successor of Lundy's paper, using the printing press which Warren had used in the office of "The Commercial Advertiser," in Chicago, a year or so before. In 1842, at the invitation of prominent Abolitionists, the paper was removed to Chicago, where it was issued under the name of "The Western Citizen," in 1853 becoming "The Free West," and finally, in 1856, being merged in "The Chicago Tribune." After the suspension of "The Free West," Mr. Eastman began the publication of "The Chicago Magazine," a literary and historical monthly, but it reached only its fifth number when it was discontinued for want of financial support. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Consul at Bristol, England, where he remained eight years. On his return from Europe, he took up his residence at Elgin, later removing to Maywood, a suburb of Chicago, where he died, June 14, 1883. During the latter years of his life Mr. Eastman contributed many articles of great historical interest to the Chicago press. (See *Lundy, Benjamin*, and *Warren, Hooper*.)

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator and real-estate operator, was born in Mercer County, Pa., Jan. 21, 1829; commenced teaching at 16 years of age, and, in 1853, graduated from Allegheny College, at Meadville, soon after becoming Principal of Albright Seminary at Berlin, in the same State; in 1855 came west by way of Chicago, locating at Dixon and engaging in editorial work; a year later established "The Northwestern Home and School Journal," which he published three years, in the meantime establishing and conducting teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1859 he was elected School Commissioner of Cook County—a position which was afterwards changed to County Superintendent of Schools, and which he held ten years. Mr. Eberhart was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Cook County Normal School. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

ECKHART, Bernard A., manufacturer and President of the Chicago Drainage Board, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), brought to America in infancy and reared on a farm in

Vernon County, Wis.; was educated at Milwaukee, and, in 1868, became clerk in the office of the Eagle Milling Company of that city, afterwards serving as its Eastern agent in various seaboard cities. He finally established an extensive milling business in Chicago, in which he is now engaged. In 1884 he served as a delegate to the National Waterway Convention at St. Paul and, in 1886, was elected to the State Senate, serving four years and taking a prominent part in drafting the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He has also been prominent in connection with various financial institutions, and, in 1891, was elected one of the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, was re-elected in 1895 and chosen President of the Board for the following year, and re-elected President in December, 1898.

EDBROOKE, Willoughby J., Supervising Architect, was born at Deerfield, Lake County, Ill., Sept. 3, 1843; brought up to the architectural profession by his father and under the instruction of Chicago architects. During Mayor Roche's administration he held the position of Commissioner of Public Works, and, in April, 1891, was appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, in that capacity supervising the construction of Government buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1896.

EDDY, Henry, pioneer lawyer and editor, was born in Vermont, in 1798, reared in New York, learned the printer's trade at Pittsburg, served in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of Black Rock, near Buffalo; came to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1818, where he edited "The Illinois Emigrant," the earliest paper in that part of the State; was a Presidential Elector in 1824, a Representative in the Second and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and elected a Circuit Judge in 1835, but resigned a few weeks later. He was a Whig in politics. Usher F. Linder, in his "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," says of Mr. Eddy: "When he addressed the court, he elicited the most profound attention. He was a sort of walking law library. He never forgot anything that he ever knew, whether law, poetry or belles lettres." Died, June 29, 1849.

EDDY, Thomas Mears, clergyman and author, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1823; educated at Greensborough, Ind., and, from 1842 to 1853, was a Methodist circuit preacher in that State, becoming Agent of the American Bible Society the latter year, and Presiding

Elder of the Indianapolis district until 1856, when he was appointed editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," in Chicago, retiring from that position in 1868. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Washington, and was chosen one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society by the General Conference of 1872. Dr. Eddy was a copious writer for the press, and, besides occasional sermons, published two volumes of reminiscences and personal sketches of prominent Illinoisans in the War of the Rebellion under the title of "Patriotism of Illinois" (1865). Died, in New York City, Oct. 7, 1874.

EDGAR, John, early settler at Kaskaskia, was born in Ireland and, during the American Revolution, served as an officer in the British navy, but married an American woman of great force of character who sympathized strongly with the patriot cause. Having become involved in the desertion of three British soldiers whom his wife had promised to assist in reaching the American camp, he was compelled to flee. After remaining for a while in the American army, during which he became the friend of General La Fayette, he sought safety by coming west, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1784. His property was confiscated, but his wife succeeded in saving some \$12,000 from the wreck, with which she joined him two years later. He engaged in business and became an extensive land-owner, being credited, during Territorial days, with the ownership of nearly 50,000 acres situated in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, and long known as the "Edgar lands." He also purchased and rebuilt a mill near Kaskaskia which had belonged to a Frenchman named Paget, and became a large shipper of flour at an early day to the Southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, and so appears to have continued for more than a quarter of a century. On the establishment of a Territorial Legislature for the Northwest Territory, he was chosen, in 1799, one of the members for St. Clair County—the Legislature holding its session at Chillicothe, in the present State of Ohio, under the administration of Governor St. Clair. He was also appointed a Major-General of militia, retaining the office for many years. General and Mrs. Edgar were leaders of society at the old Territorial capital, and, on the visit of La Fayette to Kaskaskia in 1825, a reception was given at their house to the distinguished Frenchman, whose acquaintance

they had made more than forty years before. He died at Kaskaskia, in 1832. Edgar County, in the eastern part of the State, was named in honor of General Edgar. He was Worshipful Master of the first Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois, constituted at Kaskaskia in 1806.

EDGAR COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties from north to south, lying on the eastern border of the State; was organized in 1823, and named for General Edgar, an early citizen of Kaskaskia. It contains 630 square miles, with a population (1900) of 28,273. The county is nearly square, well watered and wooded. Most of the acreage is under cultivation, grain-growing and stock-raising being the principal industries. Generally, the soil is black to a considerable depth, though at some points—especially adjoining the timber lands in the east—the soft, brown clay of the subsoil comes to the surface. Beds of the drift period, one hundred feet deep, are found in the northern portion, and some twenty-five years ago a nearly perfect skeleton of a mastodon was exhumed. A bed of limestone, twenty-five feet thick, crops out near Baldwinsville and runs along Brouillet's creek to the State line. Paris, the county-seat, is a railroad center, and has a population of over 6,000. Vermilion and Dudley are prominent shipping points, while Chrisman, which was an unbroken prairie in 1872, was credited with a population of 900 in 1900.

EDINBURG, a village of Christian County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles southeast of Springfield; has two banks and one newspaper. The region is agricultural, though some coal is mined here. Population (1880), 551; (1890), 806; (1900), 1,071.

EDSALL, James Kirtland, former Attorney General, was born at Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. After passing through the common-schools, he attended an academy at Prattsville, N. Y., supporting himself, meanwhile, by working upon a farm. He read law at Prattsville and Catskill, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1852. The next two years he spent in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, in 1854, removed to Leavenworth, Kan. He was elected to the Legislature of that State in 1855, being a member of the Topeka (free-soil) body when it was broken up by United States troops in 1856. In August, 1856, he settled at Dixon, Ill., and at once engaged in practice. In 1863 he was elected Mayor of that city, and, in 1870, was chosen State Senator, serving on the Committees on Municipalities and Judiciary in the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly. In 1872 he was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket and re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his second term he took up his residence in Chicago, where he afterwards devoted himself to the practice of his profession, until his death, which occurred, June 20, 1892.

EDUCATION.

The first step in the direction of the establishment of a system of free schools for the region now comprised within the State of Illinois was taken in the enactment by Congress, on May 20, 1785, of "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This applied specifically to the region northwest of the Ohio River, which had been acquired through the conquest of the "Illinois Country" by Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under the auspices of the State of Virginia and by authority received from its Governor, the patriotic Patrick Henry. This act for the first time established the present system of township (or as it was then called, "rectangular") surveys, devised by Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who became the first Surveyor-General (or "Geographer," as the office was styled) of the United States under the same act. Its important feature, in this connection, was the provision "that there shall be reserved the lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the township." The same reservation (the term "section" being substituted for "lot" in the act of May 18, 1796) was made in all subsequent acts for the sale of public lands—the acts of July 23, 1787, and June 20, 1788, declaring that "the lot No. 16 in each township, or fractional part of a township," shall be "given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance" (i. e., the act of 1785). The next step was taken in the Ordinance of 1787 (Art. III.), in the declaration that, "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary for the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The reservation referred to in the act of 1785 (and subsequent acts) was reiterated in the "enabling act" passed by Congress, April 18, 1818, authorizing the people of Illinois Territory to organize a State Government, and was formally accepted by the Convention which formed the first State Constitution. The enabling act also set apart one entire township (in addition to one previously donated for the same purpose by act of Congress in 1804) for the use of a seminary of learning,

together with three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State, "to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part" (or one-half of one per cent) "shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." Thus, the plan for the establishment of a system of free public education in Illinois had its inception in the first steps for the organization of the Northwest Territory, was recognized in the Ordinance of 1787 which reserved that Territory forever to freedom, and was again reiterated in the preliminary steps for the organization of the State Government. These several acts became the basis of that permanent provision for the encouragement of education known as the "township," "seminary" and "college or university" funds.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—Previous to this, however, a beginning had been made in the attempt to establish schools for the benefit of the children of the pioneers. One John Seeley is said to have taught the first American school within the territory of Illinois, in a log-cabin in Monroe County, in 1783, followed by others in the next twenty years in Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Madison Counties. Seeley's earliest successor was Francis Clark, who, in turn, was followed by a man named Halfpenny, who afterwards built a mill near the present town of Waterloo in Monroe County. Among the teachers of a still later period were John Boyle, a soldier in Col. George Rogers Clark's army, who taught in Randolph County between 1790 and 1800; John Atwater, near Edwardsville, in 1807, and John Messinger, a surveyor, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and Speaker of the first House of Representatives. The latter taught in the vicinity of Shiloh in St. Clair County, afterwards the site of Rev. John M. Peck's Rock Spring Seminary. The schools which existed during this period, and for many years after the organization of the State Government, were necessarily few, widely scattered and of a very primitive character, receiving their support entirely by subscription from their patrons.

FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW AND SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.—It has been stated that the first free school in the State was established at Upper Alton, in 1821, but there is good reason for believing this claim was based upon the power granted by the Legislature, in an act passed that year, to establish such schools there, which power was never carried into effect. The first attempt to establish a free-school system for the whole State

was made in January, 1825, in the passage of a bill introduced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards a Congressman and Governor of the State. It nominally appropriated two dollars out of each one hundred dollars received in the State Treasury, to be distributed to those who had paid taxes or subscriptions for the support of schools. So small was the aggregate revenue of the State at that time (only a little over \$60,000), that the sum realized from this law would have been but little more than \$1,000 per year. It remained practically a dead letter and was repealed in 1829, when the State inaugurated the policy of selling the seminary lands and borrowing the proceeds for the payment of current expenses. In this way 43,200 acres (or all but four and a half sections) of the seminary lands were disposed of, realizing less than \$60,000. The first sale of township school lands took place in Greene County in 1831, and, two years later, the greater part of the school section in the heart of the present city of Chicago was sold, producing about \$39,000. The average rate at which these sales were made, up to 1882, was \$3.78 per acre, and the minimum, 70 cents per acre. That these lands have, in very few instances, produced the results expected of them, was not so much the fault of the system as of those selected to administer it—whose bad judgment in premature sales, or whose complicity with the schemes of speculators, were the means, in many cases, of squandering what might otherwise have furnished a liberal provision for the support of public schools in many sections of the State. Mr. W. L. Pillsbury, at present Secretary of the University of Illinois, in a paper printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1885-86—to which the writer is indebted for many of the facts presented in this article—gives to Chicago the credit of establishing the first free schools in the State in 1834, while Alton followed in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840.

EARLY HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.—A movement looking to the establishment of a higher institution of learning in Indiana Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), was inaugurated by the passage, through the Territorial Legislature at Vincennes, in November, 1806, of an act incorporating the University of Indiana Territory to be located at Vincennes. One provision of the act authorized the raising of \$20,000 for the institution by means of a lottery. A Board of Trustees was promptly organized, with Gen. William Henry Harrison, then the Territorial Governor, at its head; but, beyond the erection of a building,

little progress was made. Twenty-one years later (1827) the first successful attempt to found an advanced school was made by the indomitable Rev. John M. Peck, resulting in the establishment of his Theological Seminary and High School at Rock Springs, St. Clair County, which, in 1831, became the nucleus of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In like manner, Lebanon Seminary, established in 1828, two years later expanded into McKendree College, while instruction began to be given at Illinois College, Jacksonville, in December, 1829, as the outcome of a movement started by a band of young men at Yale College in 1827—these several institutions being formally incorporated by the same act of the Legislature, passed in 1835. (See sketches of these Institutions.)

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In 1833 there was held at Vandalia (then the State capital) the first of a series of educational conventions, which were continued somewhat irregularly for twenty years, and whose history is remarkable for the number of those participating in them who afterwards gained distinction in State and National history. At first these conventions were held at the State capital during the sessions of the General Assembly, when the chief actors in them were members of that body and State officers, with a few other friends of education from the ranks of professional or business men. At the convention of 1833, we find, among those participating, the names of Sidney Breese, afterwards a United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge S. D. Lockwood, then of the Supreme Court; W. L. D. Ewing, afterwards acting Governor and United States Senator; O. H. Browning, afterwards United States Senator and Secretary of the Interior; James Hall and John Russell, the most notable writers in the State in their day, besides Dr. J. M. Peck, Archibald Williams, Benjamin Mills, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry Eddy and others, all prominent in their several departments. In a second convention at the same place, nearly two years later, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Col. John J. Hardin were participants. At Springfield, in 1840, professional and literary men began to take a more prominent part, although the members of the Legislature were present in considerable force. A convention held at Peoria, in 1844, was made up largely of professional teachers and school officers, with a few citizens of local prominence; and the same may be said of those held at Jacksonville in 1845, and later at Chicago and other points. Various attempts were made to form

permanent educational societies, finally resulting, in December, 1854, in the organization of the "State Teachers' Institute," which, three years later, took the name of the "State Teachers' Association"—though an association of the same name was organized in 1836 and continued in existence several years.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—The appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction began to be agitated as early as 1837, and was urged from time to time in memorials and resolutions by educational conventions, by the educational press, and in the State Legislature; but it was not until February, 1854, that an act was passed creating the office, when the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Joel A. Matteson, continuing in office until his successor was elected in 1856. "The Common School Advocate" was published for a year at Jacksonville, beginning with January, 1837; in 1841 "The Illinois Common School Advocate" began publication at Springfield, but was discontinued after the issue of a few numbers. In 1855 was established "The Illinois Teacher." This was merged, in 1873, in "The Illinois Schoolmaster," which became the organ of the State Teachers' Association, so remaining several years. The State Teachers' Association has no official organ now, but the "Public School Journal" is the chief educational publication of the State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—In 1851 was instituted a movement which, although obstructed for some time by partisan opposition, has been followed by more far-reaching results, for the country at large, than any single measure in the history of education since the act of 1785 setting apart one section in each township for the support of public schools. This was the scheme formulated by the late Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, for a system of practical scientific education for the agricultural, mechanical and other industrial classes, at a Farmers' Convention held under the auspices of the Buel Institute (an Agricultural Society), at Granville, Putnam County, Nov. 18, 1851. While proposing a plan for a "State University" for Illinois, it also advocated, from the outset, a "University for the industrial classes in each of the States," by way of supplementing the work which a "National Institute of Science," such as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, was expected to accomplish. The proposition attracted the attention of persons interested in the cause of industrial education in other States, especially in New York and some of the New England States, and

received their hearty endorsement and coöperation. The Granville meeting was followed by a series of similar conventions held at Springfield, June 8, 1852; Chicago, Nov. 24, 1852; Springfield, Jan. 4, 1853, and Springfield, Jan. 1, 1855, at which the scheme was still further elaborated. At the Springfield meeting of January, 1852, an organization was formed under the title of the "Industrial League of the State of Illinois," with a view to disseminating information, securing more thorough organization on the part of friends of the measure, and the employment of lecturers to address the people of the State on the subject. At the same time, it was resolved that "this Convention memorialize Congress for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public lands to establish and endow industrial institutions in each and every State in the Union." It is worthy of note that this resolution contains the central idea of the act passed by Congress nearly ten years afterward, making appropriations of public lands for the establishment and support of industrial colleges in the several States, which act received the approval of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862—a similar measure having been vetoed by President Buchanan in February, 1859. The State was extensively canvassed by Professor Turner, Mr. Bronson Murray (now of New York), the late Dr. R. C. Rutherford and others, in behalf of the objects of the League, and the Legislature, at its session of 1853, by unanimous vote in both houses, adopted the resolutions commending the measure and instructing the United States Senators from Illinois, and requesting its Representatives, to give it their support. Though not specifically contemplated at the outset of the movement, the Convention at Springfield, in January, 1855, proposed, as a part of the scheme, the establishment of a "Teachers' Seminary or Normal School Department," which took form in the act passed at the session of 1857, for the establishment of the State Normal School at Normal. Although delayed, as already stated, the advocates of industrial education in Illinois, aided by those of other States, finally triumphed in 1862. The lands received by the State as the result of this act amounted to 480,000 acres, besides subsequent donations. (See *University of Illinois*; also *Turner, Jonathan Baldwin*.) On the foundation thus furnished was established, by act of the Legislature in 1867, the "Illinois Industrial University"—now the University of Illinois—at Champaign, to say nothing of more than forty similar institutions in as many States and Territories, based upon the same general act of Congress.

FREE-SCHOOL SYSTEM.—While there may be said to have been a sort of free-school system in existence in Illinois previous to 1855, it was limited to a few fortunate districts possessing funds derived from the sale of school-lands situated within their respective limits. The system of free schools, as it now exists, based upon general taxation for the creation of a permanent school fund, had its origin in the act of that year. As already shown, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction had been created by act of the Legislature in February, 1854, and the act of 1855 was but a natural corollary of the previous measure, giving to the people a uniform system, as the earlier one had provided an official for its administration. Since then there have been many amendments of the school law, but these have been generally in the direction of securing greater efficiency, but without departure from the principle of securing to all the children of the State the equal privileges of a common-school education. The development of the system began practically about 1857, and, in the next quarter of a century, the laws on the subject had grown into a considerable volume, while the numberless decisions, emanating from the office of the State Superintendent in construction of these laws, made up a volume of still larger proportions.

The following comparative table of school statistics, for 1860 and 1896, compiled from the Reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will illustrate the growth of the system in some of its more important features:

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| Population | 1,711,951 | (est.) 4,250,000 |
| No. of Persons of School Age (between 6 and 21) | *549,604 | 1,384,367 |
| No. of Pupils enrolled | *472,247 | 898,619 |
| " School Districts | 8,956 | 11,615 |
| " Public Schools | 9,162 | 12,623 |
| " Graded " | 294 | 1,887 |
| " Public High Schools | | 272 |
| " School Houses built during the year | 557 | 267 |
| Whole No. of School Houses | 8,221 | 12,632 |
| No. of Male Teachers | 8,223 | 7,057 |
| " Female Teachers | 6,465 | 18,359 |
| Whole No. of Teachers in Public Schools | 14,708 | 25,416 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | \$180.00 | \$300.00 |
| Highest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 75.00 | 280.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | 8.00 | 14.00 |
| Lowest Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 4.00 | 10.00 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Male Teachers | 28.92 | 57.76 |
| Average Monthly Wages paid Female Teachers | 18.80 | 50.63 |
| No. of Private Schools | 500 | 2,619 |
| No. of Pupils in Private Schools | 29,204 | 139,969 |
| Interest on State and County Funds received | \$73,450.38 | \$65,583.63 |
| Amount of Income from Township Funds | 322,852.00 | 889,614.20 |

*Only white children were included in these statistics for 1860.



UNIVERSITY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



NATURAL HISTORY HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

| | 1860. | 1896. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Amount received from State Tax.. | \$ 690,000.00 | \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| “ “ “ Special Dis- | | |
| trict Taxes | 1,265,137.00 | 13,133,809.61 |
| Amount received from Bonds dur- | | 517,960.93 |
| ing the year | | |
| Total Amount received during the | | |
| year by School Districts..... | 2,193,455.00 | 15,607,172.50 |
| Amount paid Male Teachers | | 2,772,829.32 |
| “ “ Female “ | | 7,186,105.67 |
| Whole amount paid Teachers | 1,542,211.00 | 9,958,934.99 |
| Amount paid for new School | | |
| Houses..... | 348,728.00 | 1,873,757.25 |
| Amount paid for repairs and im- | | 1,070,755.09 |
| provements | | 154,836.64 |
| Amount paid for School Furniture. | 24,837.00 | |
| “ “ “ Apparatus | 8,563.00 | 164,298.92 |
| “ “ “ Books for Dis- | | |
| trict Libraries..... | 30,124.00 | 13,664.97 |
| Total Expenditures..... | 2,259,868.00 | 14,614,627.31 |
| Estimated value of School Property | 13,304,892.00 | 42,780,267.00 |
| “ “ “ Libraries.. | | 377,819.00 |
| “ “ “ Apparatus | | 607,389.00 |

The sums annually disbursed for incidental expenses on account of superintendence and the cost of maintaining the higher institutions established, and partially or wholly supported by the State, increase the total expenditures by some \$600,000 per annum. These higher institutions include the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, the Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale and the University of Illinois at Urbana; to which were added by the Legislature, at its session of 1895, the Eastern Illinois Normal School, afterwards established at Charleston, and the Northern Illinois Normal at De Kalb. These institutions, although under supervision of the State, are partly supported by tuition fees. (See description of these institutions under their several titles.) The normal schools—as their names indicate—are primarily designed for the training of teachers, although other classes of pupils are admitted under certain conditions, including the payment of tuition. At the University of Illinois instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, agriculture and the mechanic arts. In addition to these the State supports four other institutions of an educational rather than a custodial character—viz.: the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. The estimated value of the property connected with these several institutions, in addition to the value of school property given in the preceding table, will increase the total (exclusive of permanent funds) to \$47,155,374.95, of which \$4,375,107.95 represents property belonging to the institutions above mentioned.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Each county elects a County Superintendent of Schools, whose duty it is to visit schools, conduct teachers' institutes, advise with teachers and school officers and

instruct them in their respective duties, conduct examinations of persons desiring to become teachers, and exercise general supervision over school affairs within his county. The subordinate officers are Township Trustees, a Township Treasurer, and a Board of District Directors or—in place of the latter in cities and villages—Boards of Education. The two last named Boards have power to employ teachers and, generally, to supervise the management of schools in districts. The State Superintendent is entrusted with general supervision of the common-school system of the State, and it is his duty to advise and assist County Superintendents, to visit State Charitable institutions, to issue official circulars to teachers, school officers and others in regard to their rights and duties under the general school code; to decide controverted questions of school law, coming to him by appeal from County Superintendents and others, and to make full and detailed reports of the operations of his office to the Governor, biennially. He is also made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the several Normal Schools, and is empowered to grant certificates of two different grades to teachers—the higher grade to be valid during the lifetime of the holder, and the lower for two years. Certificates granted by County Superintendents are also of two grades and have a tenure of one and two years, respectively, in the county where given. The conditions for securing a certificate of the first (or two-years') grade, require that the candidate shall be of good moral character and qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, modern geography, English grammar, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. The second grade (or one-year) certificate calls for examination in the branches just enumerated, except the natural sciences, physiology and laws of health; but teachers employed exclusively in giving instruction in music, drawing, penmanship or other special branches, may take examinations in these branches alone, but are restricted, in teaching, to those in which they have been examined. — County Boards are empowered to establish County Normal Schools for the education of teachers for the common schools, and the management of such normal schools is placed in the hands of a County Board of Education, to consist of not less than five nor more than eight persons, of whom the Chairman of the County Board and the County Superintendent of Schools shall be ex-officio members.

Boards of Education and Directors may establish kindergartens (when authorized to do so by vote of a majority of the voters of their districts), for children between the ages of four and six years, but the cost of supporting the same must be defrayed by a special tax.—A compulsory provision of the School Law requires that each child, between the ages of seven and fourteen years, shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, unless otherwise instructed in the elementary branches, or disqualified by physical or mental disability.—Under the provisions of an act, passed in 1891, women are made eligible to any office created by the general or special school laws of the State, when twenty-one years of age or upwards, and otherwise possessing the same qualifications for the office as are prescribed for men. (For list of incumbents in the office of State Superintendent, see *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

EDWARDS, Arthur, D.D., clergyman, soldier and editor, was born at Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1834; educated at Albion, Mich., and the Wesleyan University of Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1858; entered the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, was ordained in 1860 and, from 1861 until after the battle of Gettysburg, served as Chaplain of the First Michigan Cavalry, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment. In 1864, he was elected assistant editor of "The Northwestern Christian Advocate" at Chicago, and, on the retirement of Dr. Eddy in 1872, became Editor-in-chief, being re-elected every four years thereafter to the present time. He has also been a member of each General Conference since 1872, was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London in 1881, and has held other positions of prominence within the church.

EDWARDS, Cyrus, pioneer lawyer, was born in Montgomery County, Md., Jan. 17, 1793; at the age of seven accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815, Ninian Edwards (of whom he was the youngest brother) being then Territorial Governor. During the next fourteen years he resided alternately in Missouri and Kentucky, and, in 1829, took up his residence at Edwardsville. Owing to impaired health he decided to abandon his profession and engage in general business, later becoming a resident of Upper Alton. In 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature as a Whig, and again, in 1840 and '60, the last time as a Republican; was State

Senator from 1835 to '39, and was also the Whig candidate for Governor, in 1838, in opposition to Thomas Carlin (Democrat), who was elected. He served in the Black Hawk War, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and especially interested in education and in public charities, being, for thirty-five years, a Trustee of Shurtleff College, to which he was a most munificent benefactor, and which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1852. Died at Upper Alton, September, 1877.

EDWARDS, Ninian, Territorial Governor and United States Senator, was born in Montgomery County, Md., March 17, 1775; for a time had the celebrated William Wirt as a tutor, completing his course at Dickinson College. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Kentucky, where, after squandering considerable money, he studied law and, step by step, rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1809 President Madison appointed him the first Territorial Governor of Illinois. This office he held until the admission of Illinois as a State in 1818, when he was elected United States Senator and re-elected on the completion of his first (the short) term. In 1826 he was elected Governor of the State, his successful administration terminating in 1830. In 1832 he became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Charles Slade. He was able, magnanimous and incorruptible, although charged with aristocratic tendencies which were largely hereditary. Died, at his home at Belleville, on July 20, 1833, of cholera, the disease having been contracted through self-sacrificing efforts to assist sufferers from the epidemic. His demise cast a gloom over the entire State. Two valuable volumes bearing upon State history, comprising his correspondence with many public men of his time, have been published; the first under the title of "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," by his son, the late Ninian Wirt Edwards, and the other "The Edwards Papers," edited by the late Elihu B. Washburne, and printed under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society.—**Ninian Wirt** (Edwards), son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809, the year his father became Territorial Governor of Illinois; spent his boyhood at Kaskaskia, Edwardsville and Belleville, and was educated at Transylvania University, graduating in 1833. He married Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was appointed Attorney-General in 1834, but resigned in 1835, when he removed to Springfield. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature from Sangamon

County, as the colleague of Abraham Lincoln, being one of the celebrated "Long Nine," and was influential in securing the removal of the State capital to Springfield. He was re-elected to the House in 1838, to the State Senate in 1844, and again to the House in 1848; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Again, in 1850, he was elected to the House, but resigned on account of his change of politics from Whig to Democratic, and, in the election to fill the vacancy, was defeated by James C. Conkling. He served as Superintendent of Public Instruction by appointment of Governor Matteson, 1854-57, and, in 1861, was appointed by President Lincoln, Captain Commissary of Subsistence, which position he filled until June, 1865, since which time he remained in private life. He is the author of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards" (1870), which was prepared at the request of the State Historical Society. Died, at Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889.—**Benjamin Stevenson** (Edwards), lawyer and jurist, another son of Gov. Ninian Edwards, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 3, 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1838, and was admitted to the bar the following year. Originally a Whig, he subsequently became a Democrat, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, in 1868, was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in opposition to Shelby M. Cullom. In 1869 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Springfield Circuit, but within eighteen months resigned the position, preferring the excitement and emoluments of private practice to the dignity and scanty salary attaching to the bench. As a lawyer and as a citizen he was universally respected. Died, at his home in Springfield, Feb. 4, 1886, at the time of his decease being President of the Illinois State Bar Association.

EDWARDS, Richard, educator, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, Dec. 23, 1822; emigrated with his parents to Portage County, Ohio, and began life on a farm; later graduated at the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass., and from the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer; served for a time as a civil engineer on the Boston water works, then beginning a career as a teacher which continued almost uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. During this period he was connected with the Normal School at Bridgewater; a Boys' High School at Salem, and the State Normal at the same place, coming west in 1857 to establish the Normal School at St.

Louis, Mo., still later becoming Principal of the St. Louis High School, and, in 1862, accepting the Presidency of the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. It was here where Dr. Edwards, remaining fourteen years, accomplished his greatest work and left his deepest impress upon the educational system of the State by personal contact with its teachers. The next nine years were spent as pastor of the First Congregational church at Princeton, when, after eighteen months in the service of Knox College as Financial Agent, he was again called, in 1886, to a closer connection with the educational field by his election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, serving until 1891, when, having failed of a re-election, he soon after assumed the Presidency of Blackburn University at Carlinville. Failing health, however, compelled his retirement a year later, when he removed to Bloomington, which is now (1898) his place of residence.

EDWARDS COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State, between Richland and White on the north and south, and Wabash and Wayne on the east and west, and touching the Ohio River on its southeastern border. It was separated from Gallatin County in 1814, during the Territorial period. Its territory was diminished in 1824 by the carving out of Wabash County. The surface is diversified by prairie and timber, the soil fertile and well adapted to the raising of both wheat and corn. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are Bonpas Creek, on the east, and the Little Wabash River on the west. Palmyra (a place no longer on the map) was the seat for holding the first county court, in 1815, John McIntosh, Seth Gard and William Barney being the Judges. Albion, the present county-seat (population, 937), was laid out by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower (emigrants from England), in 1819, and settled largely by their countrymen, but not incorporated until 1860. The area of the county is 220 square miles, and population, in 1900, 10,345. Grayville, with a population of 2,000 in 1890, is partly in this county, though mostly in White. Edwards County was named in honor of Ninian Edwards, the Territorial Governor of Illinois.

EDWARDSVILLE, the county-seat of Madison County, settled in 1812 and named in honor of Territorial Governor Ninian Edwards; is on four lines of railway and contiguous to two others, 18 miles northeast of St. Louis. Edwardsville was the home of some of the most prominent men in the history of the State, including Governors Ed-

wards, Coles, and others. It has pressed and shale brickyards, coal mines, flour mills, machine shops, banks, electric street railway, water-works, schools, and churches. In a suburb of the city (LeClaire) is a coöperative manufactory of sanitary supplies, using large shops and doing a large business. Edwardsville has three newspapers, one issued semi-weekly. Population (1890), 3,561; (1900), 4,157; with suburb (estimated), 5,000.

EFFINGHAM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Effingham County, 9 miles northeast from St. Louis and 199 southwest of Chicago; has four papers, creamery, milk condensory, and ice factory. Population (1890), 3,260; (1900), 3,774.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, cut off from Fayette (and separately organized) in 1831—named for Gen. Edward Effingham. It is situated in the central portion of the State, 62 miles northeast of St. Louis; has an area of 490 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,465. T. M. Short, I. Fanchon and William I. Hawkins were the first County Commissioners. Effingham, the county-seat, was platted by Messrs. Alexander and Little in 1854. Messrs. Gillenwater, Hawkins and Brown were among the earliest settlers. Several lines of railway cross the county. Agriculture and sheep-raising are leading industries, wool being one of the principal products.

EGAN, William Bradshaw, M.D., pioneer physician, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1808; spent some time during his youth in the study of surgery in England, later attending lectures at Dublin. About 1828 he went to Canada, taught for a time in the schools of Quebec and Montreal and, in 1830, was licensed by the Medical Board of New Jersey and began practice at Newark in that State, later practicing in New York. In 1833 he removed to Chicago and was early recognized as a prominent physician; on July 4, 1836, delivered the address at the breaking of ground for the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Dr. Egan was owner of the block on which the Tremont House stands, and erected a number of houses there. He was a zealous Democrat and a delegate to the first Convention of that party, held at Joliet in 1843; was elected County Recorder in 1844 and Representative in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1853-54). Died, Oct. 27, 1860.

ELBURN, a village of Kane County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles west of Geneva. It has banks and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 584; (1900), 606.

ELDORADO, a town in Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the

Louisville & Nashville, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads; has a bank and one newspaper; district argicultural. Population, (1900), 1,445.

ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N., lawyer and soldier, was born at South Williamstown, Mass., August, 1837; graduated at Williams College in the class with President Garfield, in 1856, and at Albany Law School, in 1857; soon afterward came to Chicago and began practice; in 1862 assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, before the end of the year being promoted to the position of Colonel; distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, Chickamauga and in the battles before Vicksburg, winning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, but, after two years' service, was compelled to retire on account of disability, being carried east on a stretcher. Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to resume his profession, but died in Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882, much regretted by a large circle of friends, with whom he was exceedingly popular.

ELECTIONS. The elections of public officers in Illinois are of two general classes: (I) those conducted in accordance with United States laws, and (II) those conducted exclusively under State laws.

I. To the first class belong: (1) the election of United States Senators; (2) Presidential Electors, and (3) Representatives in Congress. 1. (UNITED STATES SENATORS). The election of United States Senators, while an act of the State Legislature, is conducted solely under forms prescribed by the laws of the United States. These make it the duty of the Legislature, on the second Tuesday after convening at the session next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator may have been chosen, to proceed to elect his successor in the following manner: Each House is required, on the day designated, in open session and by the viva voce vote of each member present, to name some person for United States Senator, the result of the balloting to be entered on the journals of the respective Houses. At twelve o'clock (M.) on the day following the day of election, the members of the two Houses meet in joint assembly, when the journals of both Houses are read. If it appears that the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each House, he is declared elected Senator. If, however, no one has received such majority, or if either House has failed to take proceedings as required on the preceding day, then the members

of the two Houses, in joint assembly, proceed to ballot for Senator by viva voce vote of members present. The person receiving a majority of all the votes cast—a majority of the members of both Houses being present and voting—is declared elected; otherwise the joint assembly is renewed at noon each legislative day of the session, and at least one ballot taken until a Senator is chosen. When a vacancy exists in the Senate at the time of the assembling of the Legislature, the same rule prevails as to the time of holding an election to fill it; and, if a vacancy occurs during the session, the Legislature is required to proceed to an election on the second Tuesday after having received official notice of such vacancy. The tenure of a United States Senator for a full term is six years—the regular term beginning with a new Congress—the two Senators from each State belonging to different “classes,” so that their terms expire alternately at periods of two and four years from each other.—2. (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS). The choice of Electors of President and Vice-President is made by popular vote taken quadrennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The date of such election is fixed by act of Congress, being the same as that for Congressman, although the State Legislature prescribes the manner of conducting it and making returns of the same. The number of Electors chosen equals the number of Senators and Representatives taken together (in 1899 it was twenty-four), and they are elected on a general ticket, a plurality of votes being sufficient to elect. Electors meet at the State capital on the second Monday of January after their election (Act of Congress, 1887), to cast the vote of the State.—3. (MEMBERS OF CONGRESS). The election of Representatives in Congress is also held under United States law, occurring biennially (on the even years) simultaneously with the general State election in November. Should Congress select a different date for such election, it would be the duty of the Legislature to recognize it by a corresponding change in the State law relating to the election of Congressmen. The tenure of a Congressman is two years, the election being by Districts instead of a general ticket, as in the case of Presidential Electors—the term of each Representative for a full term beginning with a new Congress, on the 4th of March of the odd years following a general election. (See *Congressional Apportionment*.)

II. All officers under the State Government—except Boards of Trustees of charitable and penal institutions or the heads of certain departments,

which are made appointive by the Governor—are elected by popular vote. Apart from county officers they consist of three classes: (1) Legislative; (2) Executive; (3) Judicial—which are chosen at different times and for different periods.

1. (LEGISLATURE). Legislative officers consist of Senators and Representatives, chosen at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, biennially. The regular term of a Senator (of whom there are fifty-one under the present Constitution) is four years; twenty-five (those in Districts bearing even numbers) being chosen on the years in which a President and Governor are elected, and the other twenty-six at the intermediate period two years later. Thus, one-half of each State Senate is composed of what are called “hold-over” Senators. Representatives are elected biennially at the November election, and hold office two years. The qualifications as to eligibility for a seat in the State Senate require that the incumbent shall be 25 years of age, while 21 years renders one eligible to a seat in the House—the Constitution requiring that each shall have been a resident of the State for five years, and of the District for which he is chosen, two years next preceding his election. (See *Legislative Apportionment* and *Minority Representation*.) — 2. (EXECUTIVE OFFICERS). The officers constituting the Executive Department include the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General. Each of these, except the State Treasurer, holds office four years and—with the exception of the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—are elected at the general election at which Presidential Electors are chosen. The election of State Superintendent occurs on the intermediate (even) years, and that of State Treasurer every two years coincidently with the election of Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction, respectively. (See *Executive Officers*.) In addition to the State officers already named, three Trustees of the University of Illinois are elected biennially at the general election in November, each holding office for six years. These trustees (nine in number), with the Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, constitute the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois.—3. (JUDICIARY). The Judicial Department embraces Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, and such other subordinate officials as may be connected with the administration of justice. For the

election of members of the Supreme Court the State is divided into seven Districts, each of which elects a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of nine years. The elections in five of these—the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh—occur on the first Monday in June every ninth year from 1879, the last election having occurred in June, 1897. The elections in the other two Districts occur at similar periods of nine years from 1876 and 1873, respectively—the last election in the Fourth District having occurred in June, 1893, and that in the Fifth in 1891.—Circuit Judges are chosen on the first Monday in June every six years, counting from 1873. Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County are elected every six years at the November election.—Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts are elected at the November election for six years, the last election having occurred in 1896. Under the act of April 2, 1897, consolidating the Supreme Court into one Grand Division, the number of Supreme Court Clerks is reduced to one, although the Clerks elected in 1896 remain in office and have charge of the records of their several Divisions until the expiration of their terms in 1902. The Supreme Court holds five terms annually at Springfield, beginning, respectively, on the first Tuesday of October, December, February, April and June.

(OTHER OFFICERS). (a) Members of the State Board of Equalization (one for every Congressional District) are elective every four years at the same time as Congressmen. (b) County officers (except County Commissioners not under township organization) hold office for four years and are chosen at the November election, as follows: (1) At the general election at which the Governor is chosen—Clerk of the Circuit Court, State's Attorney, Recorder of Deeds (in counties having a population of 60,000 or over), Coroner and County Surveyor. (2) On intermediate years—Sheriff, County Judge, Probate Judge (in counties having a population of 70,000 and over), County Clerk, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Clerk of Criminal Court of Cook County. (c) In counties not under township organization a Board of County Commissioners is elected, one being chosen in November of each year, and each holding office three years. (d) Under the general law the polls open at 8 a. m., and close at 7 p. m. In cities accepting an Act of the Legislature passed in 1885, the hour of opening the polls is 6 a. m., and of closing 4 p. m. (See also *Australian Ballot*.)

ELECTORS, QUALIFICATIONS OF. (See *Suffrage*.)

ELGIN, an important city of Northern Illinois, in Kane County, on Fox River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, besides two rural electric lines, 36 miles northwest of Chicago; has valuable water-power and over fifty manufacturing establishments, including the National Watch Factory and the Cook Publishing Company, both among the most extensive of their kind in the world; is also a great dairy center with extensive creameries and milk-condensing works. The quotations of its Butter and Cheese Exchange are telegraphed to all the great commercial centers and regulate the prices of these commodities throughout the country. Elgin is the seat of the Northern (Illinois) Hospital for the Insane, and has a handsome Government (postoffice) building, fine public library and many handsome residences. It has had a rapid growth in the past twenty years. Population (1890), 17,823; (1900), 22,433.

ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN RAILWAY. The main line of this road extends west from Dyer on the Indiana State line to Joliet, thence northeast to Waukegan. The total length of the line (1898) is 192.72 miles, of which 159.93 miles are in Illinois. The entire capital of the company, including stock and indebtedness, amounted (1898), to \$13,799,630—more than \$71,000 per mile. Its total earnings in Illinois for the same year were \$1,212,026, and its entire expenditure in the State, \$1,156,146. The company paid in taxes, the same year, \$48,876. Branch lines extend southerly from Walker Junction to Coster, where connection is made with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and northwesterly from Normantown, on the main line, to Aurora.—(HISTORY). The Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway was chartered in 1887 and absorbed the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway, from Joliet to Aurora (21 miles), which had been commenced in 1886 and was completed in 1888, with extensions from Joliet to Spaulding, Ill., and from Joliet to McCool, Ind. In January, 1891, the Company purchased all the properties and franchises of the Gardner, Coal City & Normantown and the Waukegan & Southwestern Railway Companies (formerly operated under lease). The former of these two roads was chartered in 1889 and opened in 1890. The system forms a belt line around Chicago, intersecting all railroads entering that city from every direction. Its traffic is chiefly in the transportation of freight.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the county-seat of Hardin County. It stands on the north bank of the Ohio River, 44 miles above Paducah, Ky., and about

125 miles southeast of Belleville; has a brick and tile factory, large tie trade, two churches, two flouring mills, a bank, and one newspaper. Population (1890), 652; (1900), 668.

ELKHART, a town of Logan County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles northeast of Springfield; is a rich farming section; has a coal shaft. Population (1890), 414; (1900), 553.

ELKIN, William F., pioneer and early legislator, was born in Clark County, Ky., April 13, 1792; after spending several years in Ohio and Indiana, came to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1825; was elected to the Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, being one of the "Long Nine" from Sangamon County and, in 1861, was appointed by his former colleague (Abraham Lincoln) Register of the Land Office at Springfield, resigning in 1872. Died, in 1878.

ELLIS, Edward F. W., soldier, was born at Wilton, Maine, April 15, 1819; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio; spent three years (1849-52) in California, serving in the Legislature of that State in 1851, and proving himself an earnest opponent of slavery; returned to Ohio the next year, and, in 1854, removed to Rockford, Ill., where he embarked in the banking business. Soon after the firing on Fort Sumter, he organized the Ellis Rifles, which having been attached to the Fifteenth Illinois, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; was in command at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was killed while bravely leading on his men.

ELLIS, (Rev.) John Millot, early home missionary, was born in Keene, N. H., July 14, 1793; came to Illinois as a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church at an early day, and served for a time as pastor of churches at Kaskaskia and Jacksonville, and was one of the influential factors in securing the location of Illinois College at the latter place. His wife also conducted, for some years, a private school for young ladies at Jacksonville, which developed into the Jacksonville Female Academy in 1833, and is still maintained after a history of over sixty years. Mr. Ellis was later associated with the establishment of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., finally returning to New Hampshire, where, in 1840, he was pastor of a church at East Hanover. In 1844 he again entered the service of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West. Died, August 6, 1855.

ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer, soldier, first victim of the Civil War, was born at Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 23, 1837. He came to Chicago at an early age, studied law,

and became a patent solicitor. In 1860 he raised a regiment of Zouaves in Chicago, which became famous for the perfection of its discipline and drill, and of which he was commissioned Colonel. In 1861 he accompanied President Lincoln to Washington, going from there to New York, where he recruited and organized a Zouave regiment composed of firemen. He became its Colonel and the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va. While stationed there Colonel Ellsworth observed that a Confederate flag was flying above a hotel owned by one Jackson. Rushing to the roof, he tore it down, but before he reached the street was shot and killed by Jackson, who was in turn shot by Frank H. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. He was the first Union soldier killed in the war. Died, May 24, 1861.

ELMHURST (formerly Cottage Hill), a village of Du Page County, on the Chicago Great Western and Ill. Cent. Railroads, 15 miles west of Chicago; is the seat of the Evangelical Seminary; has electric interurban line, two papers, stone quarry, electric light, water and sewerage systems, high school, and churches. Pop. (1900), 1,728.

ELMWOOD, a town of Peoria County, on the Galesburg and Peoria and Buda and Rushville branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west-northwest of Peoria; the principal industries are coal-mining and corn and tomato canning; has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 1,548; (1900), 1,582.

EL PASO, a city in Woodford County, 17 miles north of Bloomington, 33 miles east of Peoria, at the crossing Illinois Central and Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads; in agricultural district; has two national banks, three grain elevators, two high schools, two newspapers, nine churches. Pop. (1890), 1,353; (1900), 1,441; (1903, est.), 1,600.

EMBARRAS RIVER, rises in Champaign County and runs southward through the counties of Douglas, Coles and Cumberland, to Newton, in Jasper County, where it turns to the southeast, passing through Lawrence County, and entering the Wabash River about seven miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

EMMERSON, Charles, jurist, was born at North Haverhill, Grafton County, N. H., April 15, 1811; came to Illinois in 1833, first settling at Jacksonville, where he spent one term in Illinois College, then studied law at Springfield, and, having been admitted to the bar, began practice at Decatur, where he spent the remainder of his life except three years (1847-50) during which he resided at Paris, Edgar County. In 1850 he was elected to

the Legislature, and, in 1853, to the Circuit bench, serving on the latter by re-election till 1867. The latter year he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker. In 1869 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, but died in April, 1870, while the Convention was still in session.

ENFIELD, a town of White County, at the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 10 miles west of Carmi; is the seat of Southern Illinois College. The town also has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1880), 717; (1890), 870; (1900), 971; (1903, est.), 1,000.

ENGLISH, Joseph G., banker, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., Dec. 17, 1820; lived for a time at Perrysville and La Fayette in that State, finally engaging in merchandising in the former; in 1853 removed to Danville, Ill., where he formed a partnership with John L. Tincher in mercantile business; later conducted a private banking business and, in 1863, established the First National Bank, of which he has been President over twenty years. He served two terms as Mayor of Danville, in 1872 was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and, for more than twenty years, has been one of the Directors of the Chicago & Eastern Railroad. At the present time Mr. English, having practically retired from business, is spending most of his time in the West.

ENOS, Pascal Paoli, pioneer, was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied law, and, after spending some years in Vermont, where he served as High Sheriff of Windsor County, in September, 1815, removed West, stopping first at Cincinnati. A year later he descended the Ohio by flat-boat to Shawneetown, Ill., crossed the State by land, finally locating at St. Charles, Mo., and later at St. Louis. Then, having purchased a tract of land in Madison County, Ill., he remained there about two years, when, in 1823, having received from President Monroe the appointment of Receiver of the newly established Land Office at Springfield, he removed thither, making it his permanent home. He was one of the original purchasers of the land on which the city of Springfield now stands, and joined with Maj. Elijah Iles, John Taylor and Thomas Cox, the other patentees, in laying out the town, to which they first gave the name of Calhoun. Mr. Enos remained in office through the administration of President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by President Jackson for political reasons, in 1829. Died, at

Springfield, April, 1832.—**Pascal P. (Enos), Jr.**, eldest son of Mr. Enos, was born in St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 28, 1816; was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County in 1852, and served by appointment of Justice McLean of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, being reappointed by Judge David Davis, dying in office, Feb. 17, 1867.—**Zimri A. (Enos)**, another son, was born Sept. 29, 1821, is a citizen of Springfield—has served as County Surveyor and Alderman of the city.—**Julia R.**, a daughter, was born in Springfield, Dec. 20, 1832, is the widow of the late O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State (1857-65).

EPLER, Cyrus, lawyer and jurist, was born at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., Nov. 12, 1825; graduated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, being elected State's Attorney the same year; also served as a member of the General Assembly two terms (1857-61), and as Master in Chancery for Morgan County, 1867-73. In 1873 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit and was re-elected successively in 1879, '85 and '91, serving four terms, and retiring in 1897. During his entire professional and official career his home has been in Jacksonville.

EQUALITY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles west-northwest of Shawneetown. It was for a time, in early days, the county-seat of Gallatin County and market for the salt manufactured in that vicinity. Some coal is mined in the neighborhood. One weekly paper is published here. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 622; (1900), 898.

ERIE, a village of Whiteside County, on the Rock Island and Sterling Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles northeast of Rock Island. Population (1880), 537; (1890), 535; (1900), 768.

EUREKA, the county-seat of Woodford County, incorporated in 1856, situated 19 miles east of Peoria; is in the heart of a rich stock-raising and agricultural district. The principal mechanical industry is a large canning factory. Besides having good grammar and high schools, it is also the seat of Eureka College, under the control of the Christian denomination, in connection with which are a Normal School and a Biblical Institute. The town has a handsome courthouse and a jail, two weekly and one monthly paper. Eureka became the county-seat of Woodford County in 1896, the change from Metamora being

due to the central location and more convenient accessibility of the former from all parts of the county. Population (1880), 1,185; (1890), 1,481; (1900), 1,661.

EUREKA COLLEGE, located at Eureka, Woodford County, and chartered in 1855, distinctively under the care and supervision of the "Christian" or "Campbellite" denomination. The primary aim of its founders was to prepare young men for the ministry, while at the same time affording facilities for liberal culture. It was chartered in 1855, and its growth, while gradual, has been steady. Besides a preparatory department and a business school, the college maintains a collegiate department (with classical and scientific courses) and a theological school, the latter being designed to fit young men for the ministry of the denomination. Both male and female matriculates are received. In 1896 there was a faculty of eighteen professors and assistants, and an attendance of some 325 students, nearly one-third of whom were females. The total value of the institution's property is \$144,000, which includes an endowment of \$45,000 and real estate valued at \$85,000.

EUSTACE, John V., lawyer and judge, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1821; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and, in 1842, at the age of 21, was admitted to the bar, removing the same year to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1856 he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1857, became Circuit Judge, serving one term; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1864, and, in March, 1878, was again elevated to the Circuit Bench, vice Judge Heaton, deceased. He was elected to the same position in 1879, and re-elected in 1885, but died in 1888, three years before the expiration of his term.

EVANGELICAL SEMINARY, an institution under the direction of the Lutheran denomination, incorporated in 1865 and located at Elmhurst, Du Page County. Instruction is given in the classics, theology, oratory and preparatory studies, by a faculty of eight teachers. The number of pupils during the school year (1895-96) was 133—all young men. It has property valued at \$59,305.

EVANS, Henry H., legislator, was born in Toronto, Can., March 9, 1836; brought by his father (who was a native of Pennsylvania) to Aurora, Ill., where the latter finally became foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy machine shops at that place. In 1862 young Evans enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the

war. Since the war he has become most widely known as a member of the General Assembly, having been elected first to the House, in 1876, and subsequently to the Senate every four years from 1880 to the year 1898, giving him over twenty years of almost continuous service. He is a large owner of real estate and has been prominently connected with financial and other business enterprises at Aurora, including the Aurora Gas and Street Railway Companies; also served with the rank of Colonel on the staffs of Governors Cullom, Hamilton, Fifer and Oglesby.

EVANS, (Rev.) Jervise G., educator and reformer, was born in Marshall County, Ill., Dec. 19, 1833; entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1854, and, in 1872, accepted the presidency of Hedding College at Abingdon, which he filled for six years. He then became President of Chaddock College at Quincy, but the following year returned to pastoral work. In 1889 he again became President of Hedding College, where (1898) he still remains. Dr. Evans is a member of the Central Illinois (M. E.) Conference and a leader in the prohibition movement; has also produced a number of volumes on religious and moral questions.

EVANS, John, M.D., physician and Governor, was born at Waynesville, Ohio, of Quaker ancestry, March 9, 1814; graduated in medicine at Cincinnati and began practice at Ottawa, Ill., but soon returned to Ohio, finally locating at Attica, Ind. Here he became prominent in the establishment of the first insane hospital in Indiana, at Indianapolis, about 1841-42, becoming a resident of that city in 1845. Three years later, having accepted a chair in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, he removed thither, also serving for a time as editor of "The Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal." He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, became a successful operator in real estate and in the promotion of various railroad enterprises, and was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, serving as President of the Board of Trustees over forty years. Dr. Evans was one of the founders of the Republican party in Illinois, and a strong personal friend of President Lincoln, from whom, in 1862, he received the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Colorado, continuing in office until displaced by Andrew Johnson in 1865. In Colorado he became a leading factor in the construction of some of the most important railroad lines in that section, including the Denver, Texas & Gulf Road, of which he was for many years the President. He was also

prominent in connection with educational and church enterprises at Denver, which was his home after leaving Illinois. Died, in Denver, July 3, 1897.

EVANSTON, a city of Cook County, situated 12 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The original town was incorporated Dec. 29, 1863, and, in March, 1869, a special act was passed by the Legislature incorporating it as a city, but rejected by vote of the people. On Oct. 19, 1872, the voters of the corporate town adopted village organizations under the General Village and City Incorporation Act of the same year. Since then annexations of adjacent territory to the village of Evanston have taken place as follows: In January, 1873, two small districts by petition; in April, 1874, the village of North Evanston was annexed by a majority vote of the electors of both corporations; in April, 1886, there was another annexation of a small out-lying district by petition; in February, 1892, the question of the annexation of South Evanston was submitted to the voters of both corporations and adopted. On March 29, 1892, the question of organization under a city government was submitted to popular vote of the consolidated corporation and decided in the affirmative, the first city election taking place April 19, following. The population of the original corporation of Evanston, according to the census of 1890, was 12,072, and of South Evanston, 3,205, making the total population of the new city 15,967. Judged by the census returns of 1900, the consolidated city has had a healthy growth in the past ten years, giving it, at the end of the century, a population of 19,259. Evanston is one of the most attractive residence cities in Northern Illinois and famed for its educational advantages. Besides having an admirable system of graded and high schools, it is the seat of the academic and theological departments of the Northwestern University, the latter being known as the Garrett Biblical Institute. The city has well paved streets, is lighted by both gas and electricity, and maintains its own system of water works. Prohibition is strictly enforced within the corporate limits under stringent municipal ordinances, and the charter of the Northwestern University forbidding the sale of intoxicants within four miles of that institution. As a consequence, it is certain to attract the most desirable class of people, whether consisting of those seeking permanent homes or simply contemplating temporary residence for the sake of educational advantages.

EWING, William Lee Davidson, early lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky in 1795, and came to Illinois at an early day, first settling at Shawneetown. As early as 1820 he appears from a letter of Governor Edwards to President Monroe, to have been holding some Federal appointment, presumably that of Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Vandalia, as contemporary history shows that, in 1822, he lost a deposit of \$1,000 by the robbery of the bank there. He was also Brigadier-General of the State militia at an early day, Colonel of the "Spy Battalion" during the Black Hawk War, and, as Indian Agent, superintended the removal of the Sacs and Foxes west of the Mississippi. Other positions held by him included Clerk of the House of Representatives two sessions (1826-27 and 1828-29); Representative from the counties composing the Vandalia District in the Seventh General Assembly (1830-31), when he also became Speaker of the House; Senator from the same District in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies, of which he was chosen President *pro tempore*. While serving in this capacity he became ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey to accept a seat in Congress, in March, 1833, and, in November, 1834, assumed the Governorship as successor to Governor Reynolds, who had been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy. He served only fifteen days as Governor, when he gave place to Gov. Joseph Duncan, who had been elected in due course at the previous election. A year later (December, 1835) he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Elias Kent Kane, who had died in office. Failing of a re-election to the Senatorship in 1837, he was returned to the House of Representatives from his old district in 1838, as he was again in 1840, at each session being chosen Speaker over Abraham Lincoln, who was the Whig candidate. Dropping out of the Legislature at the close of his term, we find him at the beginning of the next session (December, 1842) in his old place as Clerk of the House, but, before the close of the session (in March, 1843), appointed Auditor of Public Accounts as successor to James Shields, who had resigned. While occupying the office of Auditor, Mr. Ewing died, March 25, 1846. His public career was as unique as it was remarkable, in the number and character of the official positions held by him within a period of twenty-five years.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. (See State officers under heads of "Governor," "Lieutenant-Governor," etc.)

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, ILLINOIS CHARITABLE. This institution is an outgrowth of a private charity founded at Chicago, in 1858, by Dr. Edward L. Holmes, a distinguished Chicago oculist. In 1871 the property of the institution was transferred to and accepted by the State, the title was changed by the substitution of the word "Illinois" for "Chicago," and the Infirmary became a State institution. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building, and, in 1873-74, the State erected another of brick, four stories in height, at the corner of West Adams and Peoria Streets, Chicago. The institution receives patients from all the counties of the State, the same receiving board, lodging, and medical aid, and (when necessary) surgical treatment, free of charge. The number of patients on Dec. 1, 1897, was 160. In 1877 a free eye and ear dispensary was opened under legislative authority, which is under charge of some eminent Chicago specialists.

FAIRBURY, an incorporated city of Livingston County, situated ten miles southeast of Pontiac, in a fertile and thickly-settled region. Coal, sandstone, limestone, fire-clay and a micaceous quartz are found in the neighborhood. The town has banks, grain elevators, flouring mills and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 2,140; (1890), 2,324; (1900), 2,187.

FAIRFIELD, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Wayne County and a railway junction, 108 miles southeast of St. Louis. The town has an extensive woolen factory and large flouring and saw mills. It also has four weekly papers and is an important fruit and grain-shipping point. Population (1880), 1,391; (1890), 1,881; (1900), 2,338.

FAIRMOUNT, a village of Vermilion County, on the Wabash Railway, 13 miles west-southwest from Danville; industrial interests chiefly agricultural; has brick and tile factory, a coal mine, stone quarry, three rural mail routes and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 649; (1900), 928.

FALLOWS, (Rt. Rev.) Samuel, Bishop of Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835; removed with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and graduated from the State University there in 1859, during a part of his university course serving as pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Madison; was next Vice-President of Gainesville University till 1861, when he was ordained to the Methodist ministry and became pastor of a church at Oshkosh. The following year he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-

second Wisconsin Volunteers, but later assisted in organizing the Fortieth Wisconsin, of which he became Colonel, in 1865 being brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return to civil life he became a pastor in Milwaukee; was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin to fill a vacancy, in 1871, and was twice re-elected. In 1874 he was elected President of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., remaining two years; in 1875 united with the Reformed Episcopal Church, soon after became Rector of St. Paul's Church in Chicago, and was elected a Bishop in 1876, also assuming the editorship of "The Appeal," the organ of the church. He served as Regent of the University of Wisconsin (1864-74), and for several years has been one of the Trustees of the Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac. He is the author of two or three volumes, one of them being a "Supplementary Dictionary," published in 1884. Bishop Fallows has had supervision of Reformed Episcopal Church work in the West and Northwest for several years; has also served as Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois and of the Loyal Legion, and was Chairman of the General Committee of the Educational Congress during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

FARINA, a town of Fayette County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture and fruit-growing constitute the chief business of the section; the town has one newspaper. Population (1890), 618; (1900), 693; (1903, est.), 800.

FARMER CITY, a city of De Witt County, 25 miles southeast of Bloomington, at the junction of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. It is a trading center for a rich agricultural and stock-raising district, especially noted for rearing finely bred horses. The city has banks, two newspapers, churches of four denominations and good schools, including a high school. Population (1880), 1,289; (1890), 1,367; (1900), 1,664.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE, an organization created by an act, approved June 24, 1895, designed to encourage practical education among farmers, and to assist in developing the agricultural resources of the State. Its membership consists of three delegates from each county in the State, elected annually by the Farmers' Institute in such county. Its affairs are managed by a Board of Directors constituted as follows: The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the

Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Board of Agriculture, Dairymen's Association and Horticultural Society, ex-officio, with one member from each Congressional District, chosen by the delegates from the district at the annual meeting of the organization. Annual meetings (between Oct. 1 and March 1) are required to be held, which shall continue in session for not less than three days. The topics for discussion are the cultivation of crops, the care and breeding of domestic animals, dairy husbandry, horticulture, farm drainage, improvement of highways and general farm management. The reports of the annual meetings are printed by the State to the number of 10,000, one-half of the edition being placed at the disposal of the Institute. Suitable quarters for the officers of the organization are provided in the State capitol.

FARMINGTON, a city and railroad center in Fulton County, 12 miles north of Canton and 22 miles west of Peoria. Coal is extensively mined here; there are also brick and tile factories, a foundry, one steam flour-mill, and two cigar manufactories. It is a large shipping-point for grain and live-stock. The town has two banks and two newspapers, five churches and a graded school. Population (1890), 1,375; (1903, est.), 2,103.

FARNSWORTH, Elon John, soldier, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Mich., in 1837. After completing a course in the public schools, he entered the University of Michigan, but left college at the end of his freshman year (1858) to serve in the Quartermaster's department of the army in the Utah expedition. At the expiration of his term of service he became a buffalo hunter and a carrier of mails between the haunts of civilization and the then newly-discovered mines at Pike's Peak. Returning to Illinois, he was commissioned (1861) Assistant Quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, of which his uncle was Colonel. (See *Farnsworth, John Franklin*.) He soon rose to a captaincy, distinguishing himself in the battles of the Peninsula. In May, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Pleasanton, and, on June 29, 1863, was made a Brigadier-General. Four days later he was killed, while gallantly leading a charge at Gettysburg.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, soldier and former Congressman, was born at Eaton, Canada East, March 27, 1820; removed to Michigan in 1834, and later to Illinois, settling in Kane County, where he practiced law for many years, making his home at St. Charles. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and re-elected in 1858. In

September of 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, but resigned, March 4, 1863, to take his seat in Congress to which he had been elected the November previous, by successive re-elections serving from 1863 to 1873. The latter years of his life were spent in Washington, where he died, July 14, 1897.

FARWELL, Charles Benjamin, merchant and United States Senator, was born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; removed to Illinois in 1838, and, for six years, was employed in surveying and farming. In 1844 he engaged in the real estate business and in banking, at Chicago. He was elected County Clerk in 1853, and re-elected in 1857. Later he entered into commerce, becoming a partner with his brother, John Villiers, in the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1867; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County in 1868; and National Bank Examiner in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, was re-elected in 1872, but was defeated in 1874, after a contest for the seat which was carried into the House at Washington. Again, in 1880, he was returned to Congress, making three full terms in that body. He also served for several years as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. After the death of Gen. John A. Logan he was (1887) elected United States Senator, his term expiring March 3, 1891. Mr. Farwell has since devoted his attention to the immense mercantile business of J. V. Farwell & Co.

FARWELL, John Villiers, merchant, was born at Campbelltown, Steuben County, N. Y., July 29, 1825, the son of a farmer; received a common-school education and, in 1838, removed with his father's family to Ogle County, Ill. Here he attended Mount Morris Seminary for a time, but, in 1845, came to Chicago without capital and secured employment in the City Clerk's office, then became a book-keeper in the dry-goods establishment of Hamilton & White, and, still later, with Hamilton & Day. Having thus received his bent towards a mercantile career, he soon after entered the concern of Wadsworth & Phelps as a clerk, at a salary of \$600 a year, but was admitted to a partnership in 1850, the title of the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., in 1860. About this time Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter became associated with the concern and received their mercantile training under the supervision of Mr. Farwell. In 1865 the title of the firm

became J. V. Farwell & Co., but, in 1891, the firm was incorporated under the name of The J. V. Farwell Company, his brother, Charles B. Farwell, being a member. The subject of this sketch has long been a prominent factor in religious circles, a leading spirit of the Young Men's Christian Association, and served as President of the Chicago Branch of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. Politically he is a Republican and served as Presidential Elector at the time of President Lincoln's second election in 1864; also served by appointment of President Grant, in 1869, on the Board of Indian Commissioners. He was a member of the syndicate which erected the Texas State Capitol, at Austin, in that State; has been, for a number of years, Vice-President and Treasurer of the J. V. Farwell Company, and President of the Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Company. He was also prominent in the organization of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the Union League, the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute.

FARWELL, William Washington, jurist, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1817, of old Puritan ancestry; graduated from Hamilton College in 1837, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, but the following year went to California, returning to his birthplace in 1850. In 1854 he again settled at Chicago and soon secured a prominent position at the bar. In 1871 he was elected Circuit Court Judge for Cook County, and, in 1873, re-elected for a term of six years. During this period he sat chiefly upon the chancery side of the court, and, for a time, presided as Chief Justice. At the close of his second term he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. In 1880 he was chosen Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the Union College of Law (now the Northwestern University Law School), serving until June, 1893, when he resigned. Died, in Chicago, April 30, 1894.

FAYETTE COUNTY, situated about 60 miles south of the geographical center of the State; was organized in 1821, and named for the French General La Fayette. It has an area of 720 square miles; population (1900), 28,065. The soil is fertile and a rich vein of bituminous coal underlies the county. Agriculture, fruit-growing and mining are the chief industries. The old, historic "Cumberland Road," the trail for all west-bound emigrants, crossed the county at an early date. Perryville was the first county-seat, but this town

is now extinct. Vandalia, the present seat of county government (population, 2,144), stands upon a succession of hills upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia. From 1820 to 1839 it was the State Capital. Besides Vandalia the chief towns are Ramsey, noted for its railroad ties and timber, and St. Elmo.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, ASYLUM FOR. This institution, originally established as a sort of appendage to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was started at Jacksonville, in 1865, as an "experimental school, for the instruction of idiots and feeble-minded children." Its success having been assured, the school was placed upon an independent basis in 1871, and, in 1875, a site at Lincoln, Logan County, covering forty acres, was donated, and the erection of buildings begun. The original plan provided for a center building, with wings and a rear extension, to cost \$124,775. Besides a main or administration building, the institution embraces a school building and custodial hall, a hospital and industrial workshop, and, during the past year, a chapel has been added. It has control of 890 acres, of which 400 are leased for farming purposes, the rental going to the benefit of the institution. The remainder is used for the purposes of the institution as farm land, gardens or pasture, about ninety acres being occupied by the institution buildings. The capacity of the institution is about 700 inmates, with many applications constantly on file for the admission of others for whom there is no room.

FEEHAN, Patrick A., D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, and Metropolitan of Illinois, was born at Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829, and educated at Maynooth College. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at St. Louis, and was at once appointed President of the Seminary of Carondelet. Later he was made pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at St. Louis, where he achieved marked distinction. In 1865 he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, managing the affairs of the diocese with great ability. In 1880 Chicago was raised to an archiepiscopal see, with Suffragan Bishops at Alton and Peoria, and Bishop Feehan was consecrated its first Archbishop. His administration has been conservative, yet efficient, and the archdiocese has greatly prospered under his rule.

FELL, Jesse W., lawyer and real-estate operator, was born in Chester County, Pa., about 1808; started west on foot in 1828, and, after spending some years at Steubenville, Ohio, came to Dela-

van, Ill., in 1832, and the next year located at Bloomington, being the first lawyer in that new town. Later he became agent for school lands and the State Bank, but failed financially in 1837, and returned to practice; resided several years at Payson, Adams County, but returning to Bloomington in 1855, was instrumental in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton Railroad through that town, and was one of the founders of the towns of Clinton, Pontiac, Lexington and El Paso. He was an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and it was to him Mr. Lincoln addressed his celebrated personal biography; in the campaign of 1860 he served as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1862, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln a Paymaster in the regular army, serving some two years. Mr. Fell was also a zealous friend of the cause of industrial education, and bore an important part in securing the location of the State Normal University at Normal, of which city he was the founder. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 25, 1887.

FERGUS, Robert, early printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815; learned the printer's trade in his native city, assisting in his youth in putting in type some of Walter Scott's productions and other works which now rank among English classics. In 1834 he came to America, finally locating in Chicago, where, with various partners, he pursued the business of a job printer continuously some fifty years—being the veteran printer of Chicago. He was killed by being run over by a railroad train at Evanston, July 23, 1897. The establishment of which he was so long the head is continued by his sons.

FERNWOOD, a suburban station on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 12 south of terminal station; annexed to City of Chicago, 1891.

FERRY, Elisha Peyre, politician, born in Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825; was educated in his native town and admitted to the bar at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1845; removed to Waukegan, Ill., the following year, served as Postmaster and, in 1856, was candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential Elector; was elected Mayor of Waukegan in 1859, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, State Bank Commissioner in 1861-63, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Governor Yates during the war, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864. After the war he served as direct-tax Commissioner for Tennessee; in 1869 was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington

Territory and, in 1872 and '76, Territorial Governor. On the admission of Washington as a State, in 1889, he was elected the first Governor. Died, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

FEVRE RIVER, a small stream which rises in Southern Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi in Jo Daviess County, six miles below Galena, which stands upon its banks. It is navigable for steamboats between Galena and its mouth. The name originally given to it by early French explorers was "Feve" (the French name for "Bean"), which has since been corrupted into its present form.

FICKLIN, Orlando B., lawyer and politician, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1808, and admitted to the bar at Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Ill., in March, 1830. In 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the Ninth General Assembly. After serving a term as State's Attorney for Wabash County, in 1837 he removed to Charleston, Coles County, where, in 1838, and again in '42, he was elected to the Legislature, as he was for the last time in 1878. He was four times elected to Congress, serving from 1843 to '49, and from 1851 to '53; was Presidential Elector in 1856, and candidate for the same position on the Democratic ticket for the State-at-large in 1884; was also a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1856 and '60. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Charleston, May 5, 1886.

FIELD, Alexander Pope, early legislator and Secretary of State, came to Illinois about the time of its admission into the Union, locating in Union County, which he represented in the Third, Fifth and Sixth General Assemblies. In the first of these he was a prominent factor in the ejection of Representative Hansen of Pike County and the seating of Shaw in his place, which enabled the advocates of slavery to secure the passage of a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. In 1828 he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Edwards, remaining in office under Governors Reynolds and Duncan and through half the term of Governor Carlin, though the latter attempted to secure his removal in 1838 by the appointment of John A. McClernand—the courts, however, declaring against the latter. In November, 1840, the Governor's act was made effective by the confirmation, by the Senate, of Stephen A. Douglas as Secretary in place of Field. Douglas held the office only to the following February, when he resigned to take a place on the Supreme

bench and Lyman Trumbull was appointed to succeed him. Field (who had become a Whig) was appointed by President Harrison, in 1841, Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, later removed to St. Louis and finally to New Orleans, where he was at the beginning of the late war. In December, 1863, he presented himself as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress for Louisiana, but was refused his seat, though claiming in an eloquent speech to have been a loyal man. Died, in New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Field was a nephew of Judge Nathaniel Pope, for over thirty years on the bench of the United States District Court.

FIELD, Eugene, journalist, humorist and poet, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850. Left an orphan at an early age, he was reared by a relative at Amherst, Mass., and received a portion of his literary training at Monson and Williamstown in that State, completing his course at the State University of Missouri. After an extended tour through Europe in 1872-73, he began his journalistic career at St. Louis, Mo., as a reporter on "The Evening Journal," later becoming its city editor. During the next ten years he was successively connected with newspapers at St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Kansas City, and at Denver, Colo., at the last named city being managing editor of "The Tribune." In 1883 he removed to Chicago, becoming a special writer for "The Chicago News," his particular department for several years being a pungent, witty column with the caption, "Sharps and Flats." He wrote considerable prose fiction and much poetry, among the latter being successful translations of several of Horace's Odes. As a poet, however, he was best known through his short poems relating to childhood and home, which strongly appealed to the popular heart. Died, in Chicago, deeply mourned by a large circle of admirers, Nov. 4, 1895.

FIELD, Marshall, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since

known as Marshall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and \$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field has extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises, including the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in each of which he is a Director.

FIFER, Joseph W., born at Stanton, Va., Oct. 28, 1840; in 1857 he accompanied his father (who was a stone-mason) to McLean County, Ill., and worked at the manufacture and laying of brick. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and was dangerously wounded at the assault on Jackson, Miss., in 1863. On the healing of his wound, disregarding the advice of family and friends, he rejoined his regiment. At the close of the war, when about 25 years of age, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where, by dint of hard work and frugality, while supporting himself in part by manual labor, he secured a diploma in 1868. He at once began the study of law, and, soon after his admission, entered upon a practice which subsequently proved both successful and lucrative. He was elected Corporation Counsel of Bloomington in 1871 and State's Attorney for McLean County in 1872, holding the latter office, through re-election, until 1880, when he was chosen State Senator, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Governor on the Republican ticket, but, in 1892, was defeated by John P. Altgeld, the Democratic nominee, though running in advance of the national and the rest of the State ticket.

FINERTY, John F., ex-Congressman and journalist, was born in Galway, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1846. His studies were mainly prosecuted

under private tutors. At the age of 16 he entered the profession of journalism, and, in 1864, coming to America, soon after enlisted, serving for 100 days during the Civil War, in the Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers. Subsequently, having removed to Chicago, he was connected with "The Chicago Times" as a special correspondent from 1876 to 1881, and, in 1882, established "The Citizen," a weekly newspaper devoted to the Irish-American interest, which he continues to publish. In 1882 he was elected, as an Independent Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Forty-eighth Congress, but, running as an Independent Republican for re-election in 1884, was defeated by Frank Lawler, Democrat. In 1887 he was appointed Oil Inspector of Chicago, and, since 1889, has held no public office, giving his attention to editorial work on his paper.

FISHER, (Dr.) George, pioneer physician and legislator, was probably a native of Virginia, from which State he appears to have come to Kaskaskia previous to 1800. He became very prominent during the Territorial period; was appointed by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, the first Sheriff of Randolph County after its organization in 1801; was elected from that county to the Indiana Territorial House of Representatives in 1805, and afterwards promoted to the Territorial Council; was also Representative in the First and Third Legislatures of Illinois Territory (1812 and '16), serving as Speaker of each. He was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, but died on his farm near Kaskaskia in 1820. Dr. Fisher participated in the organization of the first Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Illinois at Kaskaskia, in 1806, and was elected one of its officers.

FISHERIES. The fisheries of Illinois center chiefly at Chicago, the catch being taken from Lake Michigan, and including salmon trout, white fish (the latter species including a lake herring), wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, three varieties of sucker, carp and sturgeon. The "fishing fleet" of Lake Michigan, properly so called, (according to the census of 1890) consisted of forty-seven steamers and one schooner, of which only one—a steamer of twenty-six tons burthen—was credited to Illinois. The same report showed a capital of \$36,105 invested in land, buildings, wharves, vessels, boats and apparatus. In addition to the "fishing fleet" mentioned, nearly 1,100 sail-boats and other varieties of craft are employed in the industry,

sailing from ports between Chicago and Mackinac, of which, in 1890, Illinois furnished 94, or about nine per cent. All sorts of apparatus are used, but the principal are gill, fyke and pound nets, and seines. The total value of these minor Illinois craft, with their equipment, for 1890, was nearly \$18,000, the catch aggregating 722,830 pounds, valued at between \$24,000 and \$25,000. Of this draught, the entire quantity was either sold fresh in Chicago and adjacent markets, or shipped, either in ice or frozen. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike perch, buffalo fish, sturgeon, paddle fish, and other species available for food.

FITHIAN, George W., ex-Congressman, was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Ill., July 4, 1854. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and he learned the trade of a printer at Mount Carmel. While employed at the case he found time to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jasper County, and re-elected in 1880. He was prominent in Democratic politics, and, in 1888, was elected on the ticket of that party to represent the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892, but, in 1894, was defeated by his Republican opponent.

FITHIAN, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1800; built the first houses in Springfield and Urbana in that State; in 1822 began the study of medicine at Urbana; later practiced two years at Mechanicsburgh, and four years at Urbana, as partner of his preceptor; in 1830 came west, locating at Danville, Vermilion County, where he became a large land-owner; in 1832 served with the Vermilion County militia in the Black Hawk War, and, in 1834, was elected Representative in the Ninth General Assembly, the first of which Abraham Lincoln was a member; afterwards served two terms in the State Senate from the Danville District (1838-46). Dr. Fithian was active in promoting the railroad interests of Danville, giving the right of way for railroad purposes through a large body of land belonging to him, in Vermilion County. He was also a member of various medical associations, and, during his later years, was the oldest practicing physician in the State. Died, in Danville, Ill., April 5, 1890.

FLAGG, Gershom, pioneer, was born in Richmond, Vt., in 1792, came west in 1816, settling in Madison County, Ill., in 1818, where he was known as an enterprising farmer and a prominent

and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he became a zealous Republican on the organization of that party, dying in 1857.—**Willard Cutting** (Flagg), son of the preceding, was born in Madison County, Ill., Sept 16, 1829, spent his early life on his father's farm and in the common schools; from 1844 to '50 was a pupil in the celebrated high school of Edward Wyman in St. Louis, finally graduating with honors at Yale College, in 1854. During his college course he took a number of literary prizes, and, in his senior year, served as one of the editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine." Returning to Illinois after graduation, he took charge of his father's farm, engaged extensively in fruit-culture and stock-raising, being the first to introduce the Devon breed of cattle in Madison County in 1859. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860; in 1862, by appointment of Gov. Yates, became Enrolling Officer for Madison County; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District, 1864-69, and, in 1868, was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, and, during the last session of his term (1872), took a prominent part in the revision of the school law; was appointed a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Industrial University (now the University of Illinois) at Champaign, and reappointed in 1875. Mr. Flagg was also prominent in agricultural and horticultural organizations, serving as Secretary of the State Horticultural Society from 1861 to '69, when he became its President. He was one of the originators of the "farmers' movement," served for some time as President of "The State Farmers' Association," wrote voluminously, and delivered addresses in various States on agricultural and horticultural topics, and, in 1875, was elected President of the National Agricultural Congress. In his later years he was a recognized leader in the Granger movement. Died, at Mora, Madison County, Ill., April 5, 1878.

FLEMING, Robert K., pioneer printer, was born in Erie County, Pa., learned the printers' trade in Pittsburg, and, coming west while quite young, worked at his trade in St. Louis, finally removing to Kaskaskia, where he was placed in control of the office of "The Republican Advocate," which had been established in 1823, by Elias Kent Kane. The publication of "The Advocate" having been suspended, he revived it in May, 1825, under the name of "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but soon removed it to Vandalia (then the State capital), and, in 1827, began the publication of "The Illinois Corrector," at Edwards-

ville. Two years later he returned to Kaskaskia and resumed the publication of "The Recorder," but, in 1833, was induced to remove his office to Belleville, where he commenced the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," followed by "The St. Clair Mercury," both of which had a brief existence. About 1843 he returned to the newspaper business as publisher of "The Belleville Advocate," which he continued for a number of years. He died, at Belleville, in 1874, leaving two sons who have been prominently identified with the history of journalism in Southern Illinois, at Belleville and elsewhere.

FLETCHER, Job, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Virginia, in 1793, removed to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1819; was elected Representative in 1826, and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving in the latter body six years. He was one of the famous "Long Nine" which represented Sangamon County in the Tenth General Assembly. Mr. Fletcher was again a member of the House in 1844-45. Died, in Sangamon County, in 1872.

FLORA, a city in Harter Township, Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 95 miles east of St. Louis, and 108 miles south-southeast of Springfield; has barrel factory, flouring mills, cold storage and ice plant, three fruit-working factories, two banks, six churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,695; (1900), 2,311; (1903, est.), 3,000.

FLOWER, George, early English colonist, was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1780; came to the United States in 1817, and was associated with Morris Birkbeck in founding the "English Settlement" at Albion, Edwards County, Ill. Being in affluent circumstances, he built an elegant mansion and stocked an extensive farm with blooded animals from England and other parts of Europe, but met with reverses which dissipated his wealth. In common with Mr. Birkbeck, he was one of the determined opponents of the attempt to establish slavery in Illinois in 1824, and did much to defeat that measure. He and his wife died on the same day (Jan. 15, 1862), while on a visit to a daughter at Grayville, Ill. A book written by him—"History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Ill."—and published in 1882, is a valuable contribution to the early history of that portion of the State.—**Edward Fordhams** (Flower), son of the preceding, was born in England, Jan. 31, 1805, but came with his father to Illinois in early life; later he returned to England and spent nearly half a century at Stratford-on-Avon, where he

was four times chosen Mayor of that borough and entertained many visitors from the United States to Shakespeare's birthplace. Died, March 26, 1883.

FOBES, Philena, educator, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1811; was educated at Albany and at Cortland Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.; in 1838 became a teacher in Monticello Female Seminary, then newly established at Godfrey, Ill., under Rev. Theron Baldwin, Principal. On the retirement of Mr. Baldwin in 1843, Miss Fobes succeeded to the principalship, remaining until 1866, when she retired. For some years she resided at Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., but, in 1886, she removed to Philadelphia, where she afterwards made her home, notwithstanding her advanced age, maintaining a lively interest in educational and benevolent enterprises. Miss Fobes died at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1898, and was buried at New Haven, Conn.

FOLEY, Thomas, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1823; was ordained a priest in 1846, and, two years later, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese, being made Vicar-General in 1867. He was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of the Chicago Diocese in 1869 (Bishop Duggan having become insane), and, in 1870, was consecrated Bishop. His administration of diocesan work was prudent and eminently successful. As a man and citizen he won the respect of all creeds and classes alike, the State Legislature adopting resolutions of respect and regret upon learning of his death, which occurred at Baltimore, in 1879.

FORBES, Stephen Van Rensselaer, pioneer teacher, was born at Windham, Vt., July 26, 1797; in his youth acquired a knowledge of surveying, and, having removed to Newburg (now South Cleveland), Ohio, began teaching. In 1829 he came west to Chicago, and having joined a surveying party, went to Louisiana, returning in the following year to Chicago, which then contained only three white families outside of Fort Dearborn. Having been joined by his wife, he took up his abode in what was called the "sutler's house" connected with Fort Dearborn; was appointed one of the first Justices of the Peace, and opened the first school ever taught in Chicago, all but three of his pupils being either half-breeds or Indians. In 1832 he was elected, as a Whig, the first Sheriff of Cook County; later preëmpted 160 acres of land where Riverside now stands, subsequently becoming owner of some 1,800 acres, much of which he sold, about

1853, to Dr. W. B. Egan at \$20 per acre. In 1849, having been seized with the "gold fever," Mr. Forbes joined in the overland migration to California, but, not being successful, returned two years later by way of the Isthmus, and, having sold his possessions in Cook County, took up his abode at Newburg, Ohio, and resumed his occupation as a surveyor. About 1878 he again returned to Chicago, but survived only a short time, dying Feb. 17, 1879.

FORD, Thomas, early lawyer, jurist and Governor, was born in Uniontown, Pa., and, in boyhood, accompanied his mother (then a widow) to Missouri, in 1804. The family soon after located in Monroe County, Ill. Largely through the efforts and aid of his half-brother, George Forquer, he obtained a professional education, became a successful lawyer, and, early in life, entered the field of politics. He served as a Judge of the Circuit Court for the northern part of the State from 1835 to 1837, and was again commissioned a Circuit Judge for the Galena circuit in 1839; in 1841 was elevated to the bench of the State Supreme Court, but resigned the following year to accept the nomination of his party (the Democratic) for Governor. He was regarded as upright in his general policy, but he had a number of embarrassing questions to deal with during his administration, one of these being the Mormon troubles, in which he failed to receive the support of his own party. He was author of a valuable "History of Illinois," (published posthumously). He died, at Peoria, in greatly reduced circumstances, Nov. 3, 1850. The State Legislature of 1895 took steps to erect a monument over his grave.

FORD COUNTY, lies northeast of Springfield, was organized in 1859, being cut off from Vermilion. It is shaped like an inverted "T," and has an area of 490 square miles; population (1900), 18,359. The first County Judge was David Patton, and David Davis (afterwards of the United States Supreme Court) presided over the first Circuit Court. The surface of the county is level and the soil fertile, consisting of a loam from one to five feet in depth. There is little timber, nor is there any out-cropping of stone. The county is named in honor of Governor Ford. The county-seat is Paxton, which had a population, in 1890, of 2,187. Gibson City is a railroad center, and has a population of 1,800.

FORMAN, (Col.) Ferris, lawyer and soldier, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., August 25, 1811; graduated at Union College in 1832, studied law and was admitted to the bar in New York in

1835, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1836; the latter year came west and settled at Vandalia, Ill., where he began practice; in 1844 was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette, Effingham, Clay and Richland Counties, serving two years; before the expiration of his term (1846) enlisted for the Mexican War, and was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, after participating in a number of the most important engagements of the campaign, was mustered out at New Orleans, in May, 1847. Returning from the Mexican War, he brought with him and presented to the State of Illinois a six-pound cannon, which had been captured by Illinois troops on the battlefield of Cerro Gordo, and is now in the State Arsenal at Springfield. In 1848 Colonel Forman was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large on the Democratic ticket; in 1849 went to California, where he practiced his profession until 1853, meanwhile serving as Postmaster of Sacramento City by appointment of President Pierce, and later as Secretary of State during the administration of Gov. John B. Weller (1858-60); in 1861 officiated, by appointment of the California Legislature, as Commissioner on the part of the State in fixing the boundary between California and the Territory of Utah. After the discharge of this duty, he was offered the colonelcy of the Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted, serving about twenty months, when he resigned. In 1866 he resumed his residence at Vandalia, and served as a Delegate for Fayette and Effingham Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, also for several years thereafter held the office of State's Attorney for Fayette County. Later he returned to California, and, at the latest date, was a resident of Stockton, in that State.

FORMAN, William S., ex-Congressman, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 20, 1847. When he was four years old, his father's family removed to Illinois, settling in Washington County, where he has lived ever since. By profession he is a lawyer, and he takes a deep interest in politics, local, State and National. He represented his Senatorial District in the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies, and, in 1888, was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Eighteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1890, and again in '92, but was defeated in 1894 for renomination by John J. Higgins, who was defeated at the election of the same year by Everett J. Mur-

phy. In 1896 Mr. Forman was candidate of the "Gold Democracy" for Governor of Illinois, receiving 8,100 votes.

FORQUER, George, early State officer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., in 1794—was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and older half-brother of Gov. Thomas Ford. He settled, with his mother (then a widow), at New Design, Ill., in 1804. After learning, and, for several years, following the carpenter's trade at St. Louis, he returned to Illinois and purchased the tract whereon Waterloo now stands. Subsequently he projected the town of Bridgewater, on the Mississippi. For a time he was a partner in trade of Daniel P. Cook. Being unsuccessful in business, he took up the study of law, in which he attained marked success. In 1824 he was elected to represent Monroe County in the House of Representatives, but resigned in January of the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, as successor to Morris Birkbeck, whom the Senate had refused to confirm. One ground for the friendship between him and Coles, no doubt, was the fact that they had been united in their opposition to the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. In 1828 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. At the close of the year he resigned the office of Secretary of State, but, a few weeks later (January, 1829), he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General. This position he held until January, 1833, when he resigned, having, as it appears, at the previous election, been chosen State Senator from Sangamon County, serving in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. Before the close of his term as Senator (1835), he received the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, which appears to have been the last office held by him, as he died, at Cincinnati, in 1837. Mr. Forquer was a man of recognized ability and influence, an eloquent orator and capable writer, but, in common with some of the ablest lawyers of that time, seems to have been much embarrassed by the smallness of his income, in spite of his ability and the fact that he was almost continually in office.

FORREST, a village in Livingston County, at the intersection of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Wabash Railways, 75 miles east of Peoria and 16 miles southeast of Pontiac. Considerable grain is shipped from this point to the Chicago market. The village has several churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 375; (1900), 952.

FORREST, Joseph K. C., journalist, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820; came to Chicago in 1840, soon after securing employment as a writer on "The Evening Journal," and, later on, "The Gem of the Prairies," the predecessor of "The Tribune," being associated with the latter at the date of its establishment, in June, 1847. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Forrest spent some time as a teacher. On retiring from "The Tribune," he became the associate of John Wentworth in the management of "The Chicago Democrat," a relation which was broken up by the consolidation of the latter with "The Tribune," in 1861. He then became the Springfield correspondent of "The Tribune," also holding a position on the staff of Governor Yates, and still later represented "The St. Louis Democrat" and "Chicago Times," as Washington correspondent; assisted in founding "The Chicago Republican" (now "Inter Ocean"), in 1865, and, some years later, became a leading writer upon the same. He served one term as Clerk of the city of Chicago, but, in his later years, and up to the period of his death, was a leading contributor to the columns of "The Chicago Evening News" over the signatures of "An Old Timer" and "Now or Never." Died, in Chicago, June 23, 1896.

FORRESTON, a village in Ogle County, the terminus of the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and point of intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; 107 miles west by north from Chicago, and 12 miles south of Freeport; founded in 1854, incorporated by special charter in 1868, and, under the general law, in 1888. Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries. The village has a bank, water-works, electric light plant, creamery, village hall, seven churches, a graded school, and a newspaper. Population (1890), 1,118; (1900), 1,047.

FORSYTHE, Albert P., ex-Congressman, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, May 24, 1830; received his early education in the common schools, and at Asbury University. He was reared upon a farm and followed farming as his life-work. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Union army as Lieutenant. In politics he early became an ardent Nationalist, and was chosen President of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Industry, in December, 1875, and again in January, 1878. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Nationalist, but, in 1880, though receiving the nominations of the combined Republican and Greenback parties, was defeated by Samuel W. Moulton, Democrat.

FORT, Greenbury L., soldier and Congressman, was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1825, and, in 1834, removed with his parents to Illinois. In 1850 he was elected Sheriff of Putnam County; in 1852, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar at Lacon, became County Judge in 1857, serving until 1861. In April of the latter year he enlisted under the first call for troops, by re-enlistments serving till March 24, 1866. Beginning as Quartermaster of his regiment, he served as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps on the "March to the Sea," and was mustered out with the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On his return from the field, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth General Assemblies, and, from 1873 to 1881, as Representative in Congress. He died, at Lacon, June 13, 1883.

FORT CHARTRES, a strong fortification erected by the French in 1718, on the American Bottom, 16 miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The soil on which it stood was alluvial, and the limestone of which its walls were built was quarried from an adjacent bluff. In form it was an irregular quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by a wall two feet two inches thick, and on the fourth by a ravine, which, during the spring-time, was full of water. During the period of French ascendancy in Illinois, Fort Chartres was the seat of government. About four miles east soon sprang up the village of Prairie du Rocher (or Rock Prairie). (See *Prairie du Rocher*.) At the outbreak of the French and Indian War (1756), the original fortification was repaired and virtually rebuilt. Its cost at that time is estimated to have amounted to 1,000,000 French crowns. After the occupation of Illinois by the British, Fort Chartres still remained the seat of government until 1772, when one side of the fortification was washed away by a freshet, and headquarters were transferred to Kaskaskia. The first common law court ever held in the Mississippi Valley was established here, in 1768, by the order of Colonel Wilkins of the English army. The ruins of the old fort, situated in the northwest corner of Randolph County, once constituted an object of no little interest to antiquarians, but the site has disappeared during the past generation by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

FORT DEARBORN, the name of a United States military post, established at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1803 or 1804, on a tract of land six miles square conveyed by the Indians in



EARLY HISTORIC SCENES. CHICAGO.



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the treaty of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. It originally consisted of two block houses located at opposite angles (north-west and southeast) of a strong wooden stockade, with the Commandant's quarters on the east side of the quadrangle, soldiers' barracks on the south, officers' barracks on the west, and magazine, contractor's (sutler's) store and general store-house on the north—all the buildings being constructed of logs, and all, except the block-houses, being entirely within the enclosure. Its armament consisted of three light pieces of artillery. Its builder and first commander was Capt. John Whistler, a native of Ireland who had surrendered with Burgoyne, at Saratoga, N. Y., and who subsequently became an American citizen, and served with distinction throughout the War of 1812. He was succeeded, in 1810, by Capt. Nathan Heald. As early as 1806 the Indians around the fort manifested signs of disquietude, Tecumseh, a few years later, heading an open armed revolt. In 1810 a council of Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas was held at St. Joseph, Mich., at which it was decided not to join the confederacy proposed by Chief Tecumseh. In 1811 hostilities were precipitated by an attack upon the United States troops under Gen. William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe. In April, 1812, hostile bands of Winnebagos appeared in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, terrifying the settlers by their atrocities. Many of the whites sought refuge within the stockade. Within two months after the declaration of war against England, in 1812, orders were issued for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and the transfer of the garrison to Detroit. The garrison at that time numbered about 70, including officers, a large number of the troops being ill. Almost simultaneously with the order for evacuation appeared bands of Indians clamoring for a distribution of the goods, to which they claimed they were entitled under treaty stipulations. Knowing that he had but about forty men able to fight and that his march would be sadly hindered by the care of about a dozen women and twenty children, the commandant hesitated. The Pottawatomies, through whose country he would have to pass, had always been friendly, and he waited. Within six days a force of 500 or 600 savage warriors had assembled around the fort. Among the leaders were the Pottawatomie chiefs, Black Partridge, Winnemeg and Topenebe. Of these, Winnemeg was friendly. It was he who had brought General Hull's orders to evacuate. and, as the crisis grew more and more dangerous,

he offered sound advice. He urged instantaneous departure before the Indians had time to agree upon a line of action. But Captain Heald decided to distribute the stores among the savages, and thereby secure from them a friendly escort to Fort Wayne. To this the aborigines readily assented, believing that thereby all the whisky and ammunition which they knew to be within the enclosure, would fall into their hands. Meanwhile Capt. William Wells, Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, had arrived at Fort Dearborn with a friendly force of Miamis to act as an escort. He convinced Captain Heald that it would be the height of folly to give the Indians liquor and gunpowder. Accordingly the commandant emptied the former into the lake and destroyed the latter. This was the signal for war. Black Partridge claimed he could no longer restrain his young braves, and at a council of the aborigines it was resolved to massacre the garrison and settlers. On the fifteenth of August the gates of the fort were opened and the evacuation began. A band of Pottawatomies accompanied the whites under the guise of a friendly escort. They soon deserted and, within a mile and a half from the fort, began the sickening scene of carnage known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre." Nearly 500 Indians participated, their loss being less than twenty. The Miami escort fled at the first exchange of shots. With but four exceptions the wounded white prisoners were dispatched with savage ferocity and promptitude. Those not wounded were scattered among various tribes. The next day the fort with its stockade was burned. In 1816 (after the treaty of St. Louis) the fort was rebuilt upon a more elaborate scale. The second Fort Dearborn contained, besides barracks and officers' quarters, a magazine and provision-store, was enclosed by a square stockade, and protected by bastions at two of its angles. It was again evacuated in 1823 and re-garrisoned in 1828. The troops were once more withdrawn in 1831, to return the following year during the Black Hawk War. The final evacuation occurred in 1836.

FORT GAGE, situated on the eastern bluffs of the Kaskaskia River, opposite the village of Kaskaskia. It was erected and occupied by the British in 1772. It was built of heavy, square timbers and oblong in shape, its dimensions being 290x251 feet. On the night of July 4, 1778, it was captured by a detachment of American troops commanded by Col. George Rogers Clark, who held a commission from Virginia. The soldiers, with Simon Kenton at their head, were secretly

admitted to the fort by a Pennsylvanian who happened to be within, and the commandant, Rocheblave, was surprised in bed, while sleeping with his wife by his side.

FORT JEFFERSON. I. A fort erected by Col. George Rogers Clark, under instructions from the Governor of Virginia, at the Iron Banks on the east bank of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio River. He promised lands to all adult, able-bodied white males who would emigrate thither and settle, either with or without their families. Many accepted the offer, and a considerable colony was established there. Toward the close of the Revolutionary War, Virginia being unable longer to sustain the garrison, the colony was scattered, many families going to Kaskaskia. II. A fort in the Miami valley, erected by Governor St. Clair and General Butler, in October, 1791. Within thirty miles of the post St. Clair's army, which had been badly weakened through desertions, was cut to pieces by the enemy, and the fortification was abandoned.

FORT MASSAC, an early French fortification, erected about 1711 on the Ohio River, 40 miles from its mouth, in what is now Massac County. It was the first fortification (except Fort St. Louis) in the "Illinois Country," antedating Fort Chartres by several years. The origin of the name is uncertain. The best authorities are of the opinion that it was so called in honor of the engineer who superintended its construction; by others it has been traced to the name of the French Minister of Marine; others assert that it is a corruption of the word "Massacre," a name given to the locality because of the massacre there of a large number of French soldiers by the Indians. The Virginians sometimes spoke of it as the "Cherokee fort." It was garrisoned by the French until after the evacuation of the country under the terms of the Treaty of Paris. It later became a sort of depot for American settlers, a few families constantly residing within and around the fortification. At a very early day a military road was laid out from the fort to Kaskaskia, the trees alongside being utilized as milestones, the number of miles being cut with irons and painted red. After the close of the Revolutionary War, the United States Government strengthened and garrisoned the fort by way of defense against inroads by the Spaniards. With the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, the fort was evacuated and never re-garrisoned. According to the "American State Papers," during the period of the French

occupation, it was both a Jesuit missionary station and a trading post.

FORT SACKVILLE, a British fortification, erected in 1769, on the Wabash River a short distance below Vincennes. It was a stockade, with bastions and a few pieces of cannon. In 1778 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was for a time commanded by Captain Helm, with a garrison of a few Americans and Illinois French. In December, 1778, Helm and one private alone occupied the fort and surrendered to Hamilton, British Governor of Detroit, who led a force into the country around Vincennes.

FORT SHERIDAN, United States Military Post, in Lake County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 24 miles north of Chicago. (Highwood village adjacent on the south.) Population (1890), 451; (1900), 1,575.

FORT ST. LOUIS, a French fortification on a rock (widely known as "Starved Rock"), which consists of an isolated cliff on the south side of the Illinois River nearly opposite Utica, in La Salle County. Its height is between 130 and 140 feet, and its nearly round summit contains an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The side facing the river is nearly perpendicular and, in natural advantages, it is well-nigh impregnable. Here, in the fall of 1682, La Salle and Tonty began the erection of a fort, consisting of earthworks, palisades, store-houses and a block house, which also served as a dwelling and trading post. A windlass drew water from the river, and two small brass cannon, mounted on a parapet, comprised the armament. It was solemnly dedicated by Father Membre, and soon became a gathering place for the surrounding tribes, especially the Illinois. But Frontenac having been succeeded as Governor of New France by De la Barre, who was unfriendly to La Salle, the latter was displaced as Commandant at Fort St. Louis, while plots were laid to secure his downfall by cutting off his supplies and inciting the Iroquois to attack him. La Salle left the fort in 1683, to return to France, and, in 1702, it was abandoned as a military post, though it continued to be a trading post until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*.)

FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

FORT WAYNE & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

FORTIFICATIONS, PREHISTORIC. Closely related in interest to the works of the mound-builders in Illinois—though, probably, owing their origin to another era and an entirely different

race—are those works which bear evidence of having been constructed for purposes of defense at some period anterior to the arrival of white men in the country. While there are no works in Illinois so elaborate in construction as those to which have been given the names of “Fort Ancient” on the Maumee in Ohio, “Fort Azatlan” on the Wabash in Indiana, and “Fort Aztalan” on Rock River in Southern Wisconsin, there are a number whose form of construction shows that they must have been intended for warlike purposes, and that they were formidable of their kind and for the period in which they were constructed. It is a somewhat curious fact that, while La Salle County is the seat of the first fortification constructed by the French in Illinois that can be said to have had a sort of permanent character (see *Fort St. Louis* and *Starved Rock*), it is also the site of a larger number of prehistoric fortifications, whose remains are in such a state of preservation as to be clearly discernible, than any other section of the State of equal area. One of the most formidable of these fortifications is on the east side of Fox River, opposite the mouth of Indian Creek and some six miles northeast of Ottawa. This occupies a position of decided natural strength, and is surrounded by three lines of circumvallation, showing evidence of considerable engineering skill. From the size of the trees within this work and other evidences, its age has been estimated at not less than 1,200 years. On the present site of the town of Marseilles, at the rapids of the Illinois, seven miles east of Ottawa, another work of considerable strength existed. It is also said that the American Fur Company had an earthwork here for the protection of its trading station, erected about 1816 or '18, and consequently belonging to the present century. Besides Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock, the outline of another fort, or outwork, whose era has not been positively determined, about half a mile south of the former, has been traced in recent times. De Baugis, sent by Governor La Barre, of Canada, to succeed Tonty at Fort St. Louis, is said to have erected a fort on Buffalo Rock, on the opposite side of the river from Fort St. Louis, which belonged practically to the same era as the latter.—There are two points in Southern Illinois where the aborigines had constructed fortifications to which the name “Stone Fort” has been given. One of these is a hill overlooking the Saline River in the southern part of Saline County, where there is a wall or breastwork five feet in height enclosing an area of less than an acre in extent. The other is on the west side of

Lusk's Creek, in Pope County, where a breastwork has been constructed by loosely piling up the stones across a ridge, or tongue of land, with vertical sides and surrounded by a bend of the creek. Water is easily obtainable from the creek below the fortified ridge.—The remains of an old Indian fortification were found by early settlers of McLean County, at a point called “Old Town Timber,” about 1822 to 1825. It was believed then that it had been occupied by the Indians during the War of 1812. The story of the Indians was, that it was burned by General Harrison in 1812; though this is improbable in view of the absence of any historical mention of the fact. Judge H. W. Beckwith, who examined its site in 1880, is of the opinion that its history goes back as far as 1752, and that it was erected by the Indians as a defense against the French at Kaskaskia. There was also a tradition that there had been a French mission at this point.—One of the most interesting stories of early fortifications in the State, is that of Dr. V. A. Boyer, an old citizen of Chicago, in a paper contributed to the Chicago Historical Society. Although the work alluded to by him was evidently constructed after the arrival of the French in the country, the exact period to which it belongs is in doubt. According to Dr. Boyer, it was on an elevated ridge of timber land in Palos Township, in the western part of Cook County. He says: “I first saw it in 1833, and since then have visited it in company with other persons, some of whom are still living. I feel sure that it was not built during the Sac War from its appearance. . . . It seems probable that it was the work of French traders or explorers, as there were trees a century old growing in its environs. It was evidently the work of an enlightened people, skilled in the science of warfare. . . . As a strategic point it most completely commanded the surrounding country and the crossing of the swamp or ‘Sag’.” Is it improbable that this was the fort occupied by Colonel Durantye in 1695? The remains of a small fort, supposed to have been a French trading post, were found by the pioneer settlers of Lake County, where the present city of Waukegan stands, giving to that place its first name of “Little Fort.” This structure was seen in 1825 by Col. William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury), who had served in the session of the General Assembly of that year as a Representative from Sangamon County, and was then on his way to Green Bay, and the remains of the pickets or palisades were visible as late as 1835. While the date of its

erection is unknown, it probably belonged to the latter part of the eighteenth century. There is also a tradition that a fort or trading post, erected by a Frenchman named Garay (or Guarie) stood on the North Branch of the Chicago River prior to the erection of the first Fort Dearborn in 1803.

FOSS, George Edmund, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Franklin County, Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard University, in 1885; attended the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science in New York City, finally graduating from the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1889, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He never held any political office until elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress (1894), from the Seventh Illinois District, receiving a majority of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic and Populist competitors. In 1898 he was again the candidate of his party, and was re-elected by a majority of over 20,000, as he was a third time, in 1898, by more than 12,000 majority. In the Fifty-fifth Congress Mr. Foss was a member of the Committees on Naval Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

FOSTER, (Dr.) John Herbert, physician and educator, was born of Quaker ancestry at Hillsborough, N. H., March 8, 1796. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but at the age of 16 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H., and, three years later, began teaching with an older brother at Schoharie, N. Y. Having spent some sixteen years teaching and practicing medicine at various places in his native State, in 1832 he came west, first locating in Morgan County, Ill. While there he took part in the Black Hawk War, serving as a Surgeon. Before the close of the year he was compelled to come to Chicago to look after the estate of a brother who was an officer in the army and had been killed by an insubordinate soldier at Green Bay. Having thus fallen heir to a considerable amount of real estate, which, in subsequent years, largely appreciated in value, he became identified with early Chicago and ultimately one of the largest real-estate owners of his time in the city. He was an active promoter of education during this period, serving on both City and State Boards. His death occurred, May 18, 1874, in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from a vehicle in which he was riding nine days previous.

FOSTER, John Wells, author and scientist, was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and educated at Wesleyan University, Conn; later studied law and was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but

soon turned his attention to scientific pursuits, being employed for several years in the geological survey of Ohio, during which he investigated the coal-beds of the State. Having incidentally devoted considerable attention to the study of metallurgy, he was employed about 1844 by mining capitalists to make the first systematic survey of the Lake Superior copper region, upon which, in conjunction with J. D. Whitney, he made a report which was published in two volumes in 1850-51. Returning to Massachusetts, he participated in the organization of the "American Party" there, though we find him soon after breaking with it on the slavery question. In 1855 he was a candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Mass.) District, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and, for some time, was Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad. The latter years of his life were devoted chiefly to archaeological researches and writings, also serving for some years as Professor of Natural History in the (old) University of Chicago. His works include "The Mississippi Valley; its Physical Geography, Mineral Resources," etc. (Chicago, 1869); "Mineral Wealth and Railroad Development," (New York, 1872); "Prehistoric Races of the United States," (Chicago, 1873), besides contributions to numerous scientific periodicals. He was a member of several scientific associations and, in 1869, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He died in Hyde Park, now a part of Chicago, June 29, 1873.

FOUKE, Philip B., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Jan. 23, 1818; was chiefly self-educated and began his career as a clerk, afterwards acting as a civil engineer; about 1841-42 was associated with the publication of "The Belleville Advocate," later studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, served as Prosecuting Attorney, being re-elected to that office in 1856. Previous to this, however, he had been elected to the lower branch of the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850), and, in 1858, was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected two years later. While still in Congress he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned on account of ill-health soon after the battle of Shiloh. After leaving the army he removed to New Orleans, where he was appointed Public Administrator and practiced law for some time. He then took up the prosecution of the cotton-claims against the Mexican Government, in which he

was engaged some seven years, finally removing to Washington City and making several trips to Europe in the interest of these suits. He won his cases, but died soon after a decision in his favor, largely in consequence of overtaxing his brain in their prosecution. His death occurred in Washington, Oct. 3, 1876, when he was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, President Grant and a number of Senators and Congressmen acting as pall-bearers at his funeral.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born in Burford, Conn., August 11, 1837; was partially educated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, finally graduating at Genesee College, N. Y., in 1859. He then began the study of law in Chicago, but, changing his purpose, entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, graduating in 1861. Having been admitted to the Rock River Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed successively to Chicago churches till 1872; then became President of the Northwestern University, holding this office four years, when he was elected to the editorship of "The Christian Advocate" of New York. In 1884 he was elected and ordained Bishop. His residence is in San Francisco, his labors as Bishop being devoted largely to the Pacific States.

FOX RIVER (of Illinois)—called Pishtaka by the Indians—rises in Waukesha County, Wis., and, after running southward through Kenosha and Racine Counties in that State, passes into Illinois. It intersects McHenry and Kane Counties and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which point it flows southwestward, until it empties into the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Elgin, Aurora and Ottawa. It affords abundant water power.

FOXES, an Indian tribe. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

FRANCIS, Simeon, pioneer journalist, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., May 14, 1796, learned the printer's trade at New Haven, and, in connection with a partner, published a paper at Buffalo, N. Y. In consequence of the excitement growing out of the abduction of Morgan in 1828, (being a Mason) he was compelled to suspend, and, coming to Illinois in the fall of 1831, commenced the publication of "The Sangamo" (now "The Illinois State") "Journal" at Springfield, continuing his connection therewith until 1855, when he sold out to Messrs. Bailhache & Baker. Abraham Lincoln was his close friend and often wrote editorials for his paper. Mr. Francis was active in the organization of the State Agricul-

tural Society (1853), serving as its Recording Secretary for several years. In 1859 he moved to Portland, Ore., where he published "The Oregon Farmer," and served as President of the Oregon State Agricultural Society; in 1861 was appointed by President Lincoln, Paymaster in the regular army, serving until 1870, when he retired on half-pay. Died, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 25, 1872.—**Allen** (Francis), brother of the preceding, was born at Wethersfield, Conn., April 14, 1815; in 1834, joined his brother at Springfield, Ill., and became a partner in the publication of "The Journal" until its sale, in 1855. In 1861 he was appointed United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., serving until 1871, when he engaged in the fur trade. Later he was United States Consul at Port Stanley, Can., dying there, about 1887.—**Josiah** (Francis), cousin of the preceding, born at Wethersfield, Conn., Jan. 17, 1804; was early connected with "The Springfield Journal"; in 1836 engaged in merchandising at Athens, Menard County; returning to Springfield, was elected to the Legislature in 1840, and served one term as Mayor of Springfield. Died in 1867.

FRANKLIN, a village of Morgan County, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles southeast of Jacksonville. The place has a newspaper and two banks; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 316; (1890), 578; (1900), 687.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, located in the south-central part of the State; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 430 square miles. Population (1900), 19,675. The county is well timbered and is drained by the Big Muddy River. The soil is fertile and the products include cereals, potatoes, sorghum, wool, pork and fruit. The county-seat is Benton, with a population (1890) of 939. The county contains no large towns, although large, well-cultivated farms are numerous. The earliest white settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee, and the hereditary traditions of generous, southwestern hospitality are preserved among the residents of to-day.

FRANKLIN GROVE, a town of Lee County, on Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 88 miles west of Chicago. Grain, poultry, and live-stock are shipped from here. It has banks, water-works, high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 736; (1900), 681.

FRAZIER, Robert, a native of Kentucky, who came to Southern Illinois at an early day and served as State Senator from Edwards County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies, in the

latter being an opponent of the scheme to make Illinois a slave State. He was a farmer by occupation and, at the time he was a member of the Legislature, resided in what afterwards became Wabash County. Subsequently he removed to Edwards County, near Albion, where he died. "Frazier's Prairie," in Edwards County, was named for him.

FREEBURG, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles southeast of Belleville. Population (1880), 1,038; (1890), 848; (1900), 1,214.

FREEMAN, Norman L., lawyer and Supreme Court Reporter, was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., May 9, 1823; in 1831 accompanied his widowed mother to Ann Arbor, Mich., removing six years afterward to Detroit; was educated at Cleveland and Ohio University, taught school at Lexington, Ky., while studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; removed to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1851, was admitted to the Illinois bar and practiced some eight years. He then began farming in Marion County, Mo., but, in 1862, returned to Shawneetown and, in 1863, was appointed Reporter of Decisions by the Supreme Court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred at Springfield near the beginning of his sixth term in office, August 23, 1894.

FREE MASONS, the oldest secret fraternity in the State—known as the "Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons"—the first Lodge being instituted at Kaskaskia, June, 3, 1806, with Gen. John Edgar, Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. These are names of persons who were, without exception, prominent in the early history of Illinois. A Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it now exists, took place at Jacksonville in 1840. The number of Lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840 was six, with 157 members; the number of Lodges within the same jurisdiction in 1895 was 713, with a membership of 50,727, of which 47,335 resided in Illinois. The dues for 1895 were \$37,834.50; the contributions to members, their widows and orphans, \$25,038.41; to non-members, \$6,306.38, and to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, \$1,315.80.—Apollo Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar—the pioneer organization of its kind in this or any neighboring State—was organized in Chicago, May 20, 1845,

and the Grand Commandery of the order in Illinois in 1857, with James V. Z. Blaney, Grand Commander. In 1895 it was made up of sixty-five subordinate commanderies, with a total membership of 9,355, and dues amounting to \$7,754.75. The principal officers in 1895-96 were Henry Hunter Montgomery, Grand Commander; John Henry Witbeck, Grand Treasurer, and Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand Recorder.—The Springfield Chapter of Royal Arch-Masons was organized in Springfield, Sept. 17, 1841, and the Royal Arch Chapter of the State at Jacksonville, April 9, 1850, the nine existing Chapters being formally chartered Oct. 14, of the same year. The number of subordinate Chapters, in 1895, was 186, with a total membership of 16,414.—The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, in 1894, embraced 32 subordinate Councils, with a membership of 2,318.

FREEPORT, a city and railway center, the county-seat of Stephenson County, 121 miles west of Chicago; has good water-power from the Pecatonica River, with several manufacturing establishments, the output including carriages, wagon-wheels, wind-mills, coffee-mills, organs, piano-stools, leather, mineral paint, foundry products, chicken incubators and vinegar. The Illinois Central Railroad has shops here and the city has a Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 10,189; (1900), 13,258.

FREEPORT COLLEGE, an institution at Freeport, Ill., incorporated in 1895; is co-educational; had a faculty of six instructors in 1896, with 116 pupils.

FREER, Lemuel Covell Paine, early lawyer, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1815; came to Chicago in 1836, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1840; was a zealous anti-slavery man and an active supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion; for many years was President of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College. Died, in Chicago, April 14, 1892.

FRENCH, Augustus C., ninth Governor of Illinois (1846-52), was born in New Hampshire, August 2, 1808. After coming to Illinois, he became a resident of Crawford County, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, and Receiver, for a time, of the Land Office at Palestine. He served as Presidential Elector in 1844, was elected to the office of Governor as a Democrat in 1846 by a majority of nearly 17,000 over two competitors, and was the unanimous choice of his party for a second term in 1848. His adminis-

tration was free from scandals. He was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Matteson, and later accepted the chair of Law in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1858 he was the nominee of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Gov. John Reynolds being the candidate of the Buchanan branch of the party. Both were defeated. His last public service was as a member from St. Clair County of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. Died, at Lebanon, Sept. 4, 1864.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. The first premonition of this struggle in the West was given in 1698, when two English vessels entered the mouth of the Mississippi, to take possession of the French Territory of Louisiana, which then included what afterward became the State of Illinois. This expedition, however, returned without result. Great Britain was anxious to have a colorable pretext for attempting to evict the French, and began negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes as early as 1724, expecting thereby to fortify her original claim, which was based on the right of prior discovery. The numerous shiftings of the political kaleidoscope in Europe prevented any further steps in this direction on the part of England until 1748-49, when the Ohio Land Company received a royal grant of 500,000 acres along the Ohio River, with exclusive trading privileges. The Company proceeded to explore and survey and, about 1752, established a trading post on Loramie Creek, 47 miles north of Dayton. The French foresaw that hostilities were probable, and advanced their posts as far east as the Allegheny River. Complaints by the Ohio Company induced an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Virginia. Among the ambassadors sent to the French by the Governor of Virginia was George Washington, who thus, in early manhood, became identified with Illinois history. His report was of such a nature as to induce the erection of counter fortifications by the British, one of which (at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers) was seized and occupied by the French before its completion. Then ensued a series of engagements which, while not involving large forces of men, were fraught with grave consequences, and in which the French were generally successful. In 1755 occurred "Braddock's defeat" in an expedition to recover Fort Duquesne (where Pittsburg now stands), which had been captured by the French the previous year, and the Government of Great Britain determined to redouble its efforts. The

final result was the termination of French domination in the Ohio Valley. Later came the downfall of French ascendancy in Canada as the result of the battle of Quebec; but the vanquished yet hoped to be able to retain Louisiana and Illinois. But France was forced to indemnify Spain for the loss of Florida, which it did by the cession of all of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi (including the city of New Orleans), and this virtually ended French hopes in Illinois. The last military post in North America to be garrisoned by French troops was Fort Chartres, in Illinois Territory, where St. Ange remained in command until its evacuation was demanded by the English.

FRENCH GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS. French Governors began to be appointed by the Company of the Indies (which see) in 1722, the "Illinois Country" having previously been treated as a dependency of Canada. The first Governor (or "commandant") was Pierre Duque de Boisbriant, who was commandant for only three years, when he was summoned to New Orleans (1725) to succeed de Bienville as Governor of Louisiana. Capt. du Tisne was in command for a short time after his departure, but was succeeded by another Captain in the royal army, whose name is variously spelled de Liette, de Lielte, De Siette and Delietto. He was followed in turn by St. Ange (the father of St. Ange de Bellerive), who died in 1742. In 1732 the Company of the Indies surrendered its charter to the crown, and the Governors of the Illinois Country were thereafter appointed directly by royal authority. Under the earlier Governors justice had been administered under the civil law; with the change in the method of appointment the code known as the "Common Law of Paris" came into effect, although not rigidly enforced because found in many particulars to be ill-suited to the needs of a new country. The first of the Royal Governors was Pierre d'Artaguiette, who was appointed in 1734, but was captured while engaged in an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, and burned at the stake. (See *D'Artaguiette*.) He was followed by Alphonse de la Buissoniere, who was succeeded, in 1740, by Capt. Benoist de St. Claire. In 1742 he gave way to the Chevalier Bertel or Berthet, but was reinstated about 1748. The last of the French Governors of the "Illinois Country" was Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, who retired to St. Louis, after turning over the command to Captain Stirling, the English officer sent to supersede him, in 1765. (St. Ange de Bellerive died, Dec. 27, 1774.) The administration of the French commandants, while firm, was usually conserva-

tive and benevolent. Local self-government was encouraged as far as practicable, and, while the Governors' power over commerce was virtually unrestricted, they interfered but little with the ordinary life of the people.

FREW, Calvin Hamill, lawyer and State Senator, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, educated at Finley (Ohio) High School, Beaver (Pa.) Academy and Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio.; in 1862 was Principal of the High School at Kalida, Ohio, where he began the study of law, which he continued the next two years with Messrs. Strain & Kidder, at Monmouth, Ill., meanwhile acting as Principal of a high school at Young America; in 1865 removed to Paxton, Ford County, which has since been his home, and the same year was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Frew served as Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Ford County (1865-68); in 1868 was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, re-elected in 1870, and again in '78. While practicing law he has been connected with some of the most important cases before the courts in that section of the State, and his fidelity and skill in their management are testified by members of the bar, as well as Judges upon the bench. Of late years he has devoted his attention to breeding trotting horses, with a view to the improvement of his health but not with the intention of permanently abandoning his profession.

FRY, Jacob, pioneer and soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1799; learned the trade of a carpenter and came to Illinois in 1819, working first at Alton, but, in 1820, took up his residence near the present town of Carrollton, in which he built the first house. Greene County was not organized until two years later, and this border settlement was, at that time, the extreme northern white settlement in Illinois. He served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff (simultaneously) for six years, and was then elected Sheriff, being five times re-elected. He served through the Black Hawk War (first as Lieutenant-Colonel and afterwards as Colonel), having in his regiment Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, John Wood (afterwards Governor) and Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame. In 1837 he was appointed Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and re-appointed in 1839 and '41, later becoming Acting Commissioner, with authority to settle up the business of the former commission, which was that year legislated out of office. He was afterwards appointed Canal Trustee by Governor Ford, and, in 1847, retired from connection with

canal management. In 1850 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and trade for three years, meanwhile serving one term in the State Senate. In 1857 he was appointed Collector of the Port at Chicago by President Buchanan, but was removed in 1859 because of his friendship for Senator Douglas. In 1860 he returned to Greene County; in 1861, in spite of his advanced age, was commissioned Colonel of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later participated in numerous engagements (among them the battle of Shiloh), was captured by Forrest, and ultimately compelled to resign because of impaired health and failing eyesight, finally becoming totally blind. He died, June 27, 1881, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield. Two of Colonel Fry's sons achieved distinction during the Civil War.—**James Barnet (Fry)**, son of the preceding, was born at Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1847, and was assigned to artillery service; after a short experience as Assistant Instructor, joined his regiment, the Third United States Artillery, in Mexico, remaining there through 1847-48. Later, he was employed on frontier and garrison duty, and again as Instructor in 1853-54, and as Adjutant of the Academy during 1854-59; became Assistant Adjutant-General, March 16, 1861, then served as Chief of Staff to General McDowell and General Buell (1861-62), taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh and Corinth, and in the campaign in Kentucky; was made Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, in March, 1863, and conducted the drafts of that year, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General, April 21, 1864. He continued in this office until August 30, 1866, during which time he put in the army 1,120,621 men, arrested 76,562 deserters, collected \$26,366,316.78 and made an exact enrollment of the National forces. After the war he served as Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, till June 1, 1881, when he was retired at his own request. Besides his various official reports, he published a "Sketch of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, from 1775 to 1875," and "History and Legal Effects of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States, from their origin in 1692 to the Present Time," (1877). Died, in Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894.—**William M. (Fry)**, another son, was Provost Marshal of the North Illinois District during the Civil War, and rendered valuable service to the Government.

FULLER, Allen Curtis, lawyer, jurist and Adjutant-General, was born in Farmington,

Conn., Sept. 24, 1822; studied law at Warsaw, N. Y., was admitted to practice, in 1846 came to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and, after practicing there some years, was elected Circuit Judge in 1861. A few months afterward he was induced to accept the office of Adjutant-General by appointment of Governor Yates, entering upon the duties of the office in November, 1861. At first it was understood that his acceptance was only temporary, so that he did not formally resign his place upon the bench until July, 1862. He continued to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General until January, 1865, when, having been elected Representative in the General Assembly, he was succeeded in the Adjutant-General's office by General Isham N. Haynie. He served as Speaker of the House during the following session, and as State Senator from 1867 to 1873—in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. He was also elected a Republican Presidential Elector in 1860, and again in 1876. Since retiring from office, General Fuller has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and looking after a large private business at Belvidere.

FULLER, Charles E., lawyer and legislator, was born at Flora, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1849; attended the district school until 12 years of age, and, between 1861 and '67, served as clerk in stores at Belvidere and Cherry Valley. He then spent a couple of years in the book business in Iowa, when (1869) he began the study of law with Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, at Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. Since then Mr. Fuller has practiced his profession at Belvidere, was Corporation Attorney for that city in 1875-76, the latter year being elected State's Attorney for Boone County. From 1879 to 1891 he served continuously in the Legislature, first as State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, then as a member of the House for three sessions, in 1888 being returned to the Senate, where he served the next two sessions. Mr. Fuller established a high reputation in the Legislature as a debater, and was the candidate of his party (the Republican) for Speaker of the House in 1885. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884. Mr. Fuller was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit at the judicial election of June, 1897.

FULLER, Melville Weston, eighth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Augusta, Maine, Feb. 11, 1833, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, was admitted to

the bar in 1855, and became City Attorney of his native city, but resigned and removed to Chicago the following year. Through his mother's family he traces his descent back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. His literary and legal attainments are of a high order. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862 and as a member of the Legislature in 1863, after that time devoting his attention to the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1888 President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, since which time he has resided at Washington, although still claiming a residence in Chicago, where he has considerable property interests.

FULLERTON, Alexander N., pioneer settler and lawyer, born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, was educated at Middlebury College and Litchfield Law School, and, coming to Chicago in 1833, finally engaged in real-estate and mercantile business, in which he was very successful. His name has been given to one of the avenues of Chicago, as well as associated with one of the prominent business blocks. He was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Died, Sept. 29, 1880.

FULTON, a city and railway center in Whiteside County, 135 miles west of Chicago, located on the Mississippi River and the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. It was formerly the terminus of a line of steamers which annually brought millions of bushels of grain down the Mississippi from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, returning with merchandise, agricultural implements, etc., but this river trade gradually died out, having been usurped by the various railroads. Fulton has extensive factories for the making of stoves, besides some important lumber industries. The Northern Illinois College is located here. Population (1890), 2,099; (1900), 2,685.

FULTON COUNTY, situated west of and bordering on the Illinois River; was originally a part of Pike County, but separately organized in 1823—named for Robert Fulton. It has an area of 870 square miles with a population (1900) of 46,201. The soil is rich, well watered and wooded. Drainage is effected by the Illinois and Spoon Rivers (the former constituting its eastern boundary) and by Copperas Creek. Lewistown became the county-seat immediately after county organization, and so remains to the present time (1899). The surface of the county at a distance from the

river is generally flat, although along the Illinois there are bluffs rising to the height of 125 feet. The soil is rich, and underlying it are rich, workable seams of coal. A thin seam of cannel coal has been mined near Avon, with a contiguous vein of fire-clay. Some of the earliest settlers were Messrs. Craig and Savage, who, in 1818, built a saw mill on Otter Creek; Ossian M. Ross and Stephen Dewey, who laid off Lewistown on his own land in 1822. The first hotel in the entire military tract was opened at Lewistown by Truman Phelps, in 1827. A flat-boat ferry across the Illinois was established at Havana, in 1823. The principal towns are Canton (pop. 6,564), Lewistown (2,166), Farmington (1,375), and Vermont (1,158).

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, a line extending from the west bank of the Illinois River, opposite Havana, to Galesburg, 61 miles. It is a single-track, narrow-gauge (3-foot) road, although the excavations and embankments are being widened to accommodate a track of standard gauge. The grades are few, and, as a rule, are light, although, in one instance, the gradient is eighty-four feet to the mile. There are more than 19 miles of curves, the maximum being sixteen degrees. The rails are of iron, thirty-five pounds to the yard, road not ballasted. Capital stock outstanding (1895), \$636,794; bonded debt, \$484,000; miscellaneous obligations, \$462,362; total capitalization, \$1,583,156. The line from Havana to Fairview (31 miles) was chartered in 1878 and opened in 1880 and the extension from Fairview to Galesburg chartered in 1881 and opened in 1882.

FUNK, Isaac, pioneer, was born in Clark County, Ky., Nov. 17, 1797; grew up with meager educational advantages and, in 1823, came to Illinois, finally settling at what afterwards became known as Funk's Grove in McLean County. Here, with no other capital than industry, perseverance, and integrity, Mr. Funk began laying the foundation of one of the most ample fortunes ever acquired in Illinois outside the domain of trade or speculation. By agriculture and dealing in live-stock, he became the possessor of a large area of the finest farming lands in the State, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, leaving an estate valued at his death at not less than \$2,000,000. Mr. Funk served three sessions in the General Assembly, first as Representative in the Twelfth (1840-42), and as Senator in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth (1862-66), dying before the close of his last term, Jan. 29, 1865. Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and gave

a liberal and patriotic support to the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the session of the Twenty-third General Assembly, in February, 1863, he delivered a speech in the Senate in indignant condemnation of the policy of the anti-war factionists, which, although couched in homely language, aroused the enthusiasm of the friends of the Government throughout the State and won for its author a prominent place in State history.—**Benjamin F. (Funk)**, son of the preceding, was born in Funk's Grove Township, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 17, 1838. After leaving the district schools, he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but suspended his studies to enter the army in 1862, enlisting as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers. After five months' service he was honorably discharged, and re-entered the University, completing a three-years' course. For three years after graduation he followed farming as an avocation, and, in 1869, took up his residence at Bloomington. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor, and served seven consecutive terms. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888, and was the successful candidate of that party, in 1892, for Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District.—**Lafayette (Funk)**, another son of Isaac Funk, was a Representative from McLean County in the Thirty-third General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth. Other sons who have occupied seats in the same body include George W., Representative in the Twenty-seventh, and Duncan M., Representative in the Fortieth and Forty-first Assemblies. The Funk family have been conspicuous in the affairs of McLean County for a generation, and its members have occupied many other positions of importance and influence, besides those named, under the State, County and municipal governments.

GAGE, Lyman J., Secretary of the Treasury, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836; received a common school education in his native county, and, on the removal of his parents, in 1848, to Rome, N. Y., enjoyed the advantages of instruction in an academy. At the age of 17 he entered the employment of the Oneida Central Bank as office-boy and general utility clerk, but, two years afterwards, came to Chicago, first securing employment in a planing mill, and, in 1858, obtaining a position as book-keeper of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, at a salary of \$500 a year. By 1861 he had been advanced to the position of cashier of the

concern, but, in 1868, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank of Chicago, of which he became the Vice-President in 1881 and, in 1891, the President. Mr. Gage was also one of the prominent factors in securing the location of the World's Fair at Chicago, becoming one of the guarantors of the \$10,000,000 promised to be raised by the city of Chicago, and being finally chosen the first President of the Exposition Company. He also presided over the bankers' section of the World's Congress Auxiliary in 1893, and, for a number of years, was President of the Civic Federation of Chicago. On the assumption of the Presidency by President McKinley, in March, 1897, Mr. Gage was selected for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, which he has continued to occupy up to the present time (1899).

GALATIA, a village of Saline County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles southeast of Duquoin; has a bank; leading industry is coal-mining. Population (1890), 519; (1900), 642.

GALE, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1789. Left an orphan at eight years of age, he fell to the care of older sisters who inherited the vigorous character of their father, which they instilled into the son. He graduated at Union College in 1814, and, having taken a course in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in 1816 was licensed by the Hudson Presbytery and assumed the charge of building up new churches in Jefferson County, N. Y., serving also for six years as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Adams. Here his labors were attended by a revival in which Charles G. Finney, the eloquent evangelist, and other eminent men were converts. Having resigned his charge at Adams on account of illness, he spent the winter of 1823-24 in Virginia, where his views were enlarged by contact with a new class of people. Later, removing to Oneida County, N. Y., by his marriage with Harriet Selden he acquired a considerable property, insuring an income which enabled him to extend the field of his labors. The result was the establishment of the Oneida Institute, a manual labor school, at Whitesboro, with which he remained from 1827 to 1834, and out of which grew Lane Seminary and Oberlin and Knox Colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the West, and a committee representing a party of proposed colonists was appointed to make a selection of a site, which resulted, in the following year, in the choice of a location in Knox County, Ill., including the

site of the present city of Galesburg, which was named in honor of Mr. Gale, as the head of the enterprise. Here, in 1837, were taken the first practical steps in carrying out plans which had been previously matured in New York, for the establishment of an institution which first received the name of Knox Manual Labor College. The manual labor feature having been finally discarded, the institution took the name of Knox College in 1857. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise, by a liberal donation of lands contributing to its first endowment, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, being intimately identified with its history. From 1840 to '42 he served in the capacity of acting Professor of Ancient Languages, and, for fifteen years thereafter, as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Died, at Galesburg, Sept. 31, 1861.

—**William Selden** (Gale), oldest son of the preceding, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1822, came with his father to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836, and was educated there. Having read law with the Hon. James Knox, he was admitted to the bar in 1845, but practiced only a few years, as he began to turn his attention to measures for the development of the country. One of these was the Central Military Tract Railroad (now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy), of which he was the most active promoter and a Director. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of Knox County, from the adoption of township organization in 1853 to 1895, with the exception of four years, and, during the long controversy which resulted in the location of the county-seat at Galesburg, was the leader of the Galesburg party, and subsequently took a prominent part in the erection of public buildings there. Other positions held by him include the office of Postmaster of the city of Galesburg, 1849-53; member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1870-72); Presidential Elector in 1872; Delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880; City Alderman, 1872-82 and 1891-95; member of the Commission appointed by Governor Oglesby in 1885 to revise the State Revenue Laws; by appointment of President Harrison, Superintendent of the Galesburg Government Building, and a long term Trustee of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Rock Island, by appointment of Governor Altgeld. He has also been a frequent representative of his party (the Republican) in State and District Conventions, and, since 1861, has been an active and leading member of the Board of Trustees of

Knox College. Mr. Gale was married, Oct. 6, 1845, to Miss Caroline Ferris, granddaughter of the financial representative of the Galesburg Colony of 1836, and has had eight children, of whom four are living. Died Sep. 1, 1900.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, a city and port of entry, 150 miles in a direct line west by northwest of Chicago; is located on Galena River, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its junction with the Mississippi, and is an intersecting point for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Northwestern, and the Illinois Central Railroads, with connections by stub with the Chicago Great Western. It is built partially in a valley and partially on the bluffs which overlook the river, the Galena River being made navigable for vessels of deep draught by a system of lockage. The vicinity abounds in rich mines of sulphide of lead (galena), from which the city takes its name. Galena is adorned by handsome public and private buildings and a beautiful park, in which stands a fine bronze statue of General Grant, and a symmetrical monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of Jo Daviess County who lost their lives during the Civil War. Its industries include a furniture factory, a table factory, two foundries, a tub factory and a carriage factory. Zinc ore is now being produced in and near the city in large quantities, and its mining interests will become vast at no distant day. It owns an electric light plant, and water is furnished from an artesian well 1,700 feet deep. Galena was one of the earliest towns in Northern Illinois to be settled, its mines having been worked in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Many men of distinction in State and National affairs came from Galena, among whom were Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Rawlins, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. John C. Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. John O. Duer, Gen. W. R. Rowley, Gen. E. D. Baker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State under Grant, Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State of Illinois, and Judge Drummond. Population (1890), 5,635; (1900), 5,005.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

GALESBURG, the county-seat of Knox County and an important educational center. The first settlers were emigrants from the East, a large proportion of them being members of a colony organized by Rev. George W. Gale, of Whitesboro, N. Y., in whose honor the original village was named. It is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural district 53 miles northwest of Peoria, 99 miles northeast of Quincy and 163 miles south-

west of Chicago; is an important railway center, being at the junction of the main line with two branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. It was incorporated as a village in 1841, and as a city by special charter in 1857. There are beautiful parks and the residence streets are well shaded, while 25 miles of street are paved with vitrified brick. The city owns a system of water-works receiving its supply from artesian wells and artificial lakes, has an efficient and well-equipped paid fire-department, an electric street car system with three suburban lines, gas and electric lighting systems, steam-heating plant, etc. It also has a number of flourishing mechanical industries, including two iron foundries, agricultural implement works, flouring mills, carriage and wagon works and a broom factory, besides other industrial enterprises of minor importance. The manufacture of vitrified paving brick is quite extensively carried on at plants near the city limits, the city itself being the shipping-point as well as the point of administrative control. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has shops and stockyards here, while considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. The public buildings include a courthouse, Government postoffice building, an opera house, nineteen churches, ten public schools with a high school and free kindergarten, and a handsome public library building erected at a cost of \$100,000, of which one-half was contributed by Mr. Carnegie. Galesburg enjoys its chief distinction as the seat of a large number of high class literary institutions, including Knox College (non-sectarian), Lombard University (Universalist), and Corpus Christi Lyceum and University, and St. Joseph's Academy (both Roman Catholic). Three interurban electric railroad lines connect Galesburg with neighboring towns. Pop. (1890), 15,264; (1900), 18,607.

GALLATIN COUNTY, one of three counties organized in Illinois Territory in 1812—the others being Madison and Johnson. Previous to that date the Territory had consisted of only two counties, St. Clair and Randolph. The new county was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. It is situated on the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, in the extreme southeastern part of the State, and has an area of 349 square miles; population (1900), 75,836. The first cabin erected by an American settler was the home of Michael Sprinkle, who settled at Shawneetown in 1800. The place early became an important trading post and distributing point.

A ferry across the Wabash was established in 1803, by Alexander Wilson, whose descendants conducted it for more than seventy-five years. Although Stephen Rector made a Government survey as early as 1807, the public lands were not placed on the market until 1818. Shawneetown, the county-seat, is the most important town, having a population of some 2,200. Bituminous coal is found in large quantities, and mining is an important industry. The prosperity of the county has been much retarded by floods, particularly at Shawneetown and Equality. At the former point the difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio River has been as much as fifty-two feet.

GALLOWAY, Andrew Jackson, civil engineer, was born of Scotch ancestry in Butler County, Pa., Dec. 21, 1814; came with his father to Corydon, Ind., in 1820, took a course in Hanover College, graduating as a civil engineer in 1837; then came to Mount Carmel, White County, Ill., with a view to employment on projected Illinois railroads, but engaged in teaching for a year, having among his pupils a number who have since been prominent in State affairs. Later, he obtained employment as an assistant engineer, serving for a time under William Gooding, Chief Engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was also Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the State Senate in 1840-41, and held the same position in the House in 1846-47, and again in 1848-49, in the meantime having located a farm in La Salle County, where the present city of Streator stands. In 1849 he was appointed Secretary of the Canal Trustees, and, in 1851, became assistant engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, later superintending its construction, and finally being transferred to the land department, but retiring in 1855 to engage in real-estate business in Chicago, dealing largely in railroad lands. Mr. Galloway was elected a County Commissioner for Cook County, and has since been connected with many measures of local importance.

GALVA, a town in Henry County, 45 miles southeast of Rock Island and 48 miles north-northwest of Peoria; the point of intersection of the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It stands at the summit of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers, and is a manufacturing and coal-mining town. It has eight churches, three banks, good schools, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and wealthy, and is rich in coal. Population (1890), 2,409; (1900), 2,682.

GARDNER, a village in Garfield Township, Grundy County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles south-southwest of Chicago and 26 miles north-northeast of Pontiac; on the Kankakee and Seneca branch of the "Big Four," and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Gardner has two banks, four churches, a high school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,036.

GARDNER, COAL CITY & NORMANTOWN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

GARY, Joseph Easton, lawyer and jurist, was born of Puritan ancestry, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 9, 1821. His early educational advantages were such as were furnished by district schools and a village academy, and, until he was 22 years old, he worked at the carpenter's bench. In 1843 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he studied law. After admission to the bar, he practiced for five years in Southwest Missouri, thence going to Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849, and to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853. In 1856 he settled in Chicago, where he has since resided. After seven years of active practice he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, where he has sat for thirty years, being four times nominated by both political parties, and his last re-election—for a term of six years, occurring in 1893. He presided at the trial of the Chicago anarchists in 1886—one of the causes celebres of Illinois. Some of his rulings therein were sharply criticised, but he was upheld by the courts of appellate jurisdiction, and his connection with the case has given him world-wide fame. In November, 1888, the Supreme Court of Illinois transferred him to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he has been three times Chief Justice.

GASSETTE, Norman Theodore, real-estate operator, was born at Townsend, Vt., April 21, 1839, came to Chicago at ten years of age, and, after spending a year at Shurtleff College, took a preparatory collegiate course at the Atwater Institute, Rochester, N. Y. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, rising in the second year to the rank of First Lieutenant, and, at the battle of Chickamauga, by gallantry displayed while serving as an Aid-de-Camp, winning a recommendation for a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. The war over, he served one term as Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder, but later engaged in the real-estate and loan business as the head of the extensive firm of Norman T. Gassette & Co. He was a

Republican in politics, active in Grand Army circles and prominent as a Mason, holding the position of Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Illinois on occasion of the Triennial Conclave in Washington in 1889. He also had charge, as President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, for some time prior to his decease, of the erection of the Masonic Temple of Chicago. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1891.

GATEWOOD, William Jefferson, early lawyer, was born in Warren County, Ky., came to Franklin County, Ill., in boyhood, removed to Shawneetown in 1823, where he taught school two or three years while studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and served in five General Assemblies—as Representative in 1830-32, and as Senator, 1834-42. He is described as a man of fine education and brilliant talents. Died, Jan. 8, 1842.

GAULT, John C., railway manager, was born at Hooksett, N. H., May 1, 1829; in 1850 entered the local freight office of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, later becoming General Freight Agent of the Vermont Central. Coming to Chicago in 1859, he successively filled the positions of Superintendent of Transportation on the Galena & Chicago Union, and (after the consolidation of the latter with the Chicago & Northwestern), that of Division Superintendent, General Freight Agent and Assistant General Manager; Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; General Manager of the Wabash (1879-83); Arbitrator for the trunk lines (1883-85), and General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (1885-90), when he retired. Died, in Chicago, August 29, 1891.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES. The following is a list of the General Assemblies which have met since the admission of Illinois as a State up to 1898—from the First to the Fortieth inclusive—with the more important acts passed by each and the duration of their respective sessions:

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY held two sessions, the first convening at Kaskaskia, the State Capital, Oct. 5, and adjourning Oct. 13, 1818. The second met, Jan. 4, 1819, continuing to March 31. Lieut-Gov. Pierre Menard presided over the Senate, consisting of thirteen members, while John Messinger was chosen Speaker of the House, containing twenty-seven members. The most important business transacted at the first session was the election of two United States Senators—Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, Sr.—and

the filling of minor State and judicial offices. At the second session a code of laws was enacted, copied chiefly from the Virginia and Kentucky statutes, including the law concerning “negroes and mulattoes,” which long remained on the statute book. An act was also passed appointing Commissioners to select a site for a new State Capital, which resulted in its location at Vandalia. The sessions were held in a stone building with gambrel-roof pierced by dormer-windows, the Senate occupying the lower floor and the House the upper. The length of the first session was nine days, and of the second eighty-seven—total, ninety-six days.

SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820. It consisted of fourteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. John McLean, of Gallatin County, was chosen Speaker of the House. A leading topic of discussion was the incorporation of a State Bank. Money was scarce and there was a strong popular demand for an increase of circulating medium. To appease this clamor, no less than to relieve traders and agriculturists, this General Assembly established a State Bank (see *State Bank*), despite the earnest protest of McLean and the executive veto. A stay-law was also enacted at this session for the benefit of the debtor class. The number of members of the next Legislature was fixed at eighteen Senators and thirty-six Representatives—this provision remaining in force until 1831. The session ended Feb. 15, having lasted seventy-four days.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 2, 1822. Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate, while in the organization of the lower house, William M. Alexander was chosen Speaker. Governor Coles, in his inaugural, called attention to the existence of slavery in Illinois despite the Ordinance of 1787, and urged the adoption of repressive measures. Both branches of the Legislature being pro-slavery in sympathy, the Governor’s address provoked bitter and determined opposition. On Jan. 9, 1823, Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, defeating John Reynolds, Leonard White and Samuel D. Lockwood. After electing Mr. Thomas and choosing State officers, the General Assembly proceeded to discuss the majority and minority reports of the committee to which had been referred the Governor’s address. The minority report recommended the abolition of slavery, while that of the majority favored the adoption of a resolution calling a convention to amend the Constitution, the avowed object

being to make Illinois a slave State. The latter report was adopted, but the pro-slavery party in the House lacked one vote of the number necessary to carry the resolution by the constitutional two-thirds majority. What followed has always been regarded as a blot upon the record of the Third General Assembly. Nicholas Hansen, who had been awarded the seat from Pike County at the beginning of the session after a contest brought by his opponent, John Shaw, was unseated after the adoption of a resolution to reconsider the vote by which he had been several weeks before declared elected. Shaw having thus been seated, the resolution was carried by the necessary twenty-four votes. Mr. Hansen, although previously regarded as a pro-slavery man, had voted with the minority when the resolution was first put upon its passage. Hence followed his deprivation of his seat. The triumph of the friends of the convention was celebrated by what Gov. John Reynolds (himself a conventionist) characterized as "a wild and indecorous procession by torchlight and liquor." (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) The session adjourned Feb. 18, having continued seventy-nine days.

FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held two sessions, the first being convened, Nov. 15, 1824, by proclamation of the Executive, some three weeks before the date for the regular session, in order to correct a defect in the law relative to counting the returns for Presidential Electors. Thomas Mather was elected Speaker of the House, while Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard presided in the Senate. Having amended the law concerning the election returns for Presidential Electors, the Assembly proceeded to the election of two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of ex-Senator Edwards (resigned) and the other for the full term beginning March 4, 1825. John McLean was chosen for the first and Elias Kent Kane for the second. Five circuit judgeships were created, and it was provided that the bench of the Supreme Court should consist of four Judges, and that semi-annual sessions of that tribunal should be held at the State capital. (See *Judicial Department*.) The regular session came to an end, Jan. 18, 1825, but at its own request, the Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor Hubbard re-convened the body in special session on Jan. 2, 1826, to enact a new apportionment law under the census of 1825. A sine die adjournment was taken, Jan. 28, 1826. One of the important acts of the regular session of 1825 was the adoption of the first free-school law in Illinois, the measure having been intro-

duced by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of the State. This Legislature was in session a total of ninety-two days, of which sixty-five were during the first session and twenty-seven during the second.

FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 4, 1826, Lieutenant-Governor Kinney presiding in the Senate and John McLean in the House. At the request of the Governor an investigation into the management of the bank at Edwardsville was had, resulting, however, in the exoneration of its officers. The circuit judgeships created by the preceding Legislature were abrogated and their incumbents legislated out of office. The State was divided into four circuits, one Justice of the Supreme Court being assigned to each. (See *Judicial Department*.) This General Assembly also elected a State Treasurer to succeed Abner Field, James Hall being chosen on the ninth ballot. The Supreme Court Judges, as directed by the preceding Legislature, presented a well digested report on the revision of the laws, which was adopted without material alteration. One of the important measures enacted at this session was an act establishing a State penitentiary, the funds for its erection being obtained by the sale of saline lands in Gallatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*; also *Salt Manufacture*.) The session ended Feb. 19—having continued seventy-eight days.

SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened, Dec. 1, 1828. The Jackson Democrats had a large majority in both houses. John McLean was, for the third time, elected Speaker of the House, and, later in the session, was elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney-General were also appointed or elected. The most important legislation of the session was as follows: Authorizing the sale of school lands and the borrowing of the proceeds from the school fund for the ordinary governmental expenses; providing for a return to the viva voce method of voting; creating a fifth judicial circuit and appointing a Judge therefor; providing for the appointment of Commissioners to determine upon the route of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, to sell lands and commence its construction. The Assembly adjourned, Jan. 23, 1829, having been in session fifty-four days.

SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, Dec. 6, 1830. The newly-elected Lieutenant-Governor, Zadoc Casey, and William L. D. Ewing presided over the two houses, respectively. John Reynolds was Governor, and, the majority of the Senate being made up of his political adversaries,

experienced no little difficulty in securing the confirmation of his nominees. Two United States Senators were elected: Elias K. Kane being chosen to succeed himself and John M. Robinson to serve the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased. The United States census of 1830 gave Illinois three Representatives in Congress instead of one, and this General Assembly passed a re-apportionment law accordingly. The number of State Senators was increased to twenty-six, and of members of the lower house to fifty-five. The criminal code was amended by the substitution of imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty in lieu of the stocks and public flogging. This Legislature also authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 to redeem the notes of the State Bank which were to mature the following year. The Assembly adjourned, Feb. 16, 1831, the session having lasted seventy-three days.

EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The session began Dec. 3, 1832, and ended March 2, 1833. William L. D. Ewing was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate, and succeeded Zadoc Casey as Lieutenant-Governor, the latter having been elected a Representative in Congress. Alexander M. Jenkins presided over the House as Speaker. This Legislature enacted the first general incorporation laws of Illinois, their provisions being applicable to towns and public libraries. It also incorporated several railroad companies,—one line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River (projected as a substitute for the canal), one from Peru to Cairo, and another to cross the State, running through Springfield. Other charters were granted for shorter lines, but the incorporators generally failed to organize under them. A notable incident in connection with this session was the attempt to impeach Theophilus W. Smith, a Justice of the Supreme Court. This was the first and last trial of this character in the State's history, between 1818 and 1899. Failing to secure a conviction in the Senate (where the vote stood twelve for conviction and ten for acquittal, with four Senators excused from voting), the House attempted to remove him by address, but in this the Senate refused to concur. The first mechanics' lien law was enacted by this Legislature, as also a law relating to the "right of way" for "public roads, canals, or other public works." The length of the session was ninety days.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions. The first began Dec. 1, 1834, and lasted to Feb. 13, 1835. Lieutenant-Governor Jenkins presided in the Senate and James Semple was elected Speaker of the House without oppo-

sition. On Dec. 20, John M. Robinson was re-elected United States Senator Abraham Lincoln was among the new members, but took no conspicuous part in the discussions of the body. The principal public laws passed at this session were: Providing for the borrowing of \$500,000 to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise its expenditure; incorporating the Bank of the State of Illinois; and authorizing a loan of \$12,000 by Cook County, at 10 per cent interest per annum from the county school fund, for the erection of a court house in that county. The second session of this Assembly convened, Dec. 7, 1835, adjourning, Jan. 18, 1836. A new canal act was passed, enlarging the Commissioners' powers and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of money borrowed to aid in its construction. A new apportionment law was also passed providing for the election of forty-one Senators and ninety-one Representatives, and W. L. D. Ewing was elected United States Senator, to succeed Elias K. Kane, deceased. The length of the first session was seventy-five days, and of the second forty-three days—total, 118.

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, like its predecessor, held two sessions. The first convened Dec. 5, 1836, and adjourned March 6, 1837. The Whigs controlled the Senate by a large majority, and elected William H. Davidson, of White County, President, to succeed Alexander M. Jenkins, who had resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship. (See *Jenkins, Alexander M.*) James Semple was re-elected Speaker of the House, which was fully two-thirds Democratic. This Legislature was remarkable for the number of its members who afterwards attained National prominence. Lincoln and Douglas sat in the lower house, both voting for the same candidate for Speaker—Newton Cloud, an independent Democrat. Besides these, the rolls of this Assembly included the names of a future Governor, six future United States Senators, eight Congressmen, three Illinois Supreme Court Judges, seven State officers, and a Cabinet officer. The two absorbing topics for legislative discussion and action were the system of internal improvements and the removal of the State capital. (See *Internal Improvement Policy and State Capitals.*) The friends of Springfield finally effected such a combination that that city was selected as the seat of the State government, while the Internal Improvement Act was passed over the veto of Governor Duncan. A second session of this Legislature met on the call of the

Governor, July 10, 1837, and adjourned July 22. An act legalizing the suspension of State banks was adopted, but the recommendation of the Governor for the repeal of the internal improvement legislation was ignored. The length of the first session was ninety-two days and of the second thirteen—total 105.

ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held both a regular and a special session. The former met Dec. 3, 1838, and adjourned March 4, 1839. The Whigs were in a majority in both houses, and controlled the organization of the Senate. In the House, however, their candidate for Speaker—Abraham Lincoln—failing to secure his full party vote, was defeated by W. L. D. Ewing. At this session \$800,000 more was appropriated for the "improvement of water-ways and the construction of railroads," all efforts to put an end to, or even curtail, further expenditures on account of internal improvements meeting with defeat. An appropriation (the first) was made for a library for the Supreme Court; the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was established, and the further issuance of bank notes of a smaller denomination than \$5 was prohibited. By this time the State debt had increased to over \$13,000,000, and both the people and the Governor were becoming apprehensive as to ultimate results of this prodigal outlay. A crisis appeared imminent, and the Governor, on Dec. 9, 1839, convened the Legislature in special session to consider the situation. (This was the first session ever held at Springfield; and, the new State House not being completed, the Senate, the House and the Supreme Court found accommodation in three of the principal church edifices.) The struggle for a change of State policy at this session was long and hard fought, no heed being given to party lines. The outcome was the virtual abrogation of the entire internal improvement system. Provision was made for the calling in and destruction of all unsold bonds and the speedy adjustment of all unsettled accounts of the old Board of Public Works, which was legislated out of office. The special session adjourned Feb. 3, 1840. Length of regular session ninety-two days, of the special, fifty-seven—total, 149.

TWELFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature was strongly Democratic in both branches. It first convened, by executive proclamation, Nov. 23, 1840, the object being to provide for payment of interest on the public debt. In reference to this matter the following enactments were made: Authorizing the hypothecation of \$300,000 internal improvement bonds, to meet the interest

due Jan. 1, 1841; directing the issue of bonds to be sold in the open market and the proceeds applied toward discharging all amounts due on interest account for which no other provision was made; levying a special tax of ten cents on the \$100 to meet the interest on the last mentioned class of bonds, as it matured. For the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad (from Springfield to Jacksonville) another appropriation of \$100,000 was made. The called session adjourned, sine die, on Dec. 5, and the regular session began two days later. The Senate was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor (Stinson H. Anderson), and William L. D. Ewing was chosen Speaker of the House. The most vital issue was the propriety of demanding the surrender of the charter of the State Bank, with its branches, and here party lines were drawn. The Whigs finally succeeded in averting the closing of the institutions which had suspended specie payments, and in securing for those institutions the privilege of issuing small bills. A law reorganizing the judiciary was passed by the majority over the executive veto, and in face of the defection of some of its members. On a partisan issue all the Circuit Judges were legislated out of office and five Justices added to the bench of the Supreme Court. The session was stormy, and the Assembly adjourned March 1, 1841. This Legislature was in session ninety-eight days—thirteen during the special session and eighty-five during the regular.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY consisted of forty-one Senators and 121 Representatives; convened, Dec. 5, 1842. The Senate and House were Democratic by two-thirds majority in each. Lieut.-Gov. John Moore was presiding officer of the Senate and Samuel Hackelton Speaker of the House, with W. L. D. Ewing, who had been acting Governor and United States Senator, as Clerk of the latter. Richard Yates, Isaac N. Arnold, Stephen T. Logan and Gustavus Koerner, were among the new members. The existing situation seemed fraught with peril. The State debt was nearly \$14,000,000; immigration had been checked; the State and Shawneetown banks had gone down and their currency was not worth fifty cents on the dollar; Auditor's warrants were worth no more, and Illinois State bonds were quoted at fourteen cents. On Dec. 18, Judge Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, having defeated Stephen A. Douglas for the Democratic caucus nomination, on the nineteenth ballot, by a majority of one vote. The State Bank (in which the State had been a large shareholder) was permitted to go into liquidation upon

the surrender of State bonds in exchange for a like amount of bank stock owned by the State. The same conditional release was granted to the bank at Shawneetown. The net result was a reduction of the State debt by about \$3,000,000. The Governor was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$1,600,000 on the credit of the State, for the purpose of prosecuting the work on the canal and meeting the indebtedness already incurred. The Executive was also made sole "Fund Commissioner" and, in that capacity, was empowered (in connection with the Auditor) to sell the railroads, etc., belonging to the State at public auction. Provision was also made for the redemption of the bonds hypothecated with Macalister and Stebbins. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.) The Congressional distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of public lands was acquiesced in, and the revenues and resources of the State were pledged to the redemption "of every debt contracted by an authorized agent for a good and valuable consideration." To establish a sinking fund to meet such obligation, a tax of twenty cents on every \$100, payable in coin, was levied. This Legislature also made a re-apportionment of the State into Seven Congressional Districts. The Legislature adjourned, March 6, 1843, after a session of ninety-two days.

FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845, the session lasting ninety-two days. The Senate was composed of twenty-six Democrats and fifteen Whigs; the House of eighty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. David Davis was among the new members. William A. Richardson defeated Stephen T. Logan for the Speakership, and James Semple was elected United States Senator to succeed Samuel McRoberts, deceased. The canal law was amended by the passage of a supplemental act, transferring the property to Trustees and empowering the Governor to complete the negotiations for the borrowing of \$1,600,000 for its construction. The State revenue being insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, to say nothing of the arrears of interest on the State debt, a tax of three mills on each dollar's worth of property was imposed for 1845 and of three and one-half mills thereafter. Of the revenue thus raised in 1845, one mill was set apart to pay the interest on the State debt and one and one-half mills for the same purpose from the taxes collected in 1846 "and forever thereafter."

FIFTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Dec. 7, 1846. The farewell message of Governor Ford

and the inaugural of Governor French were leading incidents. The Democrats had a two-thirds majority in each house. Lieut.-Gov. Joseph B. Wells presided in the Senate, and Newton Cloud was elected Speaker of the House, the complimentary vote of the Whigs being given to Stephen T. Logan. Stephen A. Douglas was elected United States Senator, the whigs voting for Cyrus Edwards. State officers were elected as follows: Auditor, Thomas H. Campbell; State Treasurer, Milton Carpenter—both by acclamation; and Horace S. Cooley was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State. A new school law was enacted; the sale of the Gallatin County salines was authorized; the University of Chicago was incorporated, and the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville established; the sale of the Northern Cross Railroad was authorized; District Courts were established; and provision was made for refunding the State debt. The Assembly adjourned, March 1, 1847, after a session of eighty-five days.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This was the first Legislature to convene under the Constitution of 1847. There were twenty-five members in the Senate and seventy-five in the House. The body assembled on Jan. 1, 1849, continuing in session until Feb. 12—the session being limited by the Constitution to six weeks. Zadoc Casey was chosen Speaker, defeating Richard Yates by a vote of forty-six to nineteen. After endorsing the policy of the administration in reference to the Mexican War and thanking the soldiers, the Assembly proceeded to the election of United States Senator to succeed Sidney Breese. The choice fell upon Gen. James Shields, the other caucus candidates being Breese and McClernand, while Gen. William F. Thornton led the forlorn hope for the Whigs. The principle of the Wilmot proviso was endorsed. The Governor convened the Legislature in special session on Oct. 22. A question as to the eligibility of Gen. Shields having arisen (growing out of his nativity and naturalization), and the legal obstacles having been removed by the lapse of time, he was re-elected Senator at the special session. Outside of the passage of a general law authorizing the incorporation of railroads, little general legislation was enacted. The special session adjourned Nov. 7. Length of regular session forty-three days; special, seventeen—total sixty.

SEVENTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1851, adjourned Feb. 17—length of session forty-three days. Sidney Breese (ex-Senator) was chosen Speaker. The session was

characterized by a vast amount of legislation, not all of which was well considered. By joint resolution of both houses the endorsement of the Wilmot proviso at the previous session was rescinded. The first homestead exemption act was passed, and a stringent liquor law adopted, the sale of liquor in quantities less than one quart being prohibited. Township organization was authorized and what was virtually free-banking was sanctioned. The latter law was ratified by popular vote in November, 1851. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad was also passed at this session, the measure being drafted by James L. D. Morrison. A special session of this Assembly was held in 1852 under a call by the Governor, lasting from June 7 to the 23d—seventeen days. The most important general legislation of the special session was the reapportionment of the State into nine Congressional Districts. This Legislature was in session a total of sixty days.

EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The first (or regular) session convened Jan. 3, 1853, and adjourned Feb. 14. The Senate was composed of twenty Democrats and five Whigs; the House, of fifty-nine Democrats, sixteen Whigs and one "Free-Soiler." Lieutenant-Governor Koerner presided in the upper, and ex-Gov. John Reynolds in the lower house. Governor Matteson was inaugurated on the 16th; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected United States Senator, Jan. 5, the Whigs casting a complimentary vote for Joseph Gillespie. More than 450 laws were enacted, the majority being "private acts." The prohibitory temperance legislation of the preceding General Assembly was repealed and the license system re-enacted. This body also passed the famous "black laws" designed to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State. The sum of \$18,000 was appropriated for the erection and furnishing of an executive mansion; the State Agricultural Society was incorporated; the remainder of the State lands was ordered sold, and any surplus funds in the treasury appropriated toward reducing the State debt. A special session was convened on Feb. 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4. The most important measures adopted were: a legislative re-apportionment, an act providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a charter for the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad. The regular session lasted forty-three days, the special twenty-four—total, sixty-seven.

NINETEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met Jan. 1, 1855, and adjourned Feb. 15—the session lasting

forty-six days. Thomas J. Turner was elected Speaker of the House. The political complexion of the Legislature was much mixed, among the members being old-line Whigs, Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, Pro-slavery Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Nebraska question was the leading issue, and in reference thereto the Senate stood fourteen Nebraska members and eleven anti-Nebraska; the House, thirty-four straight-out Democrats, while the entire strength of the opposition was forty-one. A United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed Gen. James Shields, and the friends of free-soil had a clear majority of four on joint ballot. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs, and General Shields of the Democrats. The two houses met in joint session Feb. 8. The result of the first ballot was, Lincoln, forty-five; Shields, forty-one; scattering, thirteen; present, but not voting, one. Mr. Lincoln's strength steadily waned, then rallied slightly on the sixth and seventh ballots, but again declined. Shields' forty-one votes rising on the fifth ballot to forty-two, but having dropped on the next ballot to forty-one, his name was withdrawn and that of Gov. Joel A. Matteson substituted. Matteson gained until he received forty-seven votes, which was the limit of his strength. On the ninth ballot, Lincoln's vote having dropped to fifteen, his name was withdrawn at his own request, his support going, on the next ballot, to Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, who received fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson and one for Archibald Williams—one member not voting. Trumbull, having received a majority, was elected. Five members had voted for him from the start. These were Senators John M. Palmer, Norman B. Judd and Burton C. Cook, and Representatives Henry S. Baker and George T. Allen. It had been hoped that they would, in time, come to the support of Mr. Lincoln, but they explained that they had been instructed by their constituents to vote only for an anti-Nebraska Democrat. They were all subsequently prominent leaders in the Republican party. Having inaugurated its work by accomplishing a political revolution, this Legislature proceeded to adopt several measures more or less radical in their tendency. One of these was the Maine liquor law, with the condition that it be submitted to popular vote. It failed of ratification by vote of the people at an election held in the following June. A new common school law was enacted, and railroads were required to fence their tracks. The Assembly also adopted a reso-

lution calling for a Convention to amend the Constitution, but this was defeated at the polls.

TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1857, and adjourned, sine die, Feb. 19. A Republican State administration, with Governor Bissell at its head, had just been elected, but the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. Lieut.-Gov. John Wood presided over the Senate, and Samuel Holmes, of Adams County, defeated Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook, for the Speakership of the House. Among the prominent members were Norman B. Judd, of Cook; A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson; Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon; John A. Logan, of Jackson; William R. Morrison, of Monroe; Isaac N. Arnold, of Cook; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison, and S. W. Moulton, of Shelby. Among the important measures enacted by this General Assembly were the following: Acts establishing and maintaining free schools; establishing a Normal University at Normal; amending the banking law; providing for the general incorporation of railroads; providing for the building of a new penitentiary; and funding the accrued arrears of interest on the public debt. Length of session, forty-six days.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1859, and was in session for fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 24. The Senate consisted of twenty-five, and the House of seventy-five members. The presiding officers were:—of the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Wood; of the House, W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County, who defeated his Republican opponent, Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, on a viva voce vote. The Governor's message showed a reduction of \$1,166,877 in the State debt during two years preceding, leaving a balance of principal and arrears of interest amounting to \$11,138,454. On Jan. 6, 1859, the Assembly, in joint session, elected Stephen A. Douglas to succeed himself as United States Senator, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-six for Abraham Lincoln. The Legislature was thrown into great disorder in consequence of an attempt to prevent the receipt from the Governor of a veto of a legislative apportionment bill which had been passed by the Democratic majority in the face of bitter opposition on the part of the Republicans, who denounced it as partisan and unjust.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened in regular session on Jan. 7, 1861, consisting of twenty-five Senators and seventy-five Representatives. For the first time in the State's history, the Democrats failed to control the organization of either house. Lieut.-Gov. Francis A. Hoffman presided over the Senate, and S. M. Cullom, of

Sangamon, was chosen Speaker of the House, the Democratic candidate being James W. Singleton. Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles County, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over A. J. Kuykendall, of Johnson. The message of the retiring Governor (John Wood) reported a reduction of the State debt, during four years of Republican administration, of \$2,860,402, and showed the number of banks to be 110, whose aggregate circulation was \$12,320,964. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator on January 10, receiving fifty-four votes, to forty-six cast for Samuel S. Marshall. Governor Yates was inaugurated, Jan. 14. The most important legislation of this session related to the following subjects: the separate property rights of married women; the encouragement of mining and the support of public schools; the payment of certain evidences of State indebtedness; protection of the purity of the ballot-box, and a resolution submitting to the people the question of the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. Joint resolutions were passed relative to the death of Governor Bissell; to the appointment of Commissioners to attend a Peace Conference in Washington, and referring to federal relations. The latter deprecated amendments to the United States Constitution, but expressed a willingness to unite with any States which might consider themselves aggrieved, in petitioning Congress to call a convention for the consideration of such amendments, at the same time pledging the entire resources of Illinois to the National Government for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. The regular session ended Feb. 22, having lasted forty-seven days.—Immediately following President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, Governor Yates reconvened the General Assembly in special session to consider and adopt methods to aid and support the Federal authority in preserving the Union and protecting the rights and property of the people. The two houses assembled on April 23. On April 25 Senator Douglas addressed the members on the issues of the day, in response to an invitation conveyed in a joint resolution. The special session closed May 3, 1861, and not a few of the legislators promptly volunteered in the Union army. Length of the regular session, forty-seven days; of the special, eleven—total fifty-eight.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY was composed of twenty-five Senators and eighty-eight Representatives. It convened Jan. 5, 1863, and was Democratic in both branches. The presiding officer of the Senate was Lieutenant-Governor

Hoffman; Samuel A. Buckmaster was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of fifty-three to twenty-five. On Jan. 12, William A. Richardson was elected United States Senator to succeed S. A. Douglas, deceased, the Republican nominee being Governor Yates, who received thirty-eight votes out of a total of 103 cast. Much of the time of the session was devoted to angry discussion of the policy of the National Government in the prosecution of the war. The views of the opposing parties were expressed in majority and minority reports from the Committee on Federal Relations—the former condemning and the latter upholding the Federal administration. The majority report was adopted in the House on Feb. 12, by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight, and the resolutions which it embodied were at once sent to the Senate for concurrence. Before they could be acted upon in that body a Democratic Senator—J. M. Rodgers, of Clinton County—died. This left the Senate politically tied, a Republican presiding officer having the deciding vote. Consequently no action was taken at the time, and, on Feb. 14, the Legislature adjourned till June 2. Immediately upon re-assembling, joint resolutions relating to a sine die adjournment were introduced in both houses. A disagreement regarding the date of such adjournment ensued, when Governor Yates, exercising the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in such cases, sent in a message (June 10, 1863) proroguing the General Assembly until “the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in January, 1865.” The members of the Republican minority at once left the hall. The members of the majority convened and adjourned from day to day until June 24, when, having adopted an address to the people setting forth their grievance and denouncing the State executive, they took a recess until the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1864. The action of the Governor, having been submitted to the Supreme Court, was sustained, and no further session of this General Assembly was held. Owing to the prominence of political issues, no important legislation was effected at this session, even the ordinary appropriations for the State institutions failing. This caused much embarrassment to the State Government in meeting current expenses, but banks and capitalists came to its aid, and no important interest was permitted to suffer. The total length of the session was fifty days—forty-one days before the recess and nine days after.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1865, and remained in session forty-six

days. It consisted of twenty-five Senators and eighty-five Representatives. The Republicans had a majority in both houses. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the Senate, and Allen C. Fuller, of Boone County, was chosen Speaker of the House, over Ambrose M. Miller, Democrat, the vote standing 48 to 23. Governor Yates, in his valedictory message, reported that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure attendant upon the enlistment and maintenance of troops, etc., the State debt had been reduced \$987,786 in four years. On Jan. 4, 1865, Governor Yates was elected to the United States Senate, receiving sixty-four votes to forty-three cast for James C. Robinson. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by this Legislature, and sundry special appropriations made. Among the latter was one of \$3,000 toward the State's proportion for the establishment of a National Cemetery at Gettysburg; \$25,000 for the purchase of the land on which is the tomb of the deceased Senator Douglas; besides sums for establishing a home for Soldiers' Orphans and an experimental school for the training of idiots and feeble-minded children. The first act for the registry of legal voters was passed at this session.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body held one regular and two special sessions. It first convened and organized on Jan. 7, 1867. Lieutenant-Governor Bross presided over the upper, and Franklin Corwin, of La Salle County, over the lower house. The Governor (Oglesby), in his message, reported a reduction of \$2,607,958 in the State debt during the two years preceding, and recommended various appropriations for public purposes. He also urged the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution. On Jan. 15, Lyman Trumbull was chosen United States Senator, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to T. Lyle Dickey, who received thirty-three votes out of 109. The regular session lasted fifty-three days, adjourning Feb. 28. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified and important legislation enacted relative to State taxation and the regulation of public warehouses; a State Board of Equalization of Assessments was established, and the office of Attorney-General created. (Under this law Robert G. Ingersoll was the first appointee.) Provision was made for the erection of a new State House, to establish a Reform School for Juvenile Offenders, and for the support of other State institutions. The first special session con-

vened on June 11, 1867, having been summoned to consider questions relating to internal revenue. The lessee of the penitentiary having surrendered his lease without notice, the Governor found it necessary to make immediate provision for the management of that institution. Not having included this matter in his original call, no necessity then existing, he at once summoned a second special session, before the adjournment of the first. This convened on June 14, remained in session until June 28, and adopted what is substantially the present penitentiary law of the State. This General Assembly was in session seventy-one days—fifty-three at the regular, three at the first special session and fifteen at the second.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 4, 1869. The Republicans had a majority in each house. The newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty, presided in the Senate, and Franklin Corwin, of Peru, was again chosen Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby submitted his final message at the opening of the session, showing a total reduction in the State debt during his term of \$4,743,821. Governor John M. Palmer was inaugurated Jan. 11. The most important acts passed by this Legislature were the following: Calling the Constitutional Convention of 1869; ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; granting well behaved convicts a reduction in their terms of imprisonment; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; providing for the regulation of freights and fares on railroads; establishing the Southern Normal University; providing for the erection of the Northern Insane Hospital; and establishing a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," especially affecting the interests of the city of Chicago, occupied a great deal of time during this session, and though finally passed over the Governor's veto, was repealed in 1873. This session was interrupted by a recess which extended from March 12 to April 13. The Legislature re-assembled April 14, and adjourned, sine die, April 20, having been in actual session seventy-four days.

TWENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY had four sessions, one regular, two special and one adjourned. The first convened Jan. 4, 1871, and adjourned on April 17, having lasted 104 days, when a recess was taken to Nov. 15 following. The body was made up of fifty Senators and 177 Representatives. The Republicans again controlled both houses, electing William M. Smith,

Speaker (over William R. Morrison, Democrat), while Lieutenant-Governor Dougherty presided in the Senate. The latter occupied the Hall of Representatives in the old State Capitol, while the House held its sessions in a new church edifice erected by the Second Presbyterian Church. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator, defeating Thomas J. Turner (Democrat) by a vote, on joint ballot, of 131 to 89. This was the first Illinois Legislature to meet after the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, and its time was mainly devoted to framing, discussing and passing laws required by the changes in the organic law of the State. The first special session opened on May 24 and closed on June 22, 1871, continuing thirty days. It was convened by Governor Palmer to make additional appropriations for the necessary expenses of the State Government and for the continuance of work on the new State House. The purpose of the Governor in summoning the second special session was to provide financial relief for the city of Chicago after the great fire of Oct. 9-11, 1871. Members were summoned by special telegrams and were in their seats Oct. 13, continuing in session to Oct. 24—twelve days. Governor Palmer had already suggested a plan by which the State might aid the stricken city without doing violence to either the spirit or letter of the new Constitution, which expressly prohibited special legislation. Chicago had advanced \$2,500,000 toward the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, under the pledge of the State that this outlay should be made good. The Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to pay both principal and interest of this loan, amounting, in round numbers, to about \$3,000,000. The adjourned session opened on Nov. 15, 1871, and came to an end on April 9, 1872—having continued 147 days. It was entirely devoted to considering and adopting legislation germane to the new Constitution. The total length of all sessions of this General Assembly was 293 days.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1873. It was composed of fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives; the upper house standing thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats, and the lower, eighty-six Republicans to sixty-seven Democrats. The Senate chose John Early, of Winnebago, President pro tempore, and Shelby M. Cullom was elected Speaker of the House. Governor Oglesby was inaugurated Jan. 13, but, eight days later, was elected to the United States Senate, being succeeded in the Governorship by Lieut.-Gov. John L. Beveridge. An

appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made for carrying on the work on the new capitol and various other acts of a public character passed, the most important being an amendment of the railroad law of the previous session. On May 6, the Legislature adjourned until Jan. 8, 1874. The purpose of the recess was to enable a Commission on the Revision of the Laws to complete a report. The work was duly completed and nearly all the titles reported by the Commissioners were adopted at the adjourned session. An adjournment, *sine die*, was taken March 31, 1874—the two sessions having lasted, respectively, 119 and 83 days—total 202.

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 6, 1875. While the Republicans had a plurality in both houses, they were defeated in an effort to secure their organization through a fusion of Democrats and Independents. A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was elected President pro tempore of the Senate (becoming acting Lieutenant-Governor), and Elijah M. Haines was chosen presiding officer of the lower house. The leaders on both sides of the Chamber were aggressive, and the session, as a whole, was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State. Little legislation of vital importance (outside of regular appropriation bills) was enacted. This Legislature adjourned, April 15, having been in session 100 days.

THIRTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 3, 1877, and adjourned, *sine die*, on May 24. The Democrats and Independents in the Senate united in securing control of that body, although the House was Republican. Fawcett Plumb, of La Salle County, was chosen President pro tempore of the upper, and James Shaw Speaker of the lower, house. The inauguration of State officers took place Jan. 8, Shelby M. Cullom becoming Governor and Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor. This was one of the most exciting years in American political history. Both of the dominant parties claimed to have elected the President, and the respective votes in the Electoral College were so close as to excite grave apprehension in many minds. It was also the year for the choice of a Senator by the Illinois Legislature, and the attention of the entire country was directed toward this State. Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the Democratic caucus and John A. Logan of the Republicans. On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, most of the Republican vote going to Charles B. Lawrence, and the Democrats going over to David Davis, who, although an original

Republican and friend of Lincoln, and Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, had become an Independent Democrat. On the fortieth ballot (taken Jan. 25), Judge Davis received 101 votes, to 94 for Judge Lawrence (Republican) and five scattering, thus securing Davis' election. Not many acts of vital importance were passed by this Legislature. Appellate Courts were established and new judicial districts created; the original jurisdiction of county courts was enlarged; better safeguards were thrown about miners; measures looking at once to the supervision and protection of railroads were passed, as well as various laws relating chiefly to the police administration of the State and of municipalities. The length of the session was 142 days.

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 8, 1879, with a Republican majority in each house. Andrew Shuman, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor, presided in the Senate, and William A. James of Lake County was chosen Speaker of the House. John M. Hamilton of McLean County (afterwards Governor), was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. John A. Logan was elected United States Senator on Jan. 21, the complimentary Democratic vote being given to Gen. John C. Black. Various laws of public importance were enacted by this Legislature, among them being one creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the first oleomargarine law; a drainage and levee act; a law for the reorganization of the militia; an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers; a law limiting the pardoning power, and various laws looking toward the supervision and control of railways. The session lasted 144 days, and the Assembly adjourned, *sine die*, May 31, 1879.

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1881, the Republicans having a majority in both branches. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton presided in the Senate, William J. Campbell of Cook County being elected President pro tempore. Horace H. Thomas, also of Cook, was chosen Speaker of the House. Besides the routine legislation, the most important measures enacted by this Assembly were laws to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle; regulating the sale of firearms; providing more stringent penalties for the adulteration of food, drink or medicine; regulating the practice of pharmacy and dentistry; amending the revenue and school laws; and requiring annual statements from official custodians of public moneys. The Legislature adjourned May 30, after having been

in session 146 days, but was called together again in special session by the Governor on March 23, 1882, to pass new Legislative and Congressional Apportionment Laws, and for the consideration of other subjects. The special session lasted forty-four days, adjourning May 5—both sessions occupying a total of 190 days.

THIRTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 2, 1883, with the Republicans again in the majority in both houses. William J. Campbell was re-elected President pro tempore of the Senate, but not until the sixty-first ballot, six Republicans refusing to be bound by the nomination of a caucus held prior to their arrival at Springfield. Loren C. Collins, also of Cook, was elected Speaker of the House. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to Thomas M. Shaw in the Senate, and to Austin O. Sexton in the House. Governor Cullom, the Republican caucus nominee, was elected United States Senator, Jan. 16, receiving a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. The celebrated "Harper High-License Bill," and the first "Compulsory School Law" were passed at this session, the other acts being of ordinary character. The Legislature adjourned June 18, having been in session 168 days.

THIRTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1885. The Senate was Republican by a majority of one, there being twenty-six members of that party, twenty-four Democrats and one greenback Democrat. William J. Campbell, of Cook County, was for the third time chosen President pro tempore. The House stood seventy-six Republicans and seventy-six Democrats, with one member—Elijah M. Haines of Lake County—calling himself an "Independent." The contest for the Speakership continued until Jan. 29, when, neither party being able to elect its nominee, the Democrats took up Haines as a candidate and placed him in the chair, with Haines' assistance, filling the minor offices with their own men. After the inauguration of Governor Oglesby, Jan. 30, the first business was the election of a United States Senator. The balloting proceeded until May 18, when John A. Logan received 103 votes to ninety-six for Lambert Tree and five scattering. Three members—one Republican and two Democrats—had died since the opening of the session; and it was through the election of a Republican in place of one of the deceased Democrats, that the Republicans succeeded in electing their candidate. The session was a stormy one throughout, the Speaker being, much of the time, at odds with the House, and an

unsuccessful effort was made to depose him. Charges of bribery against certain members were preferred and investigated, but no definite result was reached. Among the important measures passed by this Legislature were the following: A joint resolution providing for submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting contract labor in penal institutions; providing by resolution for the appointment of a non-partisan Commission of twelve to draft a new revenue code; the Crawford primary election law; an act amending the code of criminal procedure; establishing a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, subsequently located at Quincy; creating a Live-Stock Commission and appropriating \$531,712 for the completion of the State House. The Assembly adjourned, sine die, June 26, 1885, after a session of 171 days.

THIRTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 5, 1887. The Republicans had a majority of twelve in the Senate and three in the House. For President pro tempore of the Senate, August W. Berggren was chosen; for Speaker of the House, Dr. William F. Calhoun, of De Witt County. The death of General Logan, which had occurred Dec. 26, 1886, was officially announced by Governor Oglesby, and, on Jan. 18, Charles B. Farwell was elected to succeed him as United States Senator. William R. Morrison and Benjamin W. Goodhue were the candidates of the Democratic and Labor parties, respectively. Some of the most important laws passed by this General Assembly were the following: Amending the law relating to the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, etc.; the Chase bill to prohibit book-making and pool-selling; regulating trust companies; making the Trustees of the University of Illinois elective; inhibiting aliens from holding real estate, and forbidding the marriage of first cousins. An act virtually creating a new State banking system was also passed, subject to ratification by popular vote. Other acts, having more particular reference to Chicago and Cook County, were: a law making cities and counties responsible for three-fourths of the damage resulting from mobs and riots; the Merritt conspiracy law; the Gibbs Jury Commission law, and an act for the suppression of bucket-shop gambling. The session ended June 15, 1887, having continued 162 days.

THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1889, in its first (or regular) session, the Republicans being largely in the majority. The Senate elected Theodore S. Chapman of Jersey County, President pro tempore, and the House

Asa C Matthews of Pike County, Speaker. Mr. Matthews was appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury by President Harrison, on May 9 (see *Matthews, Asa C.*), and resigned the Speakership on the following day. He was succeeded by James H. Miller of Stark County. Shelby M. Cullom was re-elected to the United States Senate on January 22, the Democrats again voting for ex-Gov. John M. Palmer. The "Sanitary Drainage District Law," designed for the benefit of the city of Chicago, was enacted at this session; an asylum for insane criminals was established at Chester; the annexation of cities, towns, villages, etc., under certain conditions, was authorized; more stringent legislation was enacted relative to the circulation of obscene literature; a new compulsory education law was passed, and the employment on public works of aliens who had not declared their intention of becoming citizens was prohibited. This session ended, May 28. A special session was convened by Governor Fifer on July 24, 1890, to frame and adopt legislation rendered necessary by the Act of Congress locating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Miller having died in the interim, William G. Cochran, of Moultrie County, was chosen Speaker of the House. The special session concluded Aug. 1, 1890, having enacted the following measures; An Act granting the use of all State lands, (submerged or other) in or adjacent to Chicago, to the World's Columbian Exposition for a period to extend one year after the closing of the Exposition; authorizing the Chicago Boards of Park Commissioners to grant the use of the public parks, or any part thereof, to promote the objects of such Exposition; a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of a Constitutional Amendment granting to the city of Chicago the power (provided a majority of the qualified voters desired it) to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, the same to bear interest and the proceeds of their sale to be turned over to the Exposition Managers to be devoted to the use and for the benefit of the Exposition. (See also *World's Columbian Exposition*.) The total length of the two sessions was 150 days.

THIRTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened Jan. 7, 1891, and adjourned June 12 following. Lieut.-Gov. Ray presided in the Senate, Milton W. Matthews (Republican), of Urbana, being elected President pro tem. The Democrats had control in the House and elected Clayton E. Crafts, of Cook County, Speaker. The most exciting feature of the session was the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles B.

Farwell. Neither of the two leading parties had a majority on joint ballot, the balance of power being held by three "Independent" members of the House, who had been elected as representatives of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Alliance. Richard J. Oglesby was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and John M. Palmer of the Democrats. For a time the Independents stood as a unit for A. J. Streeter, but later two of the three voted for ex-Governor Palmer, finally, on March 11, securing his election on the 154th ballot in joint session. Meanwhile, the Republicans had cast tentative ballots for Alson J. Streeter and Cicero J. Lindley, in hope of drawing the Independents to their support, but without effective result. The final ballot stood—Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101, Streeter 1. Of 1,296 bills introduced in both Houses at this session, only 151 became laws, the most important being: The Australian ballot law, and acts regulating building and loan associations; prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen at manual labor; fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent; prohibiting the "truck system" of paying employes, and granting the right of suffrage to women in the election of school officers. An amendment of the State Constitution permitting the submission of two Constitutional Amendments to the people at the same time, was submitted by this Legislature and ratified at the election of 1892. The session covered a period of 157 days.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This body convened Jan. 4, 1893. The Democrats were in the ascendancy in both houses, having a majority of seven in the Senate and of three in the lower house. Joseph R. Gill, the Lieutenant-Governor, was ex-officio President of the Senate, and John W. Coppinger, of Alton, was chosen President pro tem. Clayton E. Crafts of Cook County was again chosen Speaker of the House. The inauguration of the new State officers took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This Legislature was in session 164 days, adjourning June 16, 1893. Not very much legislation of a general character was enacted. New Congressional and Legislative apportionments were passed, the former dividing the State into twenty-two districts; an Insurance Department was created; a naval militia was established; the scope of the juvenile reformatory was enlarged and the compulsory education law was amended.

THIRTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This Legislature held two sessions—a regular and a special. The former opened Jan. 9, 1895, and

closed June 14, following. The political complexion of the Senate was—Republicans, thirty-three; Democrats, eighteen; of the House, ninety-two Republicans and sixty-one Democrats. John Meyer, of Cook County, was elected Speaker of the House, and Charles Bogardus of Piatt County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Acts were passed making appropriations for improvement of the State Fair Grounds at Springfield; authorizing the establishment of a Western Hospital for the Insane (\$100,000); appropriating \$100,000 for a Western Hospital for the Insane; \$65,000 for an Asylum for Incurable Insane; \$50,000, each, for two additional Normal Schools—one in Northern and the other in Eastern Illinois; \$25,000 for a Soldiers' Widows' Home—all being new institutions—besides \$15,000 for a State exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition; \$65,000 to mark, by monuments, the position of Illinois troops on the battlefields of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Other acts passed fixed the salaries of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 each for each regular session; accepted the custody of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, authorized provision for the retirement and pensioning of teachers in public schools, and authorized the adoption of civil service rules for cities. The special session convened, pursuant to a call by the Governor, on June 25, 1895, took a recess, June 28 to July 9, re-assembled on the latter date, and adjourned, sine die, August 2. Outside of routine legislation, no laws were passed except one providing additional necessary revenue for State purposes and one creating a State Board of Arbitration. The regular session continued 157 days and the special twenty-nine—total 186.

FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY met in regular session at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1897, and adjourned, sine die, June 4. The Republicans had a majority in both branches, the House standing eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists, and the Senate, thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist, giving the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of fifty votes. Both houses were promptly organized by the election of Republican officers, Edward C. Curtis of Kankakee County being chosen Speaker of the House, and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate. Governor Tanner and the other Republican State officers were formally inaugurated on Jan. 11, and, on Jan. 20, William E. Mason (Republican) was chosen United States Senator to succeed John M. Palmer, receiving in joint

session 125 votes to seventy-seven for John P. Altgeld (Democrat). Among the principal laws enacted at this session were the following: An act concerning aliens and to regulate the right to hold real estate, and prescribing the terms and conditions for the conveyance of the same; empowering the Commissioners who were appointed at the previous session to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois Volunteers in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, to expend the remaining appropriations in their hands for the erection of monuments on the battle-grounds; authorizing the appointment of a similar Commission to ascertain and mark the positions held by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh; to reimburse the University of Illinois for the loss of funds resulting from the Spaulding defalcation and affirming the liability of the State for "the endowment fund of the University, amounting to \$456,712.91, and for so much in addition as may be received in future from the sale of lands"; authorizing the adoption of the "Torrens land-title system" in the conveyance and registration of land titles by vote of the people in any county; the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts of the State into one and locating the Court at Springfield; creating a State Board of Pardons, and prescribing the manner of applying for pardons and commutations. An act of this session, which produced much agitation and led to a great deal of discussion in the press and elsewhere, was the street railroad law empowering the City Council, or other corporate authority of any city, to grant franchises to street railway companies extending to fifty years. This act was repealed by the General Assembly of 1899 before any street railway corporation had secured a franchise under it. A special session was called by Governor Tanner to meet Dec. 7, 1897, the proclamation naming five topics for legislative action. The session continued to Feb. 24, 1898, only two of the measures named by the Governor in his call being affirmatively acted upon. These included: (1) an elaborate act prescribing the manner of conducting primary elections of delegates to nominating conventions, and (2) a new revenue law regulating the manner of assessing and collecting taxes. One provision of the latter law limits the valuation of property for assessment purposes to one-fifth its cash value. The length of the regular session was 150 days, and that of the special session eighty days—total, 230 days.

GENESEO, a city in Henry County, about two miles south of the Green River. It is on the Chi-

ago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 23 miles east of Rock Island and 75 miles west of Ottawa. It is in the heart of a grain-growing region, and has two large grain elevators. Manufacturing is also carried on to a considerable extent here, furniture, wagons and farming implements constituting the chief output. Geneseo has eleven churches, a graded and a high school, a collegiate institute, two banks, and two newspapers, one issuing a daily edition. Population (1890), 3,182; (1900), 3,356.

GENEVA, a city and railway junction on Fox River, and the county-seat of Kane County; 35 miles west of Chicago. It has a fine courthouse, completed in 1892 at a cost of \$250,000, and numerous handsome churches and school buildings. A State Reformatory for juvenile female offenders has been located here. There is an excellent water-power, operating six manufacturing, including extensive glucose works. The town has a bank, creamery, water-works, gas and electric light plant, and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture and dairy farming. Population (1880), 1,239; (1890), 1,692; (1900), 2,446.

GENOA, a village of De Kalb County, on Omaha Division of the Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, the Ill. Cent. and Chi. & N.W. Railroads, 59 miles west of Chicago. Dairying is a leading industry; has two banks, shoe and telephone factories, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 634; (1900), 1,140.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS. The geological structure of Illinois embraces a representation, more or less complete, of the whole paleonic series of formations, from the calciferous group of the Lower Silurian to the top of the coal measures. In addition to these older rocks there is a limited area in the extreme southern end of the State covered with Tertiary deposits. Over-spreading these formations are beds of more recent age, comprising sands, clays and gravel, varying in thickness from ten to more than two hundred feet. These superficial deposits may be divided into Alluvium, Loess and Drift, and constitute the Quaternary system of modern geologists.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—Under this heading may be noted three distinct groups: the Calciferous, the Trenton and the Cincinnati. The first mentioned group comprises the St. Peter's Sandstone and the Lower Magnesian Limestone. The former outcrops only at a single locality, in La Salle County, extending about two miles along the valley of the Illinois River in the vicinity of Utica. The thickness of the strata appearing

above the surface is about 80 feet, thin bands of Magnesian limestone alternating with layers of Calciferous sandstone. Many of the layers contain good hydraulic rock, which is utilized in the manufacture of cement. The entire thickness of the rock below the surface has not been ascertained, but is estimated at about 400 feet. The St. Peter's Sandstone outcrops in the valley of the Illinois, constituting the main portion of the bluffs from Utica to a point beyond Ottawa, and forms the "bed rock" in most of the northern townships of La Salle County. It also outcrops on the Rock River in the vicinity of Oregon City, and forms a conspicuous bluff on the Mississippi in Calhoun County. Its maximum thickness in the State may be estimated at about 200 feet. It is too incoherent in its texture to be valuable as a building stone, though some of the upper strata in Lee County have been utilized for caps and sills. It affords, however, a fine quality of sand for the manufacture of glass. The Trenton group, which immediately overlies the St. Peter's Sandstone, consists of three divisions. The lowest is a brown Magnesian Limestone, or Dolomite, usually found in regular beds, or strata, varying from four inches to two feet in thickness. The aggregate thickness varies from twenty feet, in the northern portion of the State, to sixty or seventy feet at the bluff in Calhoun County. At the quarries in La Salle County, it abounds in fossils, including a large *Lituites* and several specimens of *Orthoceras*, *Maclurea*, etc. The middle division of the Trenton group consists of light gray, compact limestones in the southern and western parts of the State, and of light blue, thin-bedded, shaly limestone in the northern portions. The upper division is the well-known Galena limestone, the lead-bearing rock of the Northwest. It is a buff colored, porous Dolomite, sometimes arenaceous and unevenly textured, giving origin to a ferruginous, sandy clay when decomposed. The lead ores occur in crevices, caverns and horizontal seams. These crevices were probably formed by shrinkage of the strata from crystallization or by some disturbing force from beneath, and have been enlarged by decomposition of the exposed surface. Fossils belonging to a lower order of marine animal than the coral are found in this rock, as are also marine shells, corals and crustaceans. Although this limestone crops out over a considerable portion of the territory between the Mississippi and the Rock River, the productive lead mines are chiefly confined to Jo Daviess and Stephenson Counties. All the divisions of the Trenton group afford good build-

ing material, some of the rock being susceptible of a high polish and making a handsome, durable marble. About seventy feet are exposed near Thebes, in Alexander County. All through the Southwest this stone is known as Cape Girardeau marble, from its being extensively quarried at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The Cincinnati group immediately succeeds the Trenton in the ascending scale, and forms the uppermost member of the Lower Silurian system. It usually consists of argillaceous and sandy shales, although, in the northwest portion of the State, Magnesian limestone is found with the shales. The prevailing colors of the beds are light blue and drab, weathering to a light ashen gray. This group is found well exposed in the vicinity of Thebes, Alexander County, furnishing a durable building stone extensively used for foundation walls. Fossils are found in profusion in all the beds, many fine specimens, in a perfect state of preservation, having been exhumed.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The Niagara group in Northern Illinois consists of brown, gray and buff magnesian limestones, sometimes evenly bedded, as at Joliet and Athens, and sometimes concretionary and brecciated, as at Bridgeport and Port Byron. Near Chicago the cells and pockets of this rock are filled with petroleum, but it has been ascertained that only the thirty upper feet of the rock contain bituminous matter. The quarries in Will and Jersey Counties furnish fine building and flagging stone. The rock is of a light gray color, changing to buff on exposure. In Pike and Calhoun Counties, also, there are outcroppings of this rock and quarries are numerous. It is usually evenly bedded, the strata varying in thickness from two inches to two feet, and breaking evenly. Its aggregate thickness in Western and Northern Illinois ranges from fifty to 150 feet. In Union and Alexander Counties, in the southern part of the State, the Upper Silurian series consists chiefly of thin bedded gray or buff-colored limestone, silicious and cherty, flinty material largely preponderating over the limestone. Fossils are not abundant in this formation, although the quarries at Bridgeport, in Cook County, have afforded casts of nearly 100 species of marine organisms, the calcareous portion having been washed away.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.—This system is represented in Illinois by three well marked divisions, corresponding to the Oriskany sandstone, the Onondaga limestone and the Hamilton and Corniferous beds of New York. To these the late Professor Worthen, for many years State Geologist, added,

although with some hesitancy, the black shale formation of Illinois. Although these comprise an aggregate thickness of over 500 feet, their exposure is limited to a few isolated outcroppings along the bluffs of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers. The lower division, called "Clear Creek Limestone," is about 250 feet thick, and is only found in the extreme southern end of the State. It consists of chert, or impure flint, and thin-bedded silico-magnesian limestones, rather compact in texture, and of buff or light gray to nearly white colors. When decomposed by atmospheric influences, it forms a fine white clay, resembling common chalk in appearance. Some of the cherty beds resemble burr stones in porosity, and good mill-stones are made therefrom in Union County. Some of the stone is bluish-gray, or mottled and crystalline, capable of receiving a high polish, and making an elegant and durable building stone. The Onondaga group comprises some sixty feet of quartzose sandstone and striped silicious shales. The structure of the rock is almost identical with that of St. Peter's Sandstone. In the vicinity of its outcrop in Union County are found fine beds of potter's clay, also variegated in color. The rock strata are about twenty feet thick, evenly bedded and of a coarse, granular structure, which renders the stone valuable for heavy masonry. The group has not been found north of Jackson County. Large quantities of characteristic fossils abound. The rocks composing the Hamilton group are the most valuable of all the divisions of the Devonian system, and the outcrops can be identified only by their fossils. In Union and Jackson Counties it is found from eighty to 100 feet in thickness, two beds of bluish gray, fetid limestone being separated by about twenty feet of calcareous shales. The limestones are highly bituminous. In Jersey and Calhoun Counties the group is only six to ten feet thick, and consists of a hard, silicious limestone, passing at some points into a quartzose sandstone, and at others becoming argillaceous, as at Grafton. The most northern outcrop is in Rock Island County, where the rock is concretionary in structure and is utilized for building purposes and in the manufacture of quicklime. Fossils are numerous, among them being a few fragments of fishes, which are the oldest remains of vertebrate animals yet found in the State. The black shale probably attains its maximum development in Union County, where it ranges from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness. Its lower portion is a fine, black, laminated slate, sometimes closely resembling the bituminous

shales associated with the coal seams, which circumstance has led to the fruitless expenditure of much time and money. The bituminous portion of the mass, on distillation, yields an oil closely resembling petroleum. Crystals of iron pyrites are abundant in the argillaceous portion of the group, which does not extend north of the counties of Calhoun, Jersey and Pike.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This is divisible into five groups, as follows: The Kinderhook group, the Burlington limestone, and the Keokuk, St. Louis and Chester groups. Its greatest development is in the southern portion of the State, where it has a thickness of 1,400 or 1,500 feet. It thins out to the northward so rapidly that, in the vicinity of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, it is only 300 feet thick, while it wholly disappears below Rock Island. The Kinderhook group is variable in its lithological character, consisting of argillaceous and sandy shales, with thin beds of compact and oolitic limestone, passing locally into calcareous shales or impure limestone. The entire formation is mainly a mechanical sediment, with but a very small portion of organic matter. The Burlington limestone, on the other hand, is composed almost entirely of the fossilized remains of organic beings, with barely enough sedimentary material to act as a cement. Its maximum thickness scarcely exceeds 200 feet, and its principal outcrops are in the counties of Jersey, Greene, Scott, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Warren and Henderson. The rock is usually a light gray, buff or brown limestone, either coarsely granular or crystalline in structure. The Keokuk group immediately succeeds the Burlington in the ascending order, with no well defined line of demarcation, the chief points of difference between the two being in color and in the character of fossils found. At the upper part of this group is found a bed of calcareo-argillaceous shale, containing a great variety of geodes, which furnish beautiful cabinet specimens of crystallized quartz, chalcedony, dolomite and iron pyrites. In Jersey and Monroe Counties a bed of hydraulic limestone, adapted to the manufacture of cement, is found at the top of this formation. The St. Louis group is partly a fine-grained or semi-crystallized bluish-gray limestone, and partly concretionary, as around Alton. In the extreme southern part of the State the rock is highly bituminous and susceptible of receiving a high polish, being used as a black marble. Beds of magnesian limestone are found here and there, which furnish a good stone for foundation walls. In Hardin County, the rock

is traversed by veins of fluor spar, carrying galena and zinc blonde. The Chester group is only found in the southern part of the State, thinning out from a thickness of eight hundred feet in Jackson and Randolph Counties, to about twenty feet at Alton. It consists of hard, gray, crystalline, argillaceous limestones, alternating with sandy and argillaceous shales and sandstones, which locally replace each other. A few species of true carboniferous flora are found in the arenaceous shales and sandstones of this group, the earliest traces of pre-historic land plants found in the State. Outcrops extend in a narrow belt from the southern part of Hardin County to the southern line of St. Clair County, passing around the southwest border of the coal field.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.—This includes the Conglomerate, or "Mill Stone Grit" of European authors, and the true coal measures. In the southern portion of the State its greatest thickness is about 1,200 feet. It becomes thinner toward the north, scarcely exceeding 400 or 500 feet in the vicinity of La Salle. The word "conglomerate" designates a thick bed of sandstone that lies at the base of the coal measures, and appears to have resulted from the culmination of the arenaceous sedimentary accumulations. It consists of massive quartzose sandstone, sometimes nearly white, but more frequently stained red or brown by the ferruginous matter which it contains, and is frequently composed in part of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to several inches in diameter. When highly ferruginous, the oxide of iron cements the sand into a hard crust on the surface of the rock, which successfully resists the denuding influence of the atmosphere, so that the rock forms towering cliffs on the banks of the stream along which are its outcrops. Its thickness varies from 200 feet in the southern part of the State to twenty-five feet in the northern. It has afforded a few species of fossil plants, but no animal remains. The coal measures of Illinois are at least 1,000 feet thick and cover nearly three-fourths of its entire area. The strata are horizontal, the dip rarely exceeding six to ten feet to the mile. The formation is made up of sandstone, shales, thin beds of limestone, coal, and its associated fire clays. The thickness of the workable beds is from six to twenty-four inches in the upper measures, and from two to five feet in the lower measures. The fire clays, on which the coal seams usually rest, probably represent the ancient soil on which grew the trees and plants from which the coal is formed.

When pure, these clays are valuable for the manufacture of fire brick, tile and common pottery. Illinois coal is wholly of the bituminous variety, the metamorphic conditions which resulted in the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania not having extended to this State. Fossils, both vegetable and animal, abound in the coal measures.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.—This system is represented only in the southern end of the State, where certain deposits of stratified sands, shales and conglomerate are found, which appear to mark the northern boundary of the great Tertiary formation of the Gulf States. Potter's clay, lignite and silicious woods are found in the formation.

QUATERNARY SYSTEM.—This system embraces all the superficial material, including sands, clay, gravel and soil which overspreads the older formations in all portions of the State. It gives origin to the soil from which the agricultural wealth of Illinois is derived. It may be properly separated into four divisions: Post-tertiary sands, Drift, Loess and Alluvium. The first-named occupies the lowest position in the series, and consists of stratified beds of yellow sand and blue clay, of variable thickness, overlaid by a black or deep brown, loamy soil, in which are found leaves, branches and trunks of trees in a good state of preservation. Next above lie the drift deposits, consisting of blue, yellow and brown clays, containing gravel and boulders of various sizes, the latter the water-worn fragments of rocks, many of which have been washed down from the northern shores of the great lakes. This drift formation varies in thickness from twenty to 120 feet, and its accumulations are probably due to the combined influence of water currents and moving ice. The subsoil over a large part of the northern and central portions of the State is composed of fine brown clay. Prof. Desquereux (Illinois Geological Survey, Vol. I.) accounts for the origin of this clay and of the black prairie soil above it, by attributing it to the growth and decomposition of a peculiar vegetation. The Loess is a fine mechanical sediment that appears to have accumulated in some body of fresh water. It consists of marly sands and clays, of a thickness varying from five to sixty feet. Its greatest development is along the bluffs of the principal rivers. The fossils found in this formation consist chiefly of the bones and teeth of extinct mammalia, such as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. Stone implements of primeval man are also discovered. The term alluvium is usually restricted to the deposits

forming the bottom lands of the rivers and smaller streams. They consist of irregularly stratified sand, clay and loam, which are frequently found in alternate layers, and contain more or less organic matter from decomposed animal and vegetable substances. When sufficiently elevated, they constitute the richest and most productive farming lands in the State.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Vermilion County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles south of Danville. It has a bank, telegraph and express office and a newspaper. Population (1890), 662; (1900), 988.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SCHOOL, located at Addison, Du Page County; incorporated in 1852; has a faculty of three instructors and reports 187 pupils for 1897-98, with a property valuation of \$9,600.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Vermilion County, and suburb of Danville; is the center of a coal-mining district. Population (1880), 540; (1890), 1,178; (1900), 1,782.

GEST, William H., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1838. When but four years old his parents removed to Rock Island, where he has since resided. He graduated from Williams College in 1860, was admitted to the bar in 1862, and has always been actively engaged in practice. In 1886 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Illinois District, and was re-elected in 1888, but in 1890 was defeated by Benjamin T. Cable, Democrat.

GIBAULT, Pierre, a French priest, supposed to have been born at New Madrid in what is now Southeastern Missouri, early in the eighteenth century; was Vicar-General at Kaskaskia, with ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the churches at Cahokia, St. Genevieve and adjacent points, at the time of the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, and rendered Clark important aid in conciliating the French citizens of Illinois. He also made a visit to Vincennes and induced the people there to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. He even advanced means to aid Clark's destitute troops, but beyond a formal vote of thanks by the Virginia Legislature, he does not appear to have received any recompense. Governor St. Clair, in a report to Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, dwelt impressively upon the value of Father Gibault's services and sacrifices, and Judge Law said of him, "Next to Clark and (Francis) Vigo, the United States are indebted more to Father Gibault for the accession of the States comprised

in what was the original Northwest Territory than to any other man." The date and place of his death are unknown.

GIBSON CITY, a town in Ford County, situated on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 34 miles east of Bloomington, and at the intersection of the Wabash Railroad and the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. The principal mechanical industries are iron works, canning works, a shoe factory, and a tile factory. It has two banks, two newspapers, nine churches and an academy. A college is projected. Population (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,054; (1903, est.), 3,165.

GILL, Joseph B., Lieutenant-Governor (1893-97), was born on a farm near Marion, Williamson County, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862. In 1868 his father settled at Murphysboro, where Mr. Gill still makes his home. His academic education was received at the school of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis, and at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale. In 1886 he graduated from the Law Department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Returning home he purchased an interest in "The Murphysboro Independent," which paper he conducted and edited up to January, 1893. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature and re-elected in 1890. As a legislator he was prominent as a champion of the labor interest. In 1892 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, serving from January, 1893, to '97.

GILLESPIE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles southwest of Litchfield. This is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region; the town has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 948; (1900), 873.

GILLESPIE, Joseph, lawyer and Judge, was born in New York City, August 22, 1809, of Irish parents, who removed to Illinois in 1819, settling on a farm near Edwardsville. After coming to Illinois, at 10 years, he did not attend school over two months. In 1827 he went to the lead mines at Galena, remaining until 1829. In 1831, at the invitation of Cyrus Edwards, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, having been elected Probate Judge in 1836. He also served during two campaigns (1831 and '32) in the Black Hawk War. He was a Whig in politics and a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, serving one term, and was a member of the State Senate from 1847 to 1859. In 1853 he received the few votes of the

Whig members of the Legislature for United States Senator, in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, and, in 1860, presided over the second Republican State Convention at Decatur, at which elements were set in motion which resulted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time, a week later. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1867 for a second term, serving until 1873. Died, at his home at Edwardsville, Jan. 7, 1885.

GILLET, John Dean, agriculturist and stockman, was born in Connecticut, April 28, 1819; spent several years of his youth in Georgia, but, in 1838, came to Illinois by way of St. Louis, finally reaching "Bald Knob," in Logan County, where an uncle of the same name resided. Here he went to work, and, by frugality and judicious investments, finally acquired a large body of choice lands, adding to his agricultural operations the rearing and feeding of stock for the Chicago and foreign markets. In this he was remarkably successful. In his later years he was President of a National Bank at Lincoln. At the time of his death, August 27, 1888, he was the owner of 16,500 acres of improved lands in the vicinity of Elkhart, Logan County, besides large herds of fine stock, both cattle and horses. He left a large family, one of his daughters being the wife of the late Senator Richard J. Oglesby.

GILLET, Philip Goode, specialist and educator, born in Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833; was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1852, and the same year became an instructor in the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb in that State. In 1856 he became Principal of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, remaining there until 1893, when he resigned. Thereafter, for some years, he was President of the Association for the Promotion of Speech by the Deaf, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., but later returned to Jacksonville, where he has since been living in retirement.

GILLHAM, Daniel B., agriculturist and legislator, was born at a place now called Wanda, in Madison County, Ill., April 29, 1826—his father being a farmer and itinerant Methodist preacher, who belonged to one of the pioneer families in the American Bottom at an early day. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, but did not graduate from the latter. In his early life he followed the vocation of a farmer and stock-grower in one of the most prosperous and highly

cultivated portions of the American Bottom, a few miles below Alton, but, in 1872, removed to Alton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1866, serving eight years as Superintendent and later as its President; was also a Trustee of Shurtleff College some twenty-five years, and for a time President of the Board. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and to the State Senate in 1882, serving a term of four years in the latter. On the night of March 17, 1890, he was assaulted by a burglar in his house, receiving a wound from a pistol-shot in consequence of which he died, April 6, following. The identity of his assailant was never discovered, and the crime consequently went unpunished.

GILMAN, a city in Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 81 miles south by west from Chicago and 208 miles northeast of St. Louis. It is in the heart of one of the richest corn districts of the State and has large stock-raising and fruit-growing interests. It has an opera house, a public library, an extensive nursery, brick and tile works, a linseed oil mill, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring from 90 to 200 feet. Population (1890), 1,112; (1900), 1,441.

GILMAN, Arthur, was born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837, the son of Winthrop S. Gilman, of the firm of Gilman & Godfrey, in whose warehouse the printing press of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored at the time of its destruction by a mob in 1837; was educated in St. Louis and New York, began business as a banker in 1857, but, in 1870, removed to Cambridge, Mass., and connected himself with "The Riverside Press." Mr. Gilman was one of the prime movers in what is known as "The Harvard Annex" in the interest of equal collegiate advantages for women, and has written much for the periodical press, besides publishing a number of volumes in the line of history and English literature.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GIRARD, a city in Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles south by west from Springfield and 13 miles north-northeast of Carlinville. Coal-mining is carried on extensively here. The city also has a bank, five churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,024; (1890), 1,524; (1900), 1,661.

GLENCOE, a village of Cook County, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwest-

ern Railway, 19 miles north of Chicago. Population (1880), 387; (1890), 569; (1900), 1,020.

GLENN, Archibald A., ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., Jan. 30, 1819. In 1828 his father's family removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion, and later in Schuyler County. At the age of 13, being forced to abandon school, for six years he worked upon the farm of his widowed mother, and, at 19, entered a printing office at Rushville, where he learned the trade of compositor. In 1844 he published a Whig campaign paper, which was discontinued after the defeat of Henry Clay. For eleven years he was Circuit Clerk of Brown County, during which period he was admitted to the bar; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and of the State Board of Equalization from 1868 to 1872. The latter year he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and, in 1875, chosen its President, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. He early abandoned legal practice to engage in banking and in mercantile investment. After the expiration of his term in the Senate, he removed to Kansas, where, at latest advices, he still resided.

GLENN, John J., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1831; graduated from Miami University in 1856 and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. Removing to Illinois in 1860, he settled in Mercer County, a year later removing to Monmouth in Warren County, where he still resides. In 1877 he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit and re-elected in 1879, '85, '91, and '97. After his last election he served for some time, by appointment of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Appellate Court for the Springfield District, but ultimately resigned and returned to Circuit Court duty. His reputation as a cool-headed, impartial Judge stands very high, and his name has been favorably regarded for a place on the Supreme Bench.

GLOVER, Joseph Otis, lawyer, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 13, 1810, and educated in the high-school at Aurora in that State. In 1835 he came west to attend to a land case at Galena for his father, and, although not then a lawyer, he managed the case so successfully that he was asked to take charge of two others. This determined the bent of his mind towards the law, to the study of which he turned his attention under the preceptorship of the late Judge Theophilus L. Dickey, then of Ottawa. Soon after being admitted to the bar in 1840, he formed a partnership with the late Burton C. Cook, which

lasted over thirty years. In 1846 he was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but, on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became one of the founders of the Republican party and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he entertained, at the time of his (Lincoln's) debate with Senator Douglas, at Ottawa, in 1858. In 1868 he served as Presidential Elector at the time of General Grant's first election to the Presidency, and the following year was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners, of which he afterwards became President, serving six years. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 10, 1892.

GODFREY, a village of Madison County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 5 miles north of Alton. It is the seat of Monticello Female Seminary, and named for Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, an early settler who was chiefly instrumental in founding that institution. Population (1890), 228.

GODFREY, (Capt.) Benjamin, sea captain and philanthropist, was born at Chatham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1794; at nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea, his first voyage being to Ireland, where he spent nine years. The War of 1812 coming on, he returned home, spending a part of the next three years in the naval service, also gaining a knowledge of the science of navigation. Later, he became master of a merchant-vessel making voyages to Italy, Spain, the West Indies and other countries, finally, by shipwreck in Cuban waters, losing the bulk of his fortune. In 1824 he engaged in mercantile business at Matamoras, Mex., where he accumulated a handsome fortune; but, in transferring it (amounting to some \$200,000 in silver) across the country on pack-animals, he was attacked and robbed by brigands, with which that country was then infested. Resuming business at New Orleans, he was again successful, and, in 1832, came north, locating near Alton, Ill., the next year engaging in the warehouse and commission business as the partner of Winthrop S. Gilman, under the name of Godfrey & Gilman. It was in the warehouse of this firm at Alton that the printing-press of Elijah P. Lovejoy was stored when it was seized and destroyed by a mob, and Lovejoy was killed, in October, 1837. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah P.*) Soon after establishing himself at Alton, Captain Godfrey made a donation of land and money for the erection of a young ladies' seminary at the village of Godfrey, four miles from Alton. (See *Monti-*

cello Female Seminary.) The first cost of the erection of buildings, borne by him, was \$53,000. The institution was opened, April 11, 1838, and Captain Godfrey continued to be one of its Trustees as long as he lived. He was also one of the leading spirits in the construction of the Alton & Springfield Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Alton), in which he invested heavily and unprofitably. Died, at Godfrey, April 13, 1862.

GOLCONDA, a village and county-seat of Pope County, on the Ohio River, 80 miles northeast of Cairo; located in agricultural and mining district; zinc, lead and kaolin mined in the vicinity; has a courthouse, eight churches, schools, one bank, a newspaper, a box factory, flour and saw mills, and a fluor-spar factory. It is the terminus of a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Population (1890), 1,174; (1900), 1,140.

GOLDZIER, Julius, ex-Congressman, was born at Vienna, Austria, Jan. 20, 1854, and emigrated to New York in 1866. In 1872 he settled in Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and where he has practiced law ever since. From 1890 to 1892 he was a member of the Chicago City Council, and, in 1892, was the successful Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, for Congress, but was defeated in 1894 by Edward D. Cooke. At the Chicago city election of 1899 he was again returned to the Council as Alderman for the Thirty-second Ward.

GOODING, James, pioneer, was born about 1767, and, in 1832, was residing at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., when he removed to Cook County, Ill., settling in what was later called "Gooding's Grove," now a part of Will County. The Grove was also called the "Yankee Settlement," from the Eastern origin of the principal settlers. Mr. Gooding was accompanied, or soon after joined, by three sons—James, Jr., William and Jasper—and a nephew, Charles Gooding, all of whom became prominent citizens. The senior Gooding died in 1849, at the age of 82 years.—**William** (Gooding), civil engineer, son of the preceding, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., April 1, 1803; educated in the common schools and by private tuition, after which he divided his time chiefly between teaching and working on the farm of his father, James Gooding. Having devoted considerable attention to surveying and civil engineering, he obtained employment in 1826 on the Welland Canal, where he remained three years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lockport, N. Y., but sold out at the end of the first year and went to Ohio to engage in his profession.

Being unsuccessful in this, he accepted employment for a time as a rodman, but later secured a position as Assistant Engineer on the Ohio Canal. After a brief visit to his father's in 1832, he returned to Ohio and engaged in business there for a short time, but the following year joined his father, who had previously settled in a portion of what is now Will County, but then Cook, making the trip by the first mail steamer around the lakes. He at first settled at "Gooding's Grove" and engaged in farming. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, but, in 1842, became Chief Engineer, continuing in that position until the completion of the canal in 1848, when he became Secretary of the Canal Board. Died, at Lockport, Will County, in May, 1878.

GOODRICH, Grant, lawyer and jurist, was born in Milton, Saratoga County, N. Y., August 7, 1811; grew up in Western New York, studied law and came to Chicago in 1834, becoming one of the most prominent and reputable members of his profession, as well as a leader in many of the movements for the educational, moral and religious advancement of the community. He was one of the founders of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, an active member of the Union Defense Committee during the war, an incorporator and life-long Trustee of the Northwestern University, and President of the Board of Trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute, besides being identified with many organizations of a strictly benevolent character. In 1859 Judge Goodrich was elected a Judge of the newly organized Superior Court, but, at the end of his term, resumed the practice of his profession. Died, March 15, 1889.

GORE, David, ex-State Auditor, was born in Trigg County, Ky., April 5, 1827; came with his parents to Madison County, Ill., in 1834, and served in the Mexican War as a Quartermaster, afterwards locating in Macoupin County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming. In 1874 he was an unsuccessful Greenback-Labor candidate for State Treasurer, in 1884 was elected to the State Senate from the Macoupin-Morgan District, and, in 1892, nominated and elected, as a Democrat, Auditor of Public Accounts, serving until 1897. For some sixteen years he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the last two years of that period being its President. His home is at Carlinville.

GOUDY, Calvin, early printer and physician, was born in Ohio, June 2, 1814; removed with his parents, in childhood, to Indianapolis, and

in 1832 to Vandalia, Ill., where he worked in the State printing office and bindery. In the fall of 1833 the family removed to Jacksonville, and the following year he entered Illinois College, being for a time a college-mate of Richard Yates, afterwards Governor. Here he continued his vocation as a printer, working for a time on "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois" and "Goudy's Almanac," of which his father was publisher. In association with a brother while in Jacksonville, he began the publication of "The Common School Advocate," the pioneer publication of its kind in the Northwest, which was continued for about a year. Later he studied medicine with Drs. Henry and Merriman in Springfield, finally graduating at the St. Louis Medical College and, in 1844, began practice at Taylorville; in 1847 was elected Probate Judge of Christian County for a term of four years; in 1851 engaged in mercantile business, which he continued nineteen years. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly and, in the session of the following year, was a leading supporter of the act establishing the State Normal School at Normal, still later serving for some sixteen years on the State Board of Education. Died, at Taylorville, in 1877. Dr. Goudy was an older brother of the late William C. Goudy of Chicago.

GOUDY, William C., lawyer, was born in Indiana, May 15, 1824; came to Illinois, with his father, first to Vandalia and afterwards to Jacksonville, previous to 1833, where the latter began the publication of "The Farmer's Almanac"—a well-known publication of that time. At Jacksonville young Goudy entered Illinois College, graduating in 1845, when he began the study of law with Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and the next year began practice at Lewistown, Fulton County; served as State's Attorney (1852-55) and as State Senator (1856-60); at the close of his term removed to Chicago, where he became prominent as a corporation and railroad lawyer, in 1886 becoming General Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. During President Cleveland's first term, Mr. Goudy was believed to exert a large influence with the administration, and was credited with having been largely instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner, Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Died, April 27, 1893.

GRAFF, Joseph V., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; after graduating from the Terre Haute high-school, spent one year in Wabash College at Crawfords-

ville, but did not graduate; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, but, with the exception of President of the Board of Education, never held any public office until elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District, as a Republican, in November, 1894. Mr. Graff was a successful candidate for re-election in 1896, and again in '98.

GRAFTON, a town in Jersey County, situated on the Mississippi one and a half miles below the mouth of the Illinois River. The bluffs are high and fine river views are obtainable. A fine quality of fossiliferous limestone is quarried here and exported by the river. The town has a bank, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 807, (1890), 927; (1900), 988.

GRAIN INSPECTION, a mode of regulating the grain-trade in accordance with State law, and under the general supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The principal executive officer of the department is the Chief Inspector of Grain, the expenses of whose administration are borne by fees. The chief business of the inspection department is transacted in Chicago, where the principal offices are located. (See *Railroad and Warehouse Commission*.)

GRAMMAR, John, pioneer and early legislator, came to Southern Illinois at a very early date and served as a member of the Third Territorial Council for Johnson County (1816-18); was a citizen of Union County when it was organized in 1818, and served as State Senator from that county in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and again in the Seventh and Eighth General Assemblies (1830-34), for the District composed of Union, Johnson and Alexander Counties. He is described as having been very illiterate, but a man of much shrewdness and considerable influence.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, a fraternal, charitable and patriotic association, limited to men who served in the Union army or navy during the Civil War, and received honorable discharge. Its founder was Dr. B. F. Stephenson, who served as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In this task he had the coöperation of Rev. William J. Rutledge, Chaplain of the same regiment, Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. Robert M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Col. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. Henry E.

Howe, and Col. B. F. Hawkes, all Illinois veterans. Numerous conferences were held at Springfield, in this State, a ritual was prepared, and the first post was chartered at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The charter members were Col. I. C. Pugh, George R. Steele, J. W. Routh, Joseph Prior, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Reibsame, I. N. Coltrin, and Aquila Toland. All but one of these had served in Illinois regiments. At first, the work of organization proceeded slowly, the ex-soldiers generally being somewhat doubtful of the result of the project; but, before July 12, 1866, the date fixed for the assembling of a State Convention to form the Department of Illinois, thirty-nine posts had been chartered, and, by 1869, there were 330 reported in Illinois. By October, 1866, Departments had been formed in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and posts established in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and the first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20 of that year. In 1894 there were 7,500 posts, located in every State and Territory of the Union, with a membership of 450,000. The scheme of organization provides for precinct, State and National bodies. The first are known as posts, each having a number, to which the name of some battle or locality, or of some deceased soldier may be prefixed; the second (State organizations) are known as Departments; and the supreme power of the Order is vested in the National Encampment, which meets annually. As has been said, the G. A. R. had its inception in Illinois. The aim and dream of Dr. Stephenson and his associates was to create a grand organization of veterans which, through its cohesion, no less than its incisiveness, should constitute a potential factor in the inculcation and development of patriotism as well as mutual support. While he died sorrowing that he had not seen the fruition of his hopes, the present has witnessed the fullest realization of his dream. (See *Stephenson, B. F.*) The constitution of the order expressly prohibits any attempt to use the organization for partisan purposes, or even the discussion, at any meeting, of partisan questions. Its aims are to foster and strengthen fraternal feelings among members; to assist comrades needing help or protection and aid comrades' widows and orphans, and to inculcate unswerving loyalty. The "Woman's Relief Corps" is an auxiliary organization, originating at Portland, Maine, in 1869. The following is a list of Illinois Department Commanders, chronolog-

ically arranged: B. F. Stephenson (Provisional, 1866), John M. Palmer (1866-68), Thomas O. Osborne (1869-70), Charles E. Lippincott (1871), Hubert Dilger (1872), Guy T. Gould (1873), Hiram Hilliard (1874-76), Joseph S. Reynolds (1877), T. B. Coulter (1878), Edgar D. Swain (1879-80), J. W. Burst (1881), Thomas G. Lawler (1882), S. A. Harper (1883), L. T. Dickason (1884), William W. Berry (1885), Philip Sidney Post (1886), A. C. Sweetser (1887), James A. Sexton (1888), James S. Martin (1889), William L. Distin (1890), Horace S. Clark (1891), Edwin Harlan (1892), Edward A. Blodgett (1893), H. H. McDowell (1894), W. H. Powell (1895), William G. Cochran (1896), A. L. Schimpff (1897), John C. Black (1898), John B. Inman (1899). The following Illinoisans have held the position of Commander-in-Chief: S. A. Hurlbut, (two terms) 1866-67; John A. Logan, (three terms) 1868-70; Thomas G. Lawler, 1894; James A. Sexton, 1898.

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY, a co-educational institution at Onarga, Iroquois County, incorporated in 1863; had a faculty of eleven teachers in 1897-98, with 285 pupils—145 male and 140 female. It reports an endowment of \$10,000 and property valued at \$55,000. Besides the usual classical and scientific departments, instruction is given in music, oratory, fine arts and preparatory studies.

GRAND TOWER, a town in Jackson County, situated on the Mississippi River, 27 miles southwest of Carbondale; the western terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. It received its name from a high, rocky island, lying in the river opposite the village. It has four churches, a weekly newspaper, and two blast furnaces for iron. Population (1890), 624; (1900), 881.

GRAND TOWER & CAPE GIRARDEAU RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRAND TOWER & CARBONDALE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Texas Railroad.*)

GRANGER, Flavel K., lawyer, farmer and legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, educated in public schools at Sodus in the same State, and settled at Waukegan, Ill., in 1853. Here, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1855, removing to McHenry County the same year, and soon after engaging in the live-stock and wool business. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, being successively re-elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and being chosen Temporary Speaker of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. He is now a member of the State Senate for the

Eighth District, having been elected in 1896. His home is at West McHenry.

GRANT, Alexander Fraeser, early lawyer and jurist, was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1804; came to Illinois at an early day and located at Shawneetown, where he studied law with Henry Eddy, the pioneer lawyer and editor of that place. Mr. Grant is described as a man of marked ability, as were many of the early settlers of that region. In February, 1835, he was elected by the General Assembly Judge for the Third Circuit, as successor to his preceptor, Mr. Eddy, but served only a few months, dying at Vandalia the same year.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, (originally Hiram Ulysses), Lieutenant-General and President, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822; graduated from West Point Military Academy, in 1843, and served through the Mexican War. After a short residence at St. Louis, he became a resident of Galena in 1860. His war-record is a glorious part of the Nation's history. Entering the service of the State as a clerk in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Springfield, soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861, and still later serving as a drill-master at Camp Yates, in June following he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, which he immediately led into the field in the State of Missouri; was soon after promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship and became a full Major-General of Volunteers on the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, in February following. His successes at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, were the leading victories of the Union armies in 1863. His successful defense of Chattanooga was also one of his victories in the West in the same year. Commissioned a Major-General of the Regular Army after the fall of Vicksburg, he became Lieutenant-General in 1864, and, in March of that year, assumed command of all the Northern armies. Taking personal command of the Army of the Potomac, he directed the campaign against Richmond, which resulted in the final evacuation and downfall of the Confederate capital and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox on April 8, 1865. In July, 1866, he was made General—the office being created for him. He also served as Secretary of War, ad interim, under President Johnson, from August, 1867, to January, 1868. In 1868 he was elected President of the United States and re-elected in 1872. His administration may not have been free from mistakes, but it was charac-



Linne Monument.

Lincoln Monument.
The Sphinx.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Schiller Statue.



Franklin Square.

Grant Monument.
MONUMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

Shakespeare Statue.
Beethoven Statue.

terized by patriotism and integrity of purpose. During 1877-79 he made a tour of the world, being received everywhere with the highest honors. In 1880 his friends made an unsuccessful effort to secure his renomination as a Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. Died, at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His chief literary work was his "Memoirs" (two volumes, 1885-86), which was very extensively sold.

GRAPE CREEK, a suburban mining village in Vermilion County, on the Big Vermilion River and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, six miles south of Danville. The chief industry is coal mining, which is extensively carried on. Population (1890), 778; (1900), 610

GRATIOT, Charles, of Huguenot parentage, born at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1752. After receiving a mercantile training in the counting house of an uncle in London, he emigrated to Canada, entering the employ of another uncle at Montreal. He first came to the "Illinois Country" in 1775, as an Indian trader, remaining one year. In 1777 he returned and formed a partnership with David McRae and John Kay, two young Scotchmen from Montreal. He established depots at Cahokia and Kaskaskia. Upon the arrival of Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778, he rendered that commander material financial assistance, becoming personally responsible for the supplies needed by the penniless American army. When the transfer of sovereignty took place at St. Louis, on March 10, 1804, and Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States, it was from the balcony of his house that the first American flag was unfurled in Upper Louisiana. In recompense for his liberal expenditure, he was promised 30,000 acres of land near the present site of Louisville, but this he never received. Died, at St. Louis, April 21, 1817.

GRAVIER, Father Jacques, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, but at what date cannot be stated with certainty. After some years spent in Canada he was sent by his ecclesiastical superiors to the Illinois Mission (1688), succeeding Allouez as Superior two years later, and being made Vicar-General in 1691. He labored among the Miamis, Peorias and Kaskaskias—his most numerous conversions being among the latter tribe—as also among the Cahokias, Osages, Tamaroas and Missouris. It is said to have been largely through his influence that the Illinois were induced to settle at Kaskaskia instead of going south. In 1705 he received a severe wound during an attack by the Illinois Indians, incited, if not actually led, by one of their medicine men. It is said

that he visited Paris for treatment, but failed to find a cure. Accounts of his death vary as to time and place, but all agree that it resulted from the wound above mentioned. Some of his biographers assert that he died at sea; others that he returned from France, yet suffering from the Indian poison, to Louisiana in February, 1708, and died near Mobile, Ala., the same year.

GRAY, Elisha, electrician and inventor, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, August 2, 1835; after serving as an apprentice at various trades, took a course at Oberlin College, devoting especial attention to the physical sciences, meanwhile supporting himself by manual labor. In 1865 he began his career as an electrician and, in 1867, received his first patent; devised a method of transmitting telephone signals, and, in 1875, succeeded in transmitting four messages simultaneously on one wire to New York and Boston, a year later accomplishing the same with eight messages to New York and Philadelphia. Professor Gray has invented a telegraph switch, a repeater, enunciator and type-writing telegraph. From 1869 to '73 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus at Cleveland and Chicago, but has since been electrician of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. His latest invention, the "telautograph"—for reproducing by telegraph the handwriting of the sender of a telegram—attracted great interest at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. He is author of "Telegraphy and Telephony" and "Experimental Researches in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

GRAY, William C., Ph.D., editor, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830; graduated from the Farmers' (now Belmont) College in 1850, read law and began secular editorial work in 1852, being connected, in the next fourteen years, with "The Tiffin Tribune," "Cleveland Herald" and "Newark American." Then, after several years spent in general publishing business in Cincinnati, after the great fire of 1871 he came to Chicago, to take charge of "The Interior," the organ of the Presbyterian Church, which he has since conducted. The success of the paper under his management affords the best evidence of his practical good sense. He holds the degree of Ph.D., received from Wooster University in 1881.

GRAYVILLE, a city situated on the border of White and Edwards Counties, lying chiefly in the former, on the Wabash River, 35 miles northwest of Evansville, Ind., 16 miles northeast of Carmi, and forty miles southwest of Vincennes. It is located in the heart of a heavily timbered

region and is an important hard-wood market. Valuable coal deposits exist. The industries include flour, saw and planing mills, stave factories and creamery. The city has an electric light and water plant, two banks, eight churches, and two weekly papers. Population (1900), 1,948.

GRAYVILLE & MATTOON RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

GREATHOUSE, Lucien, soldier, was born at Carlinville, Ill., in 1843; graduated at Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and studied law; enlisted as a private at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; bore a conspicuous part in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee; was killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., June 21, 1864.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (of 1843 and '49). (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD (2). (See *Wabash Railway*.)

GREEN RIVER, rises in Lee County, and, after draining part of Bureau County, flows westward through Henry County, and enters Rock River about 10 miles east by south from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

GREEN, William H., State Senator and Judge, was born at Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1830. In 1847 he accompanied his father's family to Illinois, and, for three years following, taught school, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began practice at Mount Vernon, removing to Metropolis the next year, and to Cairo in 1863. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, was re-elected in 1860 and, two years later, was elected to the State Senate for four years. In December, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Mulkey, retiring with the expiration of his term in 1867. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, '64, '68, '80, '84 and '88, besides being for many years a member of the State Central Committee of that party, and also, for four terms, a member of the State Board of Education, of which he has been for several years the President. He is at present (1899) engaged in the practice of his profession at Cairo.

GREENE, Henry Sacheveral, attorney, was born in the North of Ireland, July, 1833, brought to Canada at five years of age, and from nine compelled to support himself, sometimes as a clerk and at others setting type in a printing office. After spending some time in Western New York,

in 1853 he commenced the study of law at Danville, Ind., with Hugh Crea, now of Decatur, Ill.; four years later settled at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he taught and studied law with Lawrence Weldon, now of the Court of Claims, Washington. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, on the motion of Abraham Lincoln, and was associated in practice, for a time, with Hon. Clifton H. Moore of Clinton; later served as Prosecuting Attorney and one term (1867-69) as Representative in the General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he removed to Springfield, forming a law partnership with Milton Hay and David T. Littler, under the firm name of Hay, Greene & Littler, still later becoming the head of the firm of Greene & Humphrey. From the date of his removal to Springfield, for some thirty years his chief employment was as a corporation lawyer, for the most part in the service of the Chicago & Alton and the Wabash Railways. His death occurred at his home in Springfield, after a protracted illness, Feb. 25, 1899. Of recognized ability, thoroughly devoted to his profession, high minded and honorable in all his dealings, he commanded respect wherever he was known.

GREENE, William G., pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1812; came to Illinois in 1822 with his father (Bowling Greene), who settled in the vicinity of New Salem, now in Menard County. The younger Greene was an intimate friend and fellow-student, at Illinois College, of Richard Yates (afterwards Governor), and also an early friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, under whom he held an appointment in Utah for some years. He died at Tallula, Menard County, in 1894.

GREENFIELD, a city in the eastern part of Greene County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Quincy, Carrollton & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles east of Carrollton and 55 miles north of St. Louis; is an agricultural, coal-mining and stock-raising region. The city has several churches, public schools, a seminary, electric light plant, steam flouring mill, and one weekly paper. It is an important shipping point for cattle, horses, swine, corn, grain and produce. Population (1890), 1,131; (1900), 1,085.

GREENE COUNTY, cut off from Madison and separately organized in 1821; has an area of 544 square miles; population (1900), 23,402; named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, a Revolutionary soldier. The soil and climate are varied and adapted to a diversity of products, wheat and fruit being among the principal. Building stone and clay

are abundant. Probably the first English-speaking settlers were David Stockton and James Whiteside, who located south of Macoupin Creek in June, 1817. Samuel Thomas and others (among them Gen. Jacob Fry) followed soon afterward. The Indians were numerous and aggressive, and had destroyed not a few of the monuments of the Government surveys, erected some years before. Immigration of the whites, however, was rapid, and it was not long before the nucleus of a village was established at Carrollton, where General Fry erected the first house and made the first coffin needed in the settlement. This town, the county-seat and most important place in the county, was laid off by Thomas Carlin in 1821. Other flourishing towns are Whitehall (population, 1,961), and Roodhouse (an important railroad center) with a population of 2,360.

GREENUP, village of Cumberland County, at intersection of the Vandalia Line and Evansville branch Ill. Cent. Ry.; in farming and fruit-growing region; has powder mill, bank, broom factory, five churches, public library and good schools. Population (1890), 858; (1900), 1,085.

GREENVIEW, a village in Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles north-northwest of Springfield and 36 miles northeast of Jacksonville. It has a coal mine, bank, two weekly papers, seven churches, and a graded and high school. Population (1890), 1,106; (1900), 1,019; (1903), 1,245.

GREENVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Bond County, on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Corn and wheat are raised extensively in the surrounding country, and there are extensive coal mines adjacent to the city. The leading manufacturing product is in the line of wagons. It is the seat of Greenville College (a coeducational institution); has several banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,868; (1900), 2,504.

GREENVILLE, TREATY OF, a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with a number of Indian tribes (see *Indian Treaties*), at Greenville, after his victory over the savages at the battle of Maumee Rapids, in August, 1795. This was the first treaty relating to Illinois lands in which a number of tribes united. The lands conveyed within the present limits of the State of Illinois were as follows: A tract six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River;

another, twelve miles square, near the mouth of the Illinois River; another, six miles square, around the old fort at Peoria; the post of Fort Massac; the 150,000 acres set apart as bounty lands for the army of Gen. George Rogers Clark, and "the lands at all other places in the possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which has been thus extinguished." On the other hand, the United States relinquished all claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the great lakes. The cash consideration paid by the Government was \$210,000.

GREGG, David L., lawyer and Secretary of State, emigrated from Albany, N. Y., and began the practice of law at Joliet, Ill., where, in 1839, he also edited "The Juliet Courier," the first paper established in Will County. From 1842 to 1846, he represented Will, Du Page and Iroquois Counties in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies; later removed to Chicago, after which he served for a time as United States District Attorney; in 1847 was chosen one of the Delegates from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of that year, and served as Secretary of State from 1850 to 1853, as successor to Horace S. Cooley, who died in office the former year. In the Democratic State Convention of 1852, Mr. Gregg was a leading candidate for the nomination for Governor, though finally defeated by Joel A. Matteson; served as Presidential Elector for that year, and, in 1853, was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, still later for a time acting as the minister or adviser of King Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863. Returning to California he was appointed by President Lincoln Receiver of Public Moneys at Carson City, Nev., where he died, Dec. 23, 1868.

GREGORY, John Milton, clergyman and educator, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 6, 1822; graduated from Union College in 1846 and, after devoting two years to the study of law, studied theology and entered the Baptist ministry. After a brief pastorate in the East he came West, becoming Principal of a classical school at Detroit. His ability as an educator was soon recognized, and, in 1858, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1863. In 1854, he assisted in founding "The Michigan Journal of Education," of which he was editor-in-chief. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, and four years

later was called to that of the newly founded University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he remained until 1880. He was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873, Illinois State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878, also serving as one of the judges in the educational department of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. From 1882 to '85 he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.) in 1866. While State Superintendent he published a "Compend of School Laws" of Michigan, besides numerous addresses on educational subjects. Other works of his are "Handbook of History" and "Map of Time" (Chicago, 1866); "A New Political Economy" (Cincinnati, 1882); and "Seven Laws of Teaching" (Chicago, 1883). While holding a chair as Professor Emeritus of Political Economy in the University of Illinois during the latter years of his life, he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, Oct. 20, 1898. By his special request he was buried on the grounds of the University at Champaign.

GRESHAM, Walter Quinton, soldier, jurist and statesman, was born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17, 1832. Two years at a seminary at Corydon, followed by one year at Bloomington University, completed his early education, which was commenced at the common schools. He read law at Corydon, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but resigned to become Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was almost immediately commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and was brevetted Major-General on March 13, 1865. At Atlanta he was severely wounded, and disabled from service for a year. After the war he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. His political career began in 1856, when he stumped his county for Fremont. From that time until 1892 he was always prominently identified with the Republican party. In 1866 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress, and, in 1867-68, was the financial agent of his State (Indiana) in New York. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1883 he resigned this position to accept the portfolio of Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Arthur. In July, 1884, upon the death of Secretary Folger, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. In Oct. 1884,

he was appointed United States Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was an earnest advocate of the renomination of Grant in that year, but subsequently took no active personal part in politics. In 1888 he was the substantially unanimous choice of Illinois Republicans for the Presidency, but was defeated in convention. In 1892 he was tendered the Populist nomination for President, but declined. In 1893 President Cleveland offered him the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he accepted, dying in office at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1895.

GREUSEL, Nicholas, soldier, was born in Germany, July 4, 1817, the son of a soldier of Murat; came to New York in 1833 and to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; served as a Captain of the First Michigan Volunteers in the Mexican War; in 1857, came to Chicago and was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he promptly enrolled himself as a private in a company organized at Aurora, of which he was elected Captain and attached to the Seventh Illinois (three-months' men), later being advanced to the rank of Major. Re-enlisting for three years, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but, in August following, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville and the campaign against Corinth; compelled to resign on account of failing health, in February, 1863, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, whence he returned to Aurora in 1893. Died at Aurora, April 25, 1896.

GRIDLEY, Asahel, lawyer and banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., April 21, 1810; was educated at Pompey Academy and, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, locating at Bloomington and engaging in the mercantile business, which he carried on quite extensively some eight years. He served as First Lieutenant of a cavalry company during the Black Hawk War of 1832, and soon after was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, thereby acquiring the title of "General." In 1840 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after began to turn his attention to the study of law, subsequently forming a partnership with Col. J. H. Wickizer, which continued for a number of years. Having been elected to the State Senate in 1850, he took a conspicuous part in the two succeeding sessions of the General Assembly in securing the location of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads by way of Bloomington; was also, at a later period, a leading promoter of the

Indiana, Bloomington & Western and other lines. In 1858 he joined J. Y. Scammon and J. H. Burch of Chicago, in the establishment of the McLean County Bank at Bloomington, of which he became President and ultimately sole proprietor; also became proprietor, in 1857, of the Bloomington Gas-Light & Coke Company, which he managed some twenty-five years. Originally a Whig, he identified himself with the Republican cause in 1856, serving upon the State Central Committee during the campaign of that year, but, in 1872, took part in the Liberal Republican movement, serving as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he was a zealous supporter of David Davis for the Presidency. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 20, 1881.

GRIER, (Col.) David Perkins, soldier and merchant, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1837; received a common school education and, in 1852, came to Peoria, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, subsequently, in partnership with his brother, erecting the first grain-elevator in Peoria, with three or four at other points. Early in the war he recruited a company of which he was elected Captain, but, as the State quota was already full, it was not accepted in Illinois, but was mustered in, in June, as a part of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers. With this organization he took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battle of Shiloh and the siege and capture of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was ordered to report to Governor Yates at Springfield, and, on his arrival, was presented with a commission as Colonel of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he retained command up to the siege of Vicksburg. During that siege he commanded a brigade and, in subsequent operations in Louisiana, was in command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he had command of all the troops on Dauphin Island, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Morgan and Mobile, as well as other operations in Alabama. He subsequently had command of a division until his muster-out, July 10, 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war, General Grier resumed his business as a grain merchant at Peoria, but, in 1879, removed to East St. Louis, where he had charge of the erection and management of the Union Elevator there—was also Vice-President and Director of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Died, April 22, 1891.

GRIERSON, Benjamin H., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826; removed in boyhood

to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, about 1850, to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged for a time in teaching music, later embarking in the grain and produce business at Meredosia. He enlisted promptly at the beginning of the Civil War, becoming Aid-de-camp to General Prentiss at Cairo during the three-months' service, later being commissioned Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. From this time his promotion was rapid. He was commissioned Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862, and was commander of a brigade in December following. He was prominent in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes between Memphis and the Tennessee river, and, in April and May, 1863, led the famous raid from La Grange, Tenn., through the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to Baton Rouge in the latter—for the first time penetrating the heart of the Confederacy and causing consternation among the rebel leaders, while materially aiding General Grant's movement against Vicksburg. This demonstration was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant events of the war, and attracted the attention of the whole country. In recognition of this service he was, on June 3, 1863, made a Brigadier-General, and May 27, 1865, a full Major-General of Volunteers. Soon after the close of the war he entered the regular army as Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry and was successively brevetted Brigadier- and Major-General for bravery shown in a raid in Arkansas during December, 1864. His subsequent service was in the West and Southwest conducting campaigns against the Indians, in the meanwhile being in command at Santa Fe, San Antonio and elsewhere. On the promotion of General Miles to a Major-Generalship following the death of Maj.-Gen. George Crook in Chicago, March 19, 1890, General Grierson, who had been the senior Colonel for some years, was promoted Brigadier-General and retired with that rank in July following. His home is at Jacksonville.

GRIGGS, Samuel Chapman, publisher, was born in Tolland, Conn., July 20, 1819; began business as a bookseller at Hamilton, N. Y., but removed to Chicago, where he established the largest bookselling trade in the Northwest. Mr. Griggs was a heavy loser by the fire of 1871, and the following year, having sold out to his partners, established himself in the publishing business, which he conducted until 1896, when he retired. The class of books published by him include many educational and classical, with others of a high order of merit. Died in Chicago, April 5, 1897.

GRIGGSVILLE, a city in Pike County, on the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles west of the Illinois River, and 50 miles east of Quincy. Flour, camp stoves, and brooms are manufactured here. The city has churches, graded schools, a public library, fair grounds, opera house, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 1,400; (1900), 1,404.

GRIMSHAW, Jackson, lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1820, of Anglo-Irish and Revolutionary ancestry. He was partially educated at Bristol College, Pa., and began the study of law with his father, who was a lawyer and an author of repute. His professional studies were interrupted for a few years, during which he was employed at surveying and civil engineering, but he was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, in 1843. The same year he settled at Pittsfield, Ill., where he formed a partnership with his brother, William A. Grimshaw. In 1857 he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, in 1856, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress (1856 and '58) in a strongly Democratic District. He was a warm personal friend and trusted counsellor of Governor Yates, on whose staff he served as Colonel. During 1861 the latter sent Mr. Grimshaw to Washington with dispatches announcing the capture of Jefferson Barracks, Mo. On arriving at Annapolis, learning that the railroads had been torn up by rebel sympathizers, he walked from that city to the capital, and was summoned into the presence of the President and General Scott with his feet protruding from his boots. In 1865 Mr. Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, which office he held until 1869. Died, at Quincy, Dec. 13, 1875.

GRIMSHAW, William A., early lawyer, was born in Philadelphia and admitted to the bar in his native city at the age of 19; in 1833 came to Pike County, Ill., where he continued to practice until his death. He served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and had the credit of preparing the article in the second Constitution prohibiting dueling. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President a second time; also served as Presidential Elector in 1880. He was, for a time, one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and, from 1877 to 1882, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, being for a time President of the Board. Died, at Pittsfield, Jan. 7, 1895.

GRINNELL, Julius S., lawyer and ex-Judge, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1842, of New England parents, who were of French descent. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1866, and, two years later, was admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In 1870 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained a prominent position at the bar; was elected City Attorney in 1879, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1884 he was elected State's Attorney for Cook County, in which capacity he successfully conducted some of the most celebrated criminal prosecutions in the history of Illinois. Among these may be mentioned the cases against Joseph T. Mackin and William J. Gallagher, growing out of an election conspiracy in Chicago in 1884; the conviction of a number of Cook County Commissioners for accepting bribes in 1885, and the conviction of seven anarchistic leaders charged with complicity in the Haymarket riot and massacre in Chicago, in May, 1886—the latter trial being held in 1887. The same year (1887) he was elected to the Circuit bench of Cook County, but resigned his seat in 1890 to become counsel for the Chicago City Railway. Died, in Chicago, June 8, 1898.

GROSS, Jacob, ex-State Treasurer and banker, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1840; having lost his father by death at 13, came to the United States two years later, spent a year in Chicago schools, learned the trade of a tinsmith, and clerked in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-Second Illinois Volunteers (the second "Hecker Regiment"); afterwards participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and others. At Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg badly shattered by a bullet-wound above the knee, four successive amputations being found necessary in order to save his life. Having been discharged from the service in February, 1865, he took a course in a commercial college, became deputy clerk of the Police Court, served three terms as Collector of the West Town of Chicago, and an equal number of terms (12 years) as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and, in 1884, was elected State Treasurer. Since retiring from the latter office, Mr. Gross has been engaged in the banking business, being President, for several years, of the Commercial Bank of Chicago.

GROSS, William L., lawyer, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1839, came with his father to Illinois in 1844, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1862, but almost immediately

entered the service of the Government, and, a year later, was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and, under command of General Stager, assigned to the Department of the Ohio as Military Superintendent of Telegraphs. At the close of the war he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, taking control of military telegraphs in that Department with headquarters at New Orleans, remaining until August, 1866, meanwhile being brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next two years he occupied various positions in the civil telegraph service, but, in 1868, resumed the practice of law at Springfield, in conjunction with his brother (Eugene L.) issuing the first volume of "Gross' Statutes of Illinois," followed in subsequent years by two additional volumes, besides an Index to all the Laws of the State. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican to the General Assembly from Sangamon County, and, in 1884, was appointed by Governor Hamilton Circuit Judge to succeed Judge C. S. Zane, who had been appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Upon the organization of the Illinois State Bar Association, Judge Gross became its first Secretary, serving until 1883, when he was elected President, again serving as Secretary and Treasurer in 1893-94.

GROSSCUP, Peter Stenger, jurist, born in Ashland, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; was educated in the local schools and Wittenberg College, graduating from the latter in 1872; read law in Boston, Mass., and settled down to practice in his native town, in 1874. He was a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District before he was 25 years old, but, being a Republican, was defeated. Two years later, being thrown by a reapportionment into the same district with William McKinley, he put that gentleman in nomination for the seat in Congress to which he was elected. He removed to Chicago in 1883, and, for several years, was the partner of the late Leonard Swett; in December, 1892, was appointed by President Harrison Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois as successor to Judge Henry W. Blodgett. On the death of Judge Showalter, in December, 1898, Judge Grosscup was appointed his successor as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial District. Although one of the youngest incumbents upon the bench of the United States Court, Judge Grosscup has given ample evidence of his ability as a jurist, besides proving himself in harmony with the progressive spirit of the time on questions of national and international interest.

GRUNDY COUNTY, situated in the northeastern quarter of the State, having an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 24,136. The surface is mainly rolling prairie, beneath which is a continuous coal seam, three feet thick. Building stone is abundant (particularly near Morris), and there are considerable beds of potter's clay. The county is crossed by the Illinois River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, also by the Rock Island and the Chicago & Alton Railways. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, although there are several manufacturing establishments. The first white settler of whom any record has been preserved, was William Marquis, who arrived at the mouth of the Mazon in a "prairie schooner" in 1828. Other pioneers were Colonel Sayers, W. A. Holloway, Alexander K. Owen, John Taylor, James McCartney and Joab Chappell. The first public land sale was made in 1835, and, in 1841, the county was organized out of a part of La Salle, and named after Felix Grundy, the eminent Tennessean. The first pollbook showed 148 voters. Morris was chosen the county-seat and has so remained. Its present population is 3,653. Another prosperous town is Gardner, with 1,100 inhabitants.

GULLIVER, John Putnam, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 12, 1819; graduated at Yale College, in 1840, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845, meanwhile serving two years as Principal of Randolph Academy. From 1845 to 1865 he was pastor of a church at Norwich, Conn., in 1865-68, of the New England Church, of Chicago, and, 1868-72, President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. The latter year he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton, N. Y., remaining until 1878, when he was elected Professor of the "Relations of Christianity and Secular Science" at Andover, holding this position actively until 1891, and then, as Professor Emeritus, until his death, Jan. 25, 1894. He was a member of the Corporation of Yale College and had been honored with the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

GURLEY, William F. E., State Geologist, was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 5, 1854; brought by his parents to Danville, Ill., in 1864, and educated in the public schools of that city and Cornell University, N. Y.; served as city engineer of Danville in 1885-87, and again in 1891-93. In July of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Altgeld State Geologist as successor to Prof. Joshua Lindahl.

HACKER, John S., pioneer and soldier of the Mexican War, was born at Owensburg, Ky., November, 1797; in early life removed to Missouri, where he was employed in the stock and produce trade with New Orleans. Having married in 1817, he settled at Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., where he kept a tavern for a number of years, and was also engaged some thirty years in mercantile business. It is said that he was unable to read until taught after marriage by his wife, who appears to have been a woman of intelligence and many graces. In 1824 he was elected Representative in the Fourth General Assembly and, in 1834, to the State Senate, serving by re-election in 1838 until 1842, and being a supporter of the internal improvement scheme. In 1837 he voted for the removal of the State capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and, though differing from Abraham Lincoln politically, was one of his warm personal friends. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in the Missouri militia, and, in the Mexican War, as Captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers—Col. W. H. Bissell's. By service on the staff of Governor Duncan, he had already obtained the title of Colonel. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor from the first formal State Convention of the Democratic party in December, 1837, but the head of the ticket (Col. J. W. Stephenson) having withdrawn on account of charges connected with his administration of the Land Office at Dixon, Colonel Hacker also declined, and a new ticket was put in the field headed by Col. Thomas L. Carlin, which was elected in 1838. In 1849 Colonel Hacker made the overland journey to California, but returning with impaired health in 1852, located in Cairo, where he held the position of Surveyor of the Port for three years, when he was removed by President Buchanan on account of his friendship for Senator Douglas. He also served, from 1854 to '56, as Secretary of the Senate Committee on Territories under the Chairmanship of Senator Douglas, and, in 1856, as Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington. In 1857 he returned to Jonesboro and spent the remainder of his life in practical retirement, dying at the home of his daughter, in Anna, May 18, 1878.

HADLEY, William F. L., lawyer and Congressman, was born near Collinsville, Ill., June 15, 1847; grew up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, where he graduated in 1867. In 1871 he graduated from the Law Department of the

University of Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Edwardsville. He was elected to the State Senate from Madison County in 1886, serving four years, and was nominated for a second term, but declined; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and, in 1895, was nominated and elected, in the Eighteenth District, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frederick Remann, who had been elected in 1894, but died before taking his seat. Mr. Hadley was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but was prevented by protracted illness from making a canvass, and suffered a defeat. He is a son-in-law of the late Edward M. West, long a prominent business man of Edwardsville, and since his retirement from Congress, has devoted his attention to his profession and the banking business.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, a homeopathic hospital located in Chicago. It was first opened with twenty beds, in November, 1870, in a block of wooden buildings, the use of which was given rent free by Mr. J. Young Scammon, and was known as the Scammon Hospital. After the fire of October, 1871, Mr. Scammon deeded the property to the Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, and the hospital was placed on the list of public charities. It also received a donation of \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, besides numerous private benefactions. In April, 1873, at the suggestion of Mr. Scammon, the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Hospital, by which designation it has since been known. In 1893 the corner-stone of a new hospital was laid and the building completed in 1894. It is seven stories in height, with a capacity for 225 beds, and is equipped with all the improved appliances and facilities for the care and protection of the sick. It has also about sixty private rooms for paying patients.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago, chartered in 1834-35, but not organized until 1860, when temporary quarters were secured over a drug-store, and the first college term opened, with a teaching faculty numbering nine professors, besides clinical lecturers, demonstrators, etc. In 1866-67 the institution moved into larger quarters and, in 1870, the corner-stone of a new college building was laid. The six succeeding years were marked by internal dissension, ten of the professors withdrawing to establish a rival school. The faculty was curtailed in numbers and re-organized. In August,

1892, the corner-stone of a second building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, the new structure occupying the site of the old, but being larger, better arranged and better equipped. Women were admitted as students in 1870-71 and co-education of the sexes has ever since continued an established feature of the institution. For more than thirty-five years a free dispensary has been in operation in connection with the college.

HAINES, John Charles, Mayor of Chicago and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., May 26, 1818; came to Chicago in 1835, and, for the next eleven years, was employed in various pursuits; served three terms (1848-54) in the City Council; was twice elected Water Commissioner (1853 and '56), and, in 1858, was chosen Mayor, serving two terms. He also served as Delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1874, was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies. At the session of 1877 he received sixty-nine votes for the seat in the United States Senate to which Judge David Davis was afterwards elected. Mr. Haines was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway and President of the Savings Institute. During his later years he was a resident of Waukegan, dying there, July 4, 1896. — **Elijah Middlebrook** (Haines), brother of the preceding, lawyer, politician and legislator, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 21, 1822; came to Illinois in boyhood, locating first at Chicago, but, a year later, went to Lake County, where he resided until his death. His education, rudimentary, classical and professional, was self-acquired. He began to occupy and cultivate a farm for himself before attaining his majority; studied law, and, in 1851, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice at Waukegan; in 1860 opened an office in Chicago, still, however, making his home at Waukegan. In 1855 he published a compilation of the Illinois township laws, followed by a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace." He made similar compilations of the township laws of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. By nature Mr. Haines was an agitator, and his career as a politician both checkered and unique. Originally a Democrat, he abandoned that organization upon the formation of the Republican party, and was elected by the latter to the Legislature from Lake County in 1858, '60 and '62. In 1867 he came into prominence as an anti-monopolist, and on this issue was elected to the Consti-

tutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1870 he was again chosen to the Legislature as an "independent," and, as such, re-elected in '74, '82, '84, '86 and '88, receiving the support, however, of the Democrats in a District normally Republican. He served as Speaker during the sessions of 1875 and '85, the party strength in each of these Assemblies being so equally divided that he either held, or was able to control, the balance of power. He was an adroit parliamentarian, but his decisions were the cause of much severe criticism, being regarded by both Democrats and Republicans as often arbitrary and unjust. The two sessions over which he presided were among the stormiest in the State's history. Died, at Waukegan, April 25, 1889.

HALE, Albert, pioneer clergyman, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; after some years spent as a clerk in a country store at Wethersfield, completed a course in the theological department of Yale College, later serving as a home missionary, in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1831, doing home missionary work in Bond County, and, in 1833, was sent to Chicago, where his open candor, benignity and blameless conduct enabled him to exert a powerful influence over the drunken aborigines who constituted a large and menacing class of the population of what was then a frontier town. In 1839 he assumed the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Springfield, continuing that connection until 1865. From that time until his death, his life was largely devoted to missionary work among the extremely poor and the pariahs of society. Among these he wielded a large influence and always commanded genuine respect from all denominations. His forte was love rather than argument, and in this lay the secret of his success. Died, in Springfield, Jan. 30, 1891.

HALE, (Dr.) Edwin M., physician, was born in Newport, N. H., in 1829, commenced the study of medicine in 1848 and, in 1850, entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, at the end of the session locating at Jonesville, Mich. From 1855 he labored in the interest of a representation of homeopathy in the University of Michigan. When this was finally accomplished, he was offered the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, but was compelled to decline in consequence of having been elected to the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1876 he made a visit to Europe, and, on his return, severed his connection with the Hahnemann and accepted a similar position in the Chicago Homeopathic College, where he remained

five years, when he retired with the rank of Professor Emeritus. Dr. Hale was the author of several volumes held in high esteem by members of the profession, and maintained a high reputation for professional skill and benevolence of character. He was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of various home and foreign associations. Died, in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1899.

HALL, (Col.) Cyrus, soldier, was born in Fayette County, Ill., August 29, 1822—the son of a pioneer who came to Illinois about the time of its admission as a State. He served as Second Lieutenant in the Third Illinois Volunteers (Col. Foreman's regiment), during the Mexican War, and, in 1860, removed to Shelbyville to engage in hotel-keeping. The Civil War coming on, he raised the first company for the war in Shelby County, which was attached to the Fourteenth Illinois (Col. John M. Palmer's regiment); was promptly promoted from Captain to Major and finally to Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Palmer to Brigadier-General, succeeding to command of the regiment. The Fourteenth Regiment having been finally consolidated with the Fifteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was transferred, with the rank of Colonel, to the command of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois, which he resigned in March, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service in the field, in March, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 16, 1865. Returning to Shelbyville, he engaged in the furniture trade, later was appointed Postmaster, serving some ten years and until his death, Sept. 6, 1878.

HALL, James, legislator, jurist, State Treasurer and author, was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1793; after serving in the War of 1812 and spending some time with Com. Stephen Decatur in the Mediterranean, in 1815, he studied law, beginning practice at Shawneetown, in 1820. He at once assumed prominence as a citizen, was appointed State's Attorney in 1821, and elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court in 1825. He was legislated out of office two years later and resumed private practice, making his home at Vandalia, where he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of "The Illinois Intelligencer." The same year (1827) he was elected by the Legislature State Treasurer, continuing in office four years. Later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died, July 5, 1868. He conducted "The Western Monthly Magazine," the first periodical published in Illinois. Among his published volumes may be mentioned "Tales of

the Border," "Notes on the Western States," "Sketches of the West," "Romance of Western History," and "History of the Indian Tribes."

HAMER, Thomas, soldier and legislator, was born in Union County, Pa., June 1, 1818; came to Illinois in 1846 and began business as a merchant at Vermont, Fulton County; in 1862 assisted in recruiting the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel; was wounded in the battle of Stone River, returned to duty after partial recovery, but was finally compelled to retire on account of disability. Returning home he resumed business, but retired in 1878; was elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1886 and to the Senate in 1888, and re-elected to the latter in 1892, making ten years of continuous service.

HAMILTON, a city in Hancock County, on the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk, Iowa; at junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western and Keokuk branch of the Wabash Railway. Its position at the foot of the lower rapids insures abundant water power for manufacturing purposes. An iron railroad and wagon bridge connects the Illinois city with Keokuk. It has two banks, electric lights, one newspaper, six churches, a high school, and an apiary. The surrounding country is a farming and fruit district. A sanitarium is located here. Population (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,344.

HAMILTON, John B., M.D., LL.D., surgeon, was born of a pioneer family in Jersey County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1847, his grandfather, Thomas M. Hamilton, having removed from Ohio in 1818 to Monroe County, Ill., where the father of the subject of this sketch was born. The latter (Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton) was for fifty years a Baptist preacher, chiefly in Greene County, and, from 1862 to '65, Chaplain of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Young Hamilton, having received his literary education at home and with a classical teacher at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1863 began the study of medicine, and the following year attempted to enlist as a soldier, but was rejected on account of being a minor. In 1869 he graduated from Rush Medical College in Chicago, and, for the next five years, was engaged in general practice. Then, having passed an examination before an Army Examining Board, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of First Lieutenant, serving successively at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Fort Colville, Washington, and in the Marine Hospital at Boston; in 1879 became Supervising Surgeon-General as successor to Gen. John M. Woodworth

and, during the yellow-fever epidemic in the South, a few years later, rendered efficient service in checking the spread of the disease by taking charge of the camp of refugees from Jacksonville and other stricken points. Resigning the position of Surgeon-General in 1891, he took charge of the Marine Hospital at Chicago and became Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, besides holding other allied positions; was also editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In 1896 he resigned his position in the Medical Department of the United States Army, in 1897 was appointed Superintendent for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, but died, Dec. 24, 1898.

HAMILTON, John L., farmer and legislator, was born at Newry, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1829; emigrated to Jersey County, Ill., in 1851, where he began life working on a farm. Later, he followed the occupation of a farmer in Mason and Macoupin Counties, finally locating, in 1864, in Iroquois County, which has since been his home. After filling various local offices, in 1875 he was elected County Treasurer of Iroquois County as a Republican, and twice re-elected (1877 and '79), also, in 1880, being Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, being one of the "103" who stood by General Logan in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1885; was re-elected in 1886, and again returned to the same body in 1890 and '98.

HAMILTON, John Marshall, lawyer and ex-Governor, was born in Union County, Ohio, May 28, 1847; when 7 years of age, was brought to Illinois by his father, who settled on a farm in Marshall County. In 1864 (at the age of 17) he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers—a 100-day regiment. After being mustered out, he matriculated at the Wesleyan (Ohio) University, from which he graduated in 1868. For a year he taught school at Henry, and later became Professor of Languages at the Wesleyan (Ill.) University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has been a successful practitioner at the bar. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from McLean County, and, in 1880, Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Gov. Shelby M. Cullom. On Feb. 6, 1883, he was inaugurated Governor, to succeed Governor Cullom, who had been chosen United States Senator. In 1884 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination before the Republican State Convention at Peoria, but that body selected ex-Gov. and ex-Senator Richard J.

Oglesby to head the State ticket. Since then Governor Hamilton has been a prominent practitioner at the Chicago bar.

HAMILTON, Richard Jones, pioneer lawyer, was born near Danville, Ky., August 21, 1799; studied law and, about 1820, came to Jonesboro, Union County, Ill., in company with Abner Field, afterwards State Treasurer; in 1821 was appointed cashier of the newly established Branch State Bank at Brownsville, Jackson County, but, in 1831, removed to Chicago, Governor Reynolds having appointed him the first Probate Judge of Cook County. At the same time he also held the offices of Circuit and County Clerk, Recorder and Commissioner of School lands—the sale of the Chicago school section being made under his administration. He was a Colonel of State militia and, in 1832, took an active part in raising volunteers for defense during the Black Hawk War; also was a candidate for the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment for the Mexican War (1847), but was defeated by Colonel Newby. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. Died, Dec. 26, 1860.

HAMILTON, William Stephen, pioneer—son of Alexander Hamilton, first United States Secretary of the Treasury—was born in New York City, August 4, 1797; spent three years (1814-17), at West Point; came west and located at an early day at Springfield, Ill.; was a deputy surveyor of public lands, elected Representative from Sangamon County, in the Fourth General Assembly (1824-26); in 1827 removed to the Lead Mine region and engaged in mining at "Hamilton's Diggings" (now Wiota) in southwest Wisconsin, and occasionally practiced law at Galena; was a member of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature of 1842-43, emigrated to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento, Oct. 9, 1850, where, some twenty years later, a monument was erected to his memory. Colonel Hamilton was an aid-de-camp of Governor Coles, who sent him forward to meet General La Fayette on his way from New Orleans, on occasion of La Fayette's visit to Illinois in 1825.

HAMILTON COUNTY, situated in the southeastern part of the State; has an area of 440 square miles, and population (1900) of 20,197—named for Alexander Hamilton. It was organized in 1821, with McLeansboro as the county-seat. The surface of the county is rolling and the fertile soil well watered and drained by numerous creeks, flowing east and south into the Wabash, which constitutes its southeastern

boundary. Coal crops out at various points in the southwestern portion. Originally Hamilton County was a dense forest, and timber is still abundant and saw-mills numerous. Among the hard woods found are black and white oak, black walnut, ash and hickory. The softer woods are in unusual variety. Corn and tobacco are the principal crops, although considerable fruit is cultivated, besides oats, winter wheat and potatoes. Sorghum is also extensively produced. Among the pioneer settlers was a Mr. Auxier (for whom a water course was named), in 1815; Adam Crouch, the Biggerstaffs and T. Stelle, in 1818, and W. T. Golson and Louis Baxter, in 1821. The most important town is McLeansboro, whose population in 1890 was 1,355.

HAMMOND, Charles Goodrich, Railway Manager, was born at Bolton, Conn., June 4, 1804, spent his youth in Chenango County, N. Y., where he became Principal of the Whitesboro Seminary (in which he was partially educated), and entered mercantile life at Canandaigua; in 1834 removed to Michigan, where he held various offices, including member of the Legislature and Auditor; in 1852 completed the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad (the first line from the East) to Chicago, and took up his residence in that city. In 1855 he became Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but soon resigned to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe in 1869, he accepted the Superintendency of the Union Pacific Railroad, but was compelled to resign by failing health, later becoming Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was Treasurer of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society after the fire of 1871, and one of the founders of the Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational); also President, for several years, of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. Died, April 15, 1884.

HAMPSHIRE, a village of Kane County, on the Omaha Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 51 miles west-northwest from Chicago. There are brick and tile works, a large canning factory, pickle factory, and machine shop; dairy and stock interests are large. The place has a bank, electric lights and water-works, and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 696; (1900), 760.

HANCOCK COUNTY, on the western border of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River; was organized in 1825 and named for John Hancock; has an area of 769 square miles; population (1900), 32,215. Its early settlers were chiefly from the Middle and Southern States,

among them being I. J. Waggen, for nearly sixty years a resident of Montebello Township. Black Hawk, the famous Indian Chief, is reputed to have been born within the limits of Camp Creek Township, in this county. Fort Edwards was erected on the present site of Warsaw, soon after the War of 1812, but was shortly afterwards evacuated. Abraham Lincoln, a cousin of the President of that name, was one of the early settlers. Among the earliest were John Day, Abraham Brewer, Jacob Compton, D. F. Parker, the Dixons, Mendenhalls, Logans, and Luther Whitney. James White, George Y. Cutler and Henry Nichols were the first Commissioners. In 1839 the Mormons crossed the Mississippi, after being expelled from Missouri, and founded the city of Nauvoo in this county. (See *Mormons, Nauvoo*.) Carthage and Appanoose were surveyed and laid out in 1835 and 1836. A ferry across the Mississippi was established at Montebello (near the present site of Hamilton) in 1829, and another, two years later, near the site of old Fort Edwards. The county is crossed by six lines of railway, has a fine public school system, numerous thriving towns, and is among the wealthy counties of the State.

HANDY, Moses Purnell, journalist, was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 14, 1847; before he was one year old was taken back to Maryland, his parents' native State. He was educated at Portsmouth, Va., and was a student at the Virginia Collegiate Institute at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate army at the age of seventeen. When the war ended Handy found himself penniless. He was school-teacher and book-cannasser by turns, meantime writing some for a New York paper. Later he became a clerk in the office of "The Christian Observer" in Richmond. In 1867, by some clever reporting for "The Richmond Dispatch," he was able to secure a regular position on the local staff of that paper, quickly gaining a reputation as a successful reporter, and, in 1869, becoming city editor. From this time until 1887 his promotion was rapid, being employed at different times upon many of the most prominent and influential papers in the East, including "The New York Tribune," "Richmond Enquirer," and, in Philadelphia, upon "The Times," "The Press" and "Daily News." In 1893, at the request of Director-General Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Handy accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, preferring this to the Consul-Generalship to Egypt, tendered him about the same time by President

Harrison. Later, as a member of the National Commission to Europe, he did much to arouse the interest of foreign countries in the Exposition. For some time after the World's Fair, he was associate editor of "The Chicago Times-Herald." In 1897, having been appointed by President McKinley United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, he visited Paris. Upon his return to this country he found himself in very poor health, and went South in a vain attempt to regain his lost strength and vigor, but died, at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8, 1898.

HANKS, Dennis, pioneer, born in Hardin County, Ky., May 15, 1799; was a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and, although ten years the senior of the latter, was his intimate friend in boyhood. Being of a sportive disposition, he often led the future President in boyish pranks. About 1818, he joined the Lincoln household in Spencer County, Ind., and finally married Sarah Johnston, the step-sister of Mr. Lincoln, the families removing to Macon County, Ill., together, in 1830. A year or so later, Mr. Hanks removed to Coles County, where he remained until some three years before his death, when he went to reside with a daughter at Paris, Edgar County. It has been claimed that he first taught the youthful Abraham to read and write, and this has secured for him the title of Mr. Lincoln's teacher. He has also been credited with having once saved Lincoln from death by drowning while crossing a swollen stream. Austin Gollaher, a school- and play-mate of Lincoln's, has also made the same claim for himself—the two stories presumably referring to the same event. After the riot at Charleston, Ill., in March, 1863, in which several persons were killed, Hanks made a visit to President Lincoln in Washington in the interest of some of the arrested rioters, and, although they were not immediately released, the fact that they were ordered returned to Charleston for trial and finally escaped punishment, has been attributed to Hanks' influence with the President. He died at Paris, Edgar County, Oct. 31, 1892, in the 94th year of his age, as the result of injuries received from being run over by a buggy while returning from an Emancipation-Day celebration, near that city, on the 22d day of September previous.

HANKS, John, pioneer, a cousin of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born near Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 9, 1802; joined the Lincolns in Spencer County, Ind., in 1822, and made his home with them two years; engaged in flat-boating, making numerous trips to New Orleans, in one of them

being accompanied by Abraham Lincoln, then about 19 years of age, who then had his feelings aroused against slavery by his first sight of a slave-mart. In 1828 Mr. Hanks removed to Macon County, Ill., locating about four miles west of Decatur, and it was partly through his influence that the Lincolns were induced to emigrate to the same locality in 1830. Hanks had cut enough logs to build the Lincolns a house when they arrived, and these were hauled by Abraham Lincoln to the site of the house, which was erected on the north bank of the Sangamon River, near the present site of Harristown. During the following summer he and Abraham Lincoln worked together splitting rails to fence a portion of the land taken up by the elder Lincoln—some of these rails being the ones displayed during the campaign of 1860. In 1831 Hanks and Lincoln worked together in the construction of a flat-boat on the Sangamon River, near Springfield, for a man named Offutt, which Lincoln took to New Orleans—Hanks only going as far as St. Louis, when he returned home. In 1832, Hanks served as a soldier of the Mexican War in the company commanded by Capt. I. C. Pugh, afterwards Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He followed the occupation of a farmer until 1850, when he went to California, where he spent three years, returning in 1853. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry (afterwards commanded by General Grant), but being already 59 years of age, was placed by Grant in charge of the baggage-train, in which capacity he remained two years, serving in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. While Grant was with the regiment, Hanks had charge of the staff team. Being disabled by rheumatism, he was finally discharged at Winchester, Tenn. He made three trips to California after the war. Died, July 1, 1891.

HANNIBAL & NAPLES RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

HANON, Martin, pioneer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., April, 1799; came with his father to Gallatin County, Illinois Territory, in 1812, and, in 1818, to what is now a portion of Christian County, being the first white settler in that region. Died, near Sharpsburg, Christian County, April 5, 1879.

HANOVER, a village in Jo Daviess County, on Apple River, 14 miles south-southeast of Galena. It has a woolen factory, besides five churches and a graded school. The Township (also called Han-

over) extends to the Mississippi, and has a population of about 1,700. Population of the village (1890), 743; (1900), 785.

HARDIN, the county-seat of Calhoun County, situated in Hardin Township, on the west bank of the Illinois River, some 30 miles northwest of Alton. It has two churches, a graded school and two newspaper offices. Population (1880), 500; (1890), 311; (1900), 494.

HARDIN, John J., lawyer, Congressman and soldier, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6, 1810. After graduating from Transylvania University and being admitted to the bar, he began practice at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1830; for several years he was Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County, later being elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served from 1836 to '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, his term expiring in 1845. During the later period of his professional career at Jacksonville he was the partner of David A. Smith, a prominent lawyer of that city, and had Richard Yates for a pupil. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois Volunteers (June 30, 1846) and was killed on the second day of the battle of Buena Vista (Feb. 27, 1847) while leading the final charge. His remains were brought to Jacksonville and buried with distinguished honors in the cemetery there, his former pupil, Richard Yates, delivering the funeral oration.—**Gen. Martin D.** (Hardin), soldier, son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., June 26, 1837; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1859, and entered the service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a few months later becoming full Second Lieutenant, and, in May, 1861, First Lieutenant. Being assigned to the command of volunteer troops, he passed through various grades until May, 1864, when he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers for meritorious conduct at North River, Va., became Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 2, 1864, was brevetted Brigadier-General of the regular army in March, 1865, for service during the war, and was finally mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866. He continued in the regular service, however, until December 15, 1870, when he was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General. General Hardin lost an arm and suffered other wounds during the war. His home is in Chicago.—**Ellen Hardin** (Walworth), author, daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 20, 1832, and educated at the Female Seminary in that place; was married about 1854

to Mansfield Tracy Walworth (son of Chancellor R. H. Walworth of New York). Her husband became an author of considerable repute, chiefly in the line of fiction, but was assassinated in 1873 by a son who was acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity. Mrs. Walworth is a leader of the Daughters of the Revolution, and has given much attention, of late years, to literary pursuits. Among her works are accounts of the Burgoyne Campaign and of the battle of Buena Vista—the latter contributed to "The Magazine of American History"; a "Life of Col. John J. Hardin and History of the Hardin Family," besides a number of patriotic and miscellaneous poems and essays. She served for several years as a member of the Board of Education, and was for six years principal of a young ladies' school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HARDIN COUNTY, situated on the southeast border of the State, and bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River. It has an area of 194 square miles, and was named for a county in Kentucky. The surface is broken by ridges and deep gorges, or ravines, and well timbered with oak, hickory, elm, maple, locust and cottonwood. Corn, wheat and oats are the staple agricultural products. The minerals found are iron, coal and lead, besides carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Elizabethtown is the county-seat. Population (1880), 6,024; (1890), 7,234; (1900), 7,448.

HARDING, Abner Clark, soldier and Member of Congress, born in East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807; was educated chiefly at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and, after practicing law for a time, in Oneida County, removed to Illinois, resuming practice and managing several farms for twenty-five years. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847 from Warren County, and of the lower branch of the Sixteenth General Assembly (1848-50). Between 1850 and 1860 he was engaged in railroad enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned Colonel and, in less than a year, was promoted to Brigadier-General. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1866. He did much for the development of the western part of the State in the construction of railroads, the Peoria & Oquawka (now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) being one of the lines constructed by him. He left a fortune of about \$2,000,000, and, before his death, endowed a professorship in Monmouth College. Died, July 19, 1874.

HARGRAVE, Willis, pioneer, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1816, settling near Carini in White County; served in the Third Territorial Legislature (1817-18) and in the First General Assembly of the State (1818-20). His business-life in Illinois was devoted to farming and salt-manufacture.

HARLAN, James, statesman, was born in Clark County, Ill., August 25, 1820; graduated at Asbury University, Ind.; was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa (1847), President of Iowa Wesleyan University (1853), United States Senator (1855-65), Secretary of the Interior (1865-66), but re-elected to the Senate the latter year, and, in 1869, chosen President of Iowa University. He was also a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; in 1873, after leaving the Senate, was editor of "The Washington Chronicle," and, from 1882 to 1885, presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims. A daughter of ex-Senator Harlan married Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, and (1889-93) United States Minister to England. Mr. Harlan's home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Died, Oct. 5, 1899.

HARLAN, Justin, jurist, was born in Ohio about 1801 and, at the age of 25, settled in Clark County, Ill.; served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 and, in 1835, was appointed a Justice of the Circuit Court; was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and the following year was elected to the Circuit bench under the new Constitution, being re-elected in 1855. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln Indian Agent, continuing in office until 1865; in 1872 was elected County Judge of Clark County. Died, while on a visit in Kentucky, in March, 1879.

HARLOW, George H., ex-Secretary of State, born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1830, removed to Tazewell County, Ill., in 1854, and engaged in business as a commission merchant; also served a term as Mayor of Pekin. For many years he took a prominent part in the history of the State. Early in the '60's he was one of seven to organize, at Pekin, the "Union League of America," a patriotic secret organization sworn to preserve the Union, working in harmony with the war party and against the "Sons of Liberty." In 1862 he enlisted, and was about to go to the front, when Governor Yates requested him to remain at home and continue his effective work in the Union League, saying that he could accomplish more for the cause in this way than in the field.

Accordingly Mr. Harlow continued to labor as an organizer, and the League became a powerful factor in State politics. In 1865 he was made First Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, but soon after became Governor Oglesby's private secretary. For a time he also served as Inspector-General on the Governor's staff, and had charge of the troops as they were mustered out. During a portion of Mr. Rummel's term (1869-73) as Secretary of State, he served as Assistant Secretary, and, in 1872, was elected as successor to Secretary Rummel and re-elected in 1876. While in Springfield he acted as correspondent for several newspapers, and, for a year, was city editor of "The Illinois State Journal." In 1881 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he was engaged at different periods in the commission and real estate business, but has been retired of late years on account of ill health. Died May 16, 1900.

HARPER, William H., legislator and commission merchant, born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 4, 1845; was brought by his parents in boyhood to Woodford County, Ill., and served in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; took a course in a commercial college and engaged in the stock and grain-shipping business in Woodford County until 1868, when he entered upon the commission business in Chicago. From 1872 to '75 he served, by appointment of the Governor, as Chief of the Grain Inspection Department of the city of Chicago; in 1882 was elected to the Thirty-third General Assembly and re-elected in 1884. During his first term in the Legislature, Mr. Harper introduced and secured the passage of the "High License Law," which has received his name. Of late years he has been engaged in the grain commission business in Chicago.

HARPER, William Rainey, clergyman and educator, was born at New Concord, Ohio, July 26, 1856; graduated at Muskingum College at the age of 14, delivering the Hebrew oration, this being one of the principal commencement honors in that institution. After three years' private study he took a post-graduate course in philology at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D., at the age of 19. For several years he was engaged in teaching, at Macon, Tenn., and Denison University, Ohio, meanwhile continuing his philological studies and devoting special attention to Hebrew. In 1879 he accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, a suburb of Chicago. Here he laid the foundation of the "inductive method" of Hebraic study, which rapidly grew in favor. The school by correspondence was known as the

"American Institute of Hebrew," and increased so rapidly that, by 1885, it had enrolled 800 students, from all parts of the world, many leading professors co-operating. In 1886 he accepted the professorship of Semitic Language and Literature at Yale University, having in the previous year become Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and, in 1891, Principal of the entire Chautauqua system. During the winters of 1889-91, Dr. Harper delivered courses of lectures on the Bible in various cities and before several universities and colleges, having been, in 1889, made Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature at Yale, although still filling his former chair. In 1891 he accepted an invitation to the Presidency of the then incipient new Chicago University, which has rapidly increased in wealth, extent and influence. (See *University of Chicago*.) He is also at present (1899) a member of the Chicago Board of Education. Dr. Harper is the author of numerous philological text-books, relating chiefly to Hebrew, but applying the "inductive method" to the study of Latin and Greek, and has also sought to improve the study of English along these same lines. In addition, he has edited two scientific periodicals, and published numerous monographs.

HARRIS, Thomas L., lawyer, soldier and Member of Congress, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 29, 1816; graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1841, studied law with Gov. Isaac Toucey, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1842, the same year removing to Petersburg, Menard County, Ill. Here, in 1845, he was elected School Commissioner, in 1846 raised a company for the Mexican War, joined the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's) and was elected Major. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo, after the wounding of General Shields at the latter, taking command of the regiment in place of Colonel Baker, who had assumed command of the brigade. During his absence in the army (1846) he was chosen to the State Senate; in 1848 was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, but was defeated by Richard Yates in 1850; was re-elected in 1854, '56, and '58, but died Nov. 24, 1858, a few days after his fourth election and before completing his preceding term.

HARRIS, William Logan, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, born near Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1817; was educated at Norwalk Seminary, licensed to preach in 1836 and soon after admitted to the Michigan Conference, being transferred to the Ohio Conference in 1840. In 1845-46 he was a

tutor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; then, after two years' pastoral work and some three years as Principal of Baldwin Seminary, in 1851 returned to the Wesleyan, filling the position first of Principal of the Academic Department and then a professorship; was Secretary of the General Conferences (1856-72) and, during 1860-72, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; in 1872 was elected Bishop, and visited the Methodist Mission stations in China, Japan and Europe; joined the Illinois Conference in 1874, remaining until his death, which occurred in New York, Sept. 2, 1887. Bishop Harris was a recognized authority on Methodist Church law, and published a small work entitled "Powers of the General Conference" (1859), and, in connection with Judge William J. Henry, of this State, a treatise on "Ecclesiastical Law," having special reference to the Methodist Church.

HARRISBURG, county-seat of Saline County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 70 miles northeast of Cairo. The region is devoted to agriculture and fruit-growing, and valuable deposits of salt, coal and iron are found. The town has flour and saw mills, coal mines, dairy, brick and tile works, carriage and other wood-working establishments, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,723; (1900), 2,202.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, politician, Congressman and Mayor of Chicago, was born in Fayette County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825; at the age of 20 years graduated from Yale College and began reading law, but later engaged in farming. After spending two years in foreign travel, he entered the Law Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and, after graduation, settled at Chicago, where he soon became an operator in real estate. In 1871 he was elected a Commissioner of Cook County, serving three years. In 1874 he again visited Europe, and, on his return, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, being re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Chicago, filling that office for four successive biennial terms, but was defeated for re-election in 1887 by his Republican competitor, John A. Roche. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1888, but failed of election. He thereafter made a trip around the world, and, on his return, published an entertaining account of his journey under the title, "A Race with the Sun." In 1891 he was an Independent Democratic candidate for the Chicago mayoralty, but was defeated by Hempstead Washburne, Republican. In 1893 he received the regular nomina-

tion of his party for the office, and was elected. In 1892, in connection with a few associates, he purchased the plant of "The Chicago Times," placing his sons in charge. He was a man of strong character and intense personality, making warm friends and bitter enemies; genial, generous and kindly, and accessible to any one at all times, at either his office or his home. Taking advantage of this latter trait, one Prendergast, on the night of Oct. 28, 1893—immediately following the closing exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition—gained admission to his residence, and, without the slightest provocation, shot him down in his library. He lived but a few hours. The assassin was subsequently tried, convicted and hung.

HARRISON, Carter Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, being a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison, an early Colonial Governor of Virginia, and laterally related to the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name, and to President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison was educated in the public schools of Chicago, at the Gymnasium, Altenburg, Germany, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, graduating from the latter in 1881. Having taken a course in Yale Law School, he began practice in Chicago in 1883, remaining until 1889, when he turned his attention to real estate. His father having purchased the "Chicago Times" about 1892, he became associated with the editorship of that paper and, for a time, had charge of its publication until its consolidation with "The Herald" in 1895. In 1897, he received the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago, his popularity being shown by receiving a majority of the total vote. Again in 1899, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving a plurality over his Republican competitor of over 40,000. Mayor Harrison is one of the youngest men who ever held the office.

HARRISON, William Henry, first Governor of Indiana Territory (including the present State of Illinois), was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, being the son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was educated at Hampden Sidney College, and began the study of medicine, but never finished it. In 1791 he was commissioned an Ensign in the First U. S. Infantry at Fort Washington (the present site of Cincinnati), was promoted a Lieutenant a year later, and, in 1797, assigned to command of the Fort with the rank of Captain. He had previously served as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne, by whom he was complimented for gallantry at the battle of Miami. In 1798 he was appointed by

President Adams Secretary of the Northwest Territory; but resigned in 1799 to become Delegate in Congress; in 1800 he was appointed Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana, serving by reappointment some 12 years. During his incumbency and as Commissioner, a few years later, he negotiated many important treaties with the Indians. In 1811 he won the decisive victory over Chief Tecumseh and his followers at Tippecanoe. Having been made a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, he was promoted to Major-General in 1813 and, as Commander of the Army of the Northwest, he won the important battle of the Thames. Resigning his commission in 1814, he afterwards served as Representative in Congress from Ohio (1816-1819); Presidential Elector in 1820 and 1824; United States Senator (1824-1828), and Minister to the United States of Colombia (1828-29). Returning to the United States, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, serving twelve years. In 1836 he was an unsuccessful Whig candidate for President, but was elected in 1840, dying in Washington City, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

HARTZELL, William, Congressman, was born in Stark County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1837. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, and, four years later (1844) to Texas. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, settling in Randolph County, which became his permanent home. He was brought up on a farm, but graduated at McKendree College, Lebanon, in June, 1859. Five years later he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He was Representative in Congress for two terms, being elected as a Democrat, in 1874, and again in 1876.

HARVARD, an incorporated city in McHenry County, 63 miles northwest of Chicago on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It has electric light plant, artesian water system, hardware and bicycle factories, malt house, cold storage and packing plant, a flouring mill, a carriage-wheel factory and two weekly papers. The region is agricultural. Population (1890), 1,967; (1900), 2,602.

HASKELL, Harriet Newell, educator and third Principal of Monticello Female Seminary, was born at Waldboro, Lincoln County, Maine, Jan. 14, 1835; educated at Castleton Seminary, Vt., and Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., graduating from the latter in 1855. Later, she served as Principal of high schools in Maine and Boston until 1862, when she was called to the principalship of Castleton Seminary. She resigned this

position in 1867 to assume a similar one at Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., where she has since remained. The main building of this institution having been burned in November, 1889, it was rebuilt on an enlarged and improved plan, largely through the earnest efforts of Miss Haskell. (See *Monticello Female Seminary*.)

HATCH, Ozias Mather, Secretary of the State of Illinois (1857-'65), was born at Hillsborough Center, N. H., April 11, 1814, and removed to Griggsville, Ill., in 1836. In 1829 he began life as a clerk for a wholesale and retail grocer in Boston. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in store-keeping at Griggsville. In the latter year he was appointed Circuit Court Clerk of Pike County, holding the office seven years. In 1858 he again embarked in business at Meredosia, Ill. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term. An earnest anti-slavery man, he was, in 1856, nominated by the newly organized Republican party for Secretary of State and elected, being re-elected in 1860, on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a warm personal friend and admirer. During the war he gave a zealous and effective support to Governor Yates' administration. In 1864 he declined a renomination and retired from political life. He was an original and active member of the Lincoln Monument Association from its organization in 1865 to his death, and, in company with Gov. R. J. Oglesby, made a canvass of Eastern cities to collect funds for statuary to be placed on the monument. After retiring from office he was interested to some extent in the banking business at Griggsville, and was influential in securing the construction of the branch of the Wabash Railway from Naples to Hannibal, Mo. He was, for over thirty-five years, a resident of Springfield, dying there, March 12, 1893.

HATFIELD, (Rev.) Robert Miller, clergyman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in early life enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained while living on a farm; later, was employed as a clerk at White Plains and in New York City, but, in 1841, was admitted to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, during the next eleven years supplying churches in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1852 he went to Brooklyn and occupied pulpits in that vicinity until 1865, when he assumed the pastorate of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago, two years later going to the Centenary Church in the same city. He subse-

quently had charge of churches in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but, returning to Illinois in 1877, he occupied pulpits for the next nine years in Evanston and Chicago. In 1886 he went to Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, which was his last regular charge, as, in 1889, he became Financial Agent of the Northwestern University at Evanston, of which he had been a Trustee from 1878. As a temporary supply for pulpits or as a speaker in popular assemblies, his services were in constant demand during this period. Dr. Hatfield served as a Delegate to the General Conferences of 1860, '64, '76, '80 and '84, and was a leader in some of the most important debates in those bodies. Died, at Evanston, March 31, 1891.

HATTON, Frank, journalist and Postmaster-General, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, April 28, 1846; entered his father's newspaper office at Cadiz, as an apprentice, at 11 years of age, becoming foreman and local editor; in 1862, at the age of 16, he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, but, in 1864, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio and commissioned Second Lieutenant — his service being chiefly in the Army of the Cumberland, but participating in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Iowa, whither his father had preceded him, and where he edited "The Mount Pleasant Journal" (1869-74); then removed to Burlington, where he secured a controlling interest in "The Hawkeye," which he brought to a point of great prosperity; was Postmaster of that city under President Grant, and, in 1881, became First Assistant Postmaster-General. On the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham in 1884, he was appointed successor to the latter, serving to the end of President Arthur's administration, being the youngest man who ever held a cabinet position, except Alexander Hamilton. From 1882 to 1884, Mr. Hatton managed "The National Republican" in Washington; in 1885 removed to Chicago, where he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-chief of "The Evening Mail"; retired from the latter in 1887, and, purchasing the plant of "The National Republican" in Washington, commenced the publication of "The Washington Post," with which he was connected until his death, April 30, 1894.

HAVANA, the county-seat of Mason County, an incorporated city founded in 1827 on the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of Spoon River, and a point of junction for three railways. It is a shipping-point for corn and osage orange hedge plants. A number of manufactories are located

here. The city has several churches, three public schools and three newspapers. Population (1890), 2,525; (1900), 3,268.

HAVANA, RANTOUL & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

HAVEN, Erastus Otis, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1820; graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1842, and taught in various institutions in Massachusetts and New York, meanwhile studying theology. In 1848 he entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the New York Conference; five years later accepted a professorship in Michigan University, but resigned in 1856 to become editor of "Zion's Herald," Boston, for seven years—in that time serving two terms in the State Senate and a part of the time being an Overseer of Harvard University. In 1863 he accepted the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1872 became Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, but resigned in 1874 to become Chancellor of Syracuse University, N.Y. In 1880 he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died, in Salem, Oregon, in August, 1881. Bishop Haven was a man of great versatility and power as an orator, wrote much for the periodical press and published several volumes on religious topics, besides a treatise on rhetoric.

HAVEN, Luther, educator, was born near Framingham, Mass., August 6, 1806. With a meager country-school education, at the age of 17 he began teaching, continuing in this occupation six or seven years, after which he spent three years in a more liberal course of study in a private academy at Ellington, Conn. He was next employed at Leicester Academy, first as a teacher, and, for eleven years, as Principal. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he removed to Chicago. After several years spent in manufacturing and real-estate business, in 1854 he became proprietor of "The Prairie Farmer," of which he remained in control until 1858. Mr. Haven took an active interest in public affairs, and was an untiring worker for the promotion of popular education. For ten years following 1853, he was officially connected with the Chicago Board of Education, being for four years its President. The comptrollership of the city was offered him in 1860, but declined. During the war he was a zealous supporter of the Union cause. In October, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln Collector for the Port of Chicago, and Sub-Treasurer of the United States for the Department of the Northwest, serving in

this capacity during a part of President Johnson's administration. In 1866 he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, dying on March 6, of that year.

HAWK, Robert M. A., Congressman, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 23, 1839; came to Carroll County, Ill., in boyhood, where he attended the common schools and later graduated from Eureka College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned First Lieutenant, next promoted to a Captaincy and, finally, brevetted Major for soldierly conduct in the field. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Carroll County, and three times re-elected, serving from 1865 to 1879. The latter year he resigned, having been elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in 1878. In 1880 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term, his successor being Robert R. Hitt, of Mount Morris, who was chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy.

HAWLEY, John B., Congressman and First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 9, 1831; accompanied his parents to Illinois in childhood, residing in his early manhood at Carthage, Hancock County. At the age of 23 (1854) he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Rock Island. From 1856 to 1860 he was State's Attorney of Rock Island County. In 1861 he entered the Union army as Captain, but was so severely wounded at Fort Donelson (1862) that he was obliged to quit the service. In 1865 President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster at Rock Island, but one year afterward he was removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, being twice re-elected, and, in 1876, was Presidential Elector on the Hayes-Wheeler ticket. In the following year he was appointed by President Hayes First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1880, when he resigned. During the last six years of his life he was Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Died, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, May 24, 1895.

HAY, John, author, diplomatist and Secretary of State, was born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, of Scottish ancestry; graduated at Brown University, 1858, and studied law at Springfield, Ill., his father, in the meantime, having become a resident of Warsaw, Ill.; was admitted to practice in 1861, but immediately went to Washington as assistant private secretary of President Lincoln, acting part of the time as the President's aid-de-camp, also serving for some time under General

Hunter and Gilmore, with the rank of Major and Adjutant-General. After President Lincoln's assassination he served as Secretary of Legation at Paris and Madrid, and as Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; was also editor for a time of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, and a leading editorial writer on "The New York Tribune." Colonel Hay's more important literary works include "Castilian Days," "Pike County Ballads," and the ten-volume "History of the Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. In 1875 he settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but, after retiring from "The New York Tribune," made Washington his home. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to England, where, by his tact, good judgment and sound discretion manifested as a diplomatist and speaker on public occasions, he won a reputation as one of the most able and accomplished foreign representatives America has produced. His promotion to the position of Secretary of State on the retirement of Secretary William R. Day, at the close of the Spanish-American War, in September, 1898, followed naturally as a just tribute to the rank which he had won as a diplomatist, and was universally approved throughout the nation.

HAY, John B., ex-Congressman, was born at Belleville, Ill., Jan. 8, 1834; attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was 16 years of age, when he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he studied law, and won considerable local prominence in his profession, being for eight years State's Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit. He served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion, and, in 1868, was elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, being re-elected in 1870.

HAY, Milton, lawyer and legislator, was born in Fayette County, Ky., July 3, 1817; removed with his father's family to Springfield, Ill., in 1832; in 1838 became a student in the law office of Stuart & Lincoln; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice at Pittsfield, Pike County. In 1858 he returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with Judge Stephen T. Logan (afterwards his father-in-law), which ended by the retirement of the latter from practice in 1861. Others who were associated with him as partners, at a later date, were Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Gen. John M. Palmer, Henry S. Greene and D. T. Littler. In 1869 he was elected a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention and, as Chairman of the Committee on Revenue and member of the Judiciary Committee, was

prominent in shaping the Constitution of 1870. Again, as a member of the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1873-74), he assisted in revising and adapting the laws to the new order of things under the new Constitution. The estimate in which he was held by his associates is shown in the fact that he was a member of the Joint Committee of five appointed by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of the State, which was especially complimented for the manner in which it performed its work by concurrent resolution of the two houses. A conservative Republican in politics, gentle and unobtrusive in manner, and of calm, dispassionate judgment and unimpeachable integrity, no man was more frequently consulted by State executives on questions of great delicacy and public importance, during the last thirty years of his life, than Mr. Hay. In 1881 he retired from the active prosecution of his profession, devoting his time to the care of a handsome estate. Died, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAYES, Philip C., ex-Congressman, was born at Granby, Conn., Feb. 3, 1833. Before he was a year old his parents removed to La Salle County, Ill., where the first twenty years of his life were spent upon a farm. In 1860 he graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the Union army, being commissioned successively, Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and finally brevetted Brigadier-General. After the war he engaged in journalism, becoming the publisher and senior editor of "The Morris Herald," a weekly periodical issued at Morris, Grundy County. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia which renominated Grant, and represented his district in Congress from 1877 to 1881. Later he became editor and part proprietor of "The Republican" at Joliet, Ill., but retired some years since.

HAYES, Samuel Snowden, lawyer and politician, was born at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1820; settled at Shawneetown in 1838, and engaged in the drug business for two years; then began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1842, settling first at Mount Vernon and later at Carmi. He early took an interest in politics, stumping the southern counties for the Democratic party in 1843 and '44. In 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Commercial Convention and, in 1846, was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, being re-elected in '48. In 1847 he raised a company for service in the Mexican War, but, owing to its distance from the seat of government, its muster rolls were not

received until the quota of the State had been filled. The same year he was chosen a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention for White County, and, in 1848, was a Democratic Presidential Elector. About 1852 he removed to Chicago, where he was afterwards City Solicitor and (1862-65) City Comptroller. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and an earnest worker for Douglas in the campaign which followed. While in favor of the Union, he was strongly opposed to the policy of the administration, particularly in its attitude on the question of slavery. His last public service was as a Delegate from Cook County to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. His talents as an orator, displayed both at the bar and before popular assemblies, were of a very high order.

HAYMARKET RIOT, THE, an anarchistic outbreak which occurred in Chicago on the evening of May 4, 1886. For several days prior, meetings of dissatisfied workmen had been addressed by orators who sought to inflame the worst passions of their hearers. The excitement (previously more or less under restraint) culminated on the date mentioned. Haymarket Square, in Chicago, is a broad, open space formed by the widening of West Randolph Street for an open-air produce-market. An immense concourse assembled there on the evening named; inflammatory speeches were made from a cart, which was used as a sort of improvised platform. During the earlier part of the meeting the Mayor (Carter H. Harrison) was present, but upon his withdrawal, the oratory became more impassioned and incendiary. Towards midnight, some one whose identity has never been thoroughly proved, threw a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the police, who, under command of Inspector John Bonfield, had ordered the dispersal of the crowd and were endeavoring to enforce the command. Simultaneously a score of men lay dead or bleeding in the street. The majority of the crowd fled, pursued by the officers. Numerous arrests followed during the night and the succeeding morning, and search was made in the office of the principal Anarchistic organ, which resulted in the discovery of considerable evidence of an incriminating character. A Grand Jury of Cook County found indictments for murder against eight of the suspected leaders, all of whom were convicted after a trial extending over several months, both the State and the defense being represented by some of the ablest counsel at the Chicago bar. Seven of the accused were con-

demned to death, and one (Oscar Neebe) was given twenty years' imprisonment. The death sentence of two—Samuel Fielden and Justus Schwab—was subsequently commuted by Governor Oglesby to life-imprisonment, but executive clemency was extended in 1893 by Governor Altgeld to all three of those serving terms in the penitentiary. Of those condemned to execution, one (Louis Linng) committed suicide in the county-jail by exploding, between his teeth, a small dynamite bomb which he had surreptitiously obtained; the remaining four (August Spies, Albert D. Parsons, Louis Engel and Adolph Fischer) were hanged in the county-jail at Chicago, on November 14, 1887. The affair attracted wide attention, not only throughout the United States but in other countries also.

HAYNIE, Isham Nicolas, soldier and Adjutant-General, was born at Dover, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1824; came to Illinois in boyhood and received but little education at school, but worked on a farm to obtain means to study law, and was licensed to practice in 1846. Throughout the Mexican War he served as a Lieutenant in the Sixth Illinois Volunteers, but, on his return, resumed practice in 1849, and, in 1850, was elected to the Legislature from Marion County. He graduated from the Kentucky Law School in 1852 and, in 1856, was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo. In 1860 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Douglas ticket. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which he had assisted in organizing. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and was severely wounded at the latter. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress as a War Democrat, being defeated by W. J. Allen, and the same year was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He resumed practice at Cairo in 1864, and, in 1865, was appointed by Governor Oglesby Adjutant-General as successor to Adjutant-General Fuller, but died in office, at Springfield, November, 1868.

HAYWARD COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, at Fairfield, Wayne County; incorporated in 1886; is co-educational; had 160 pupils in 1898, with a faculty of nine instructors.

HEACOCK, Russell E., pioneer lawyer, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1770; having lost his father at 7 years of age, learned the carpenter's trade and came west early in life; in 1806 was studying law in Missouri, and, two years later, was licensed to practice in Indiana Territory, of which Illinois then formed a part, locating first

at Kaskaskia and afterwards at Jonesboro, in Union County; in 1823 went to Buffalo, N. Y., but returned west in 1827, arriving where Chicago now stands on July 4; in 1828 was living inside Fort Dearborn, but subsequently located several miles up the South Branch of the Chicago River, where he opened a small farm at a place which went by the name of "Heacock's Point." In 1831 he obtained a license to keep a tavern, in 1833 became a Justice of the Peace, and, in 1835, had a law office in the village of Chicago. He took a prominent part in the organization of Cook County, invested liberally in real estate, but lost it in the crash of 1837. He was disabled by paralysis in 1843 and died of cholera, June 28, 1849.

—**Reuben E. (Heacock)**, a son of Mr. Heacock, was member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, from Cook County.

HEALTH, BOARD OF, a bureau of the State Government, created by act of May 25, 1877. It consists of seven members, named by the Governor, who hold office for seven years. It is charged with "general supervision of the interests connected with the health and life of the citizens of the State." All matters pertaining to quarantine fall within its purview, and in this respect it is invested with a power which, while discretionary, is well-nigh autocratic. The same standard holds good, although to a far less extent, as to its supervisory power over contagious diseases, of man or beast. The Board also has a modified control over medical practitioners, under the terms of the statute popularly known as the "Medical Practice Act." Through its powers thereunder, it has kept out or expelled from the State an array of irregular practitioners, and has done much toward raising the standard of professional qualification.

HEALY, George P. A., artist, was born in Boston, July 15, 1808, and early manifested a predilection for art, in which he was encouraged by the painter Scully. He struggled in the face of difficulties until 1836, when, having earned some money by his art, he went to Europe to study, spending two years in Paris and a like period in London. In 1855 he came to Chicago, contemplating a stay of three weeks, but remained until 1867. During this time he is said to have painted 575 portraits, many of them being likenesses of prominent citizens of Chicago and of the State. Many of his pictures, deposited in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society for safe-keeping, were destroyed by the fire of 1871. From 1869 to '91 his time was spent chiefly in Rome. During his several visits to Europe he

painted the portraits of a large number of royal personages, including Louis Phillippe of France, as also, in this country, the portraits of Presidents and other distinguished persons. One of his historical pictures was "Webster Replying to Hayne," in which 150 figures are introduced. A few years before his death, Mr. Healy donated a large number of his pictures to the Newberry Library of Chicago. He died in Chicago, June 24, 1894.

HEATON, William Weed, lawyer and jurist, was born at Western, Oneida County, N. Y., April 18, 1814. After completing his academic studies he engaged, for a short time, in teaching, but soon began the study of law, and, in 1838, was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Ind. In 1840 he removed to Dixon, Ill., where he resided until his death. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-second Circuit, and occupied a seat upon the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred Dec. 26, 1877, while serving as a member of the Appellate Court for the First District.

HECKER, Friedrich Karl Franz, German patriot and soldier, was born at Baden, Germany, Sept. 28, 1811. He attained eminence in his native country as a lawyer and politician; was a member of the Baden Assembly of 1842 and a leader in the Diet of 1846-47, but, in 1848, was forced, with many of his compatriots, to find a refuge in the United States. In 1849 he settled as a farmer at Summerfield, in St. Clair County, Ill. He took a deep interest in politics and, being earnestly opposed to slavery, ultimately joined the Republican party, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1856 and '60. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was later transferred to the command of the Eighty-second. He was a brave soldier, and actively participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Chancellorsville. In 1864 he resigned his commission and returned to his farm in St. Clair County. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1881.

HEDDING COLLEGE, an institution incorporated in 1875 and conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Abingdon, Knox County, Ill.; has a faculty of seventeen instructors, and reports (1895-96), 403 students, of whom 212 were male and 181 female. The branches taught include the sciences, the classics, music, fine arts, oratory and preparatory courses. The institution has funds and endowment amounting to \$55,000, and property valued at \$158,000.

HEMPSTEAD, Charles S., pioneer lawyer and first Mayor of Galena, was born at Hebron, Tolland County, Conn., Sept. 10, 1794—the son of Stephen Hempstead, a patriot of the Revolution. In 1809 he came west in company with a brother, descending the Ohio River in a canoe from Marietta to Shawneetown, and making his way across the “Illinois Country” on foot to Kaskaskia and finally to St. Louis, where he joined another brother (Edward), with whom he soon began the study of law. Having been admitted to the bar in both Missouri Territory and Illinois, he removed to St. Genevieve, where he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney by appointment of the Governor, but returned to St. Louis in 1818-19 and later became a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1829 Mr. Hempstead located at Galena, Ill., which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life, and where he was one of the earliest and best known lawyers. The late Minister E. B. Washburne became a clerk in Mr. Hempstead’s law office in 1840, and, in 1845, a partner. Mr. Hempstead was one of the promoters of the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), serving upon the first Board of Directors; was elected the first Mayor of Galena in 1841, and, in the early days of the Civil War, was appointed by President Lincoln a Paymaster in the Army. Died, in Galena, Dec. 10, 1874.—**Edward** (Hempstead), an older brother of the preceding, already mentioned, came west in 1804, and, after holding various positions at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, under Gov. William Henry Harrison, located at St. Louis and became the first Territorial Delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory (1811-14). His death occurred as the result of an accident, August 10, 1817.—**Stephen** (Hempstead), another member of this historic family, was Governor of Iowa from 1850 to ’54. Died, Feb. 16, 1883.

HENDERSON, Thomas J., ex-Congressman, was born at Brownsville, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1824; came to Illinois in 1837, and was reared upon a farm, but received an academic education. In 1847 he was elected Clerk of the County Commissioners’ Court of Stark County, and, in 1849, Clerk of the County Court of the same county, serving in that capacity for four years. Meanwhile he had studied law and had been admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1855 and ’56 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and State Senator from 1857 to ’60. He entered the Union army, in 1862, as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and

served until the close of the war, being brevetted Brigadier-General in January, 1865. He was a Republican Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District, serving continuously until March, 1895. His home is at Princeton.

HENDERSON, William H., politician and legislator, was born in Garrard County, Ky., Nov. 16, 1793. After serving in the War of 1812, he settled in Tennessee, where he held many positions of public trust, including that of State Senator. In 1836 he removed to Illinois, and, two years later, was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Bureau and Putnam Counties, being re-elected in 1840. In 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, being defeated by John Moore. In 1845 he migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1864.

HENDERSON COUNTY, a county comprising 380 square miles of territory, located in the western section of the State and bordering on the Mississippi River. The first settlements were made about 1827-28 at Yellow Banks, now Oquawka. Immigration was checked by the Black Hawk War, but revived after the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. The county was set off from Warren in 1841, with Oquawka as the county-seat. Population (1880), 10,722; (1890), 9,876. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by limestone. The surface is undulating, and well timbered. Population (1900), 10,836.

HENNEPIN, the county-seat of Putnam County, situated on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles southwest of Chicago, and 3 miles southeast of Bureau Junction. It has a courthouse, a bank, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school, a newspaper. It is a prominent shipping point for produce by the river. The Hennepin Canal, now in process of construction from the Illinois River to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, leaves the Illinois about two miles above Hennepin. Population (1880), 623; (1890), 574; (1900), 523.

HENNEPIN, Louis, a Franciscan (Recollect) friar and explorer, born at Ath, Belgium, about 1640. After several years of clerical service in Belgium and Holland, he was ordered (1675) by his ecclesiastical superiors to proceed to Canada. In 1679 he accompanied La Salle on his explorations of the great lakes and the upper Mississippi. Having reached the Illinois by way of Lake Michigan, early in the following year (1680), La Salle proceeded to construct a fort on the east

side of the Illinois River, a little below the present site of Peoria, which afterwards received the name of Fort Creve-Cœur. In February, 1680, Father Hennepin was dispatched by La Salle, with two companions, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, to explore the upper Mississippi. Ascending the latter stream, his party was captured by the Sioux and carried to the villages of that tribe among the Minnesota lakes, but finally rescued. During his captivity he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which he named. After his rescue Hennepin returned to Quebec, and thence sailed to France. There he published a work describing La Salle's first expedition and his own explorations. Although egotistical and necessarily incorrect, this work was a valuable contribution to history. Because of ecclesiastical insubordination he left France for Holland. In 1697 he published an extraordinary volume, in which he set forth claims as a discoverer which have been wholly discredited. His third and last work, published at Utrecht, in 1698, was entitled a "New Voyage in a Country Larger than Europe." It was a compilation describing La Salle's voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi. His three works have been translated into twenty-four different languages. He died, at Utrecht, between 1702 and 1705.

HENNEPIN CANAL. (See *Illinois & Mississippi Canal*.)

HENRY, a city in Marshall County, situated on the west bank of the Illinois River and on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 33 miles north-northeast of Peoria. There is a combination railroad and wagon bridge, lock and dam across the river at this point. The city is a thriving commercial center, among its industries being grain elevators, flour mills, and a windmill factory; has two national banks, eight churches and two newspapers. Population (1880), 1,728; (1890) 1,512; (1900), 1,637.

HENRY, James D., pioneer and soldier, was born in Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1822, locating at Edwardsville, where, being of limited education, he labored as a mechanic during the day and attended school at night; engaged in merchandising, removed to Springfield in 1826, and was soon after elected Sheriff; served in the Winnebago War (1827) as Adjutant, and, in the Black Hawk War (1831-32) as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, finally being placed in command of a brigade at the battle of Wisconsin and the Bad Axe, his success in both winning for him great popularity. His exposures brought on disease of

the lungs, and, going South, he died at New Orleans, March 4, 1834.

HENRY COUNTY, one of the middle tier of counties of Northern Illinois, near the western border of the State, having an area of 830 square miles,—named for Patrick Henry. The American pioneer of the region was Dr. Baker, who located in 1835 on what afterwards became the town of Colona. During the two years following several colonies from the eastern States settled at different points (Geneseo, Wethersfield, etc.). The act creating it was passed in 1825, though organization was not completed until 1837. The first county court was held at Dayton. Subsequent county-seats have been Richmond (1837); Geneseo (1840); Morristown (1842); and Cambridge (1843). Population (1870), 36,597; (1890), 33,338; (1900), 40,049.

HERNDON, Archer G., one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the General Assembly of 1836-37, was born in Culpepper County, Va., Feb. 13, 1795; spent his youth in Green County, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., 1820, and to Sangamon in 1821, becoming a citizen of Springfield in 1825, where he engaged in mercantile business; served eight years in the State Senate (1834-42), and as Receiver of the Land Office 1842-49. Died, Jan. 3, 1867. Mr. Herndon was the father of William H. Herndon, the law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

HERNDON, William H., lawyer, was born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818; brought to Illinois by his father, Archer G. Herndon, in 1820, and to Sangamon County in 1821; entered Illinois College in 1836, but remained only one year on account of his father's hostility to the supposed abolition influences prevailing at that institution; spent several years as clerk in a store at Springfield, studied law two years with the firm of Lincoln & Logan (1842-44), was admitted to the bar and became the partner of Mr. Lincoln, so continuing until the election of the latter to the Presidency. Mr. Herndon was a radical opponent of slavery and labored zealously to promote the advancement of his distinguished partner. The offices he held were those of City Attorney, Mayor and Bank Commissioner under three Governors. Some years before his death he wrote, and, in conjunction with Jesse W. Weik, published a Life of Abraham Lincoln in three volumes—afterwards revised and issued in a two-volume edition by the Messrs. Appleton, New York. Died, near Springfield, March 18, 1891.

HERRINGTON, Augustus M., lawyer and politician, was born at or near Meadville, Pa., in 1823;

when ten years of age was brought by his father to Chicago, the family removing two years later (1835) to Geneva, Kane County, where the elder Herrington opened the first store. Augustus was admitted to the bar in 1844; obtained great prominence as a Democratic politician, serving as Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1856, and as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions in 1860, '64, '68, '76 and '80, and was almost invariably a member of the State Conventions of his party during the same period. He also served for many years as Solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Died, at Geneva, Kane County, August 14, 1883.—**James (Herrington)**, brother of the preceding, was born in Mercer County, Pa., June 6, 1824; came to Chicago in 1833, but, two years later, was taken by his parents to Geneva, Kane County. In 1843 he was apprenticed to the printing business on the old "Chicago Democrat" (John Wentworth, publisher), remaining until 1848, when he returned to Geneva, where he engaged in farming, being also connected for a year or two with a local paper. In 1849 he was elected County Clerk, remaining in office eight years; also served three terms on the Board of Supervisors, later serving continuously in the lower branch of the General Assembly from 1872 to 1886. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture and a frequent delegate to Democratic State Conventions. Died, July 7, 1890.—**James Herrington, Sr.**, father of the two preceding, was a Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48) for the District embracing the counties of Kane, McHenry, Boone and De Kalb.

HERTZ, Henry L., ex-State Treasurer, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1847; graduated from the University of Copenhagen in 1866, and after pursuing the study of medicine for two years, emigrated to this country in 1869. After various experiences in selling sewing-machines, as bank-clerk, and as a farm-hand, in 1876 Mr. Hertz was employed in the Recorder's office of Cook County; in 1878 was record-writer in the Criminal Court Clerk's office; in 1884 was elected Coroner of Cook County, and re-elected in 1888. In 1892, as Republican candidate for State Treasurer, he was defeated, but, in 1896, again a candidate for the same office, was elected by a majority of 115,000, serving until 1899. He is now a resident of Chicago.

HESING, Antone Caspar, journalist and politician, was born in Prussia in 1823; left an orphan at the age of 15, he soon after emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore and going thence to Cin-

cinnati. From 1840 to 1842 he worked in a grocery store in Cincinnati, and later opened a small hotel. In 1854 he removed to Chicago, where he was for a time engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Cook County, as a Republican. In 1862 he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," and in 1867 became sole proprietor. In 1871 he admitted his son, Washington Hesing, to a partnership, installing him as general manager. Died, in Chicago, March 31, 1895.—**Washington (Hesing)**, son of the preceding, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14, 1849, educated at Chicago and Yale College, graduating from the latter in 1870. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to Chicago and began work upon "The Staats Zeitung," later becoming managing editor, and finally editor-in-chief. While yet a young man he was made a member of the Chicago Board of Education, but declined to serve a second term. In 1872 he entered actively into politics, making speeches in both English and German in support of General Grant's Presidential candidacy. Later he affiliated with the Democratic party, as did his father, and, in 1893, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Chicago mayoralty, being defeated by Carter H. Harrison. In December, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving four years. His administration was characterized by a high degree of efficiency and many improvements in the service were adopted, one of the most important being the introduction of postal cars on the street-railroads for the collection of mail matter. In April, 1897, he became an Independent candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Carter H. Harrison, the regular Democratic nominee. Died, Dec. 18, 1897.

HEYWORTH, a village of McLean County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles south of Bloomington; has a bank, churches, gas wells, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 566; (1900), 683.

HIBBARD, Homer Nash, lawyer, was born at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., Nov. 7, 1824, his early life being spent upon a farm and in attendance upon the common schools. After a short term in an academy at Randolph, Vt., at the age of 18 he began the study of law at Rutland—also fitting himself for college with a private tutor. Later, having obtained means by teaching, he took a course in Castleton Academy and Vermont University, graduating from the latter in 1850. Then, having spent some years in teaching, he entered the Dane Law School at Harvard,

later continuing his studies at Burlington and finally, in the fall of 1853, removing to Chicago. Here he opened a law office in connection with his old classmate, the late Judge John A. Jameson, but early in the following year removed to Freeport, where he subsequently served as City Attorney, Master in Chancery and President of the City School Board. Returning to Chicago in 1860, he became a member of the law firm of Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard, and still later the head of the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble. In 1870 he was appointed by Judge Drummond Register in Bankruptcy for the Chicago District, serving during the life of the law. He was also, for some time, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, and Vice-President of the American Insurance Company. Died, Nov. 14, 1897.

HICKS, Stephen G., lawyer and soldier of three wars, was born in Jackson County, Ga., Feb. 22, 1807—the son of John Hicks, one of the seven soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Leaving the roof of a step-father at an early age, he found his way to Illinois, working for a time in the lead mines near Galena, and later at the carpenter's trade with an uncle; served as a Sergeant in the Black Hawk War, finally locating in Jefferson County, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Here he was elected to the lower branch of the Twelfth General Assembly (1840) and re-elected successively to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Early in the Mexican War (1846) he recruited a company for the Third Regiment, of which he was chosen Captain, a year later becoming Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth. At the beginning of the Civil War Colonel Hicks was practicing his profession at Salem, Marion County. He promptly raised a company which became a part of the Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. The regiment saw active service in the campaign in Western Tennessee, including the battle of Shiloh, where Colonel Hicks was dangerously wounded through the lungs, only recovering after some months in hospital and at his home. He rejoined his regiment in July following, but found himself compelled to accept an honorable discharge, a few months later, on account of disability. Having finally recovered, he was restored to his old command, and served to the close of the war. In October, 1863, he was placed in command at Paducah, Ky., where he remained eighteen months, after which he was transferred to Columbus, Ky. While in command at Paducah, the place was desperately assaulted by the rebel

Colonel Forrest, but successfully defended, the rebel assailants sustaining a loss of some 1,200 killed and wounded. After the war Colonel Hicks returned to Salem, where he died, Dec. 14, 1869, and was buried, in accordance with his request, in the folds of the American flag. Born on Washington's birthday, it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the death of this brave soldier should have occurred on the anniversary of that of the "Father of His Country."

HIGBEE, Chauncey L., lawyer and Judge, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821, and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1844. He early took an interest in politics, being elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and two years later to the State Senate. In 1861 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, and '79. In 1877, and again in '79, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court. Died, at Pittsfield, Dec. 7, 1884.

HIGGINS, Van Hollis, lawyer, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., and received his early education at Auburn and Seneca Falls; came to Chicago in 1837 and, after spending some time as clerk in his brother's store, taught some months in Vermilion County; then went to St. Louis, where he spent a year or two as reporter on "The Missouri Argus," later engaging in commercial pursuits; in 1842 removed to Iroquois County, Ill., where he read law and was admitted to the bar; in 1845, established himself in practice in Galena, served two years as City Attorney there, but returned to Chicago in 1852, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. In 1858 he was elected as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-first General Assembly; served several years as Judge of the Chicago City Court, and was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion. Judge Higgins was successful as a lawyer and business man, and was connected with a number of important business enterprises, especially in connection with real-estate operations; was also a member of several local societies of a professional, social and patriotic character. Died, at Darien, Wis., April 17, 1893.

HIGGINSON, Charles M., civil engineer and Assistant Railway President, was born in Chicago, July 11, 1846—the son of George M. Higginson, who located in Chicago about 1843 and engaged in the real-estate business; was educated at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., and entered the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad in 1867, remaining until 1875. He then became the pur-

chasing agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but, a year later, returned to Chicago, and soon after assumed the same position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being transferred to the Auditorship of the latter road in 1879. Later, he became assistant to President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Line, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Riverside, Ill., May 6, 1899. Mr. Higginson was, for several years, President of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

HIGH, James L., lawyer and author, was born at Belleville, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1844; in boyhood came to Wisconsin, and graduated at Wisconsin State University, at Madison, in 1864, also serving for a time as Adjutant of the Forty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; studied law at the Michigan University Law School and, in 1867, came to Chicago, where he began practice. He spent the winter of 1871-72 in Salt Lake City and, in the absence of the United States District Attorney, conducted the trial of certain Mormon leaders for connection with the celebrated Mountain Meadow Massacre, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Times," his letters being widely copied. Returning to Chicago he took a high rank in his profession. He was the author of several volumes, including treatises on "The Law of Injunctions as administered in the Courts of England and America," and "Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Mandamus, Quo Warranto and Prohibitions," which are accepted as high authority with the profession. In 1870 he published a revised edition of Lord Erskine's Works, including all his legal arguments, together with a memoir of his life. Died, Oct. 3, 1898.

HIGHLAND, a city in the southeastern part of Madison County, founded in 1836 and located on the Vandalia line, 32 miles east of St. Louis. Its manufacturing industries include a milk-condensing plant, creamery, flour and planing mills, breweries, embroidery works, etc. It contains several churches and schools, a Roman Catholic Seminary, a hospital, and has three newspapers—one German. The early settlers were Germans of the most thrifty and enterprising classes. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1880), 1,960; (1890), 1,857; (1900, decennial census), 1,970.

HIGHLAND PARK, an incorporated city of Lake County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles north-northwest of Chicago. It has a salubrious site on a bluff 100 feet above

Lake Michigan, and is a favorite residence and health resort. It has a large hotel, several churches, a military academy, and a weekly paper. Two Waukegan papers issue editions here. Population (1890), 2,163; (1900), 2,806.

HILDRUP, Jesse S., lawyer and legislator, was born in Middletown, Conn., March 14, 1833; at 15 removed to the State of New York and afterwards to Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1860 came to Belvidere, Ill., where he began the practice of law, also serving as Corporation Trustee and Township Supervisor, and, during the latter years of the war, as Deputy Provost Marshal. His first important elective office was that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1870, but he was elected Representative in the General Assembly the same year, and again in 1872. While in the House he took a prominent part in the legislation which resulted in the organization of the Railroad and Warehouse Board. Mr. Hildrup was also a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois from 1877 to 1881. During the last few years much of his time has been spent in California for the benefit of the health of some members of his family.

HILL, Charles Augustus, ex-Congressman, was born at Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y., August 23, 1833. He acquired his early education by dint of hard labor, and much privation. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling in Will County, where, for several years, he taught school, as he had done while in New York. Meanwhile he read law, his last instructor being Hon. H. C. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Will County in 1860, and, in 1862, enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, participating in the battle of Antietam. Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Colored Troops, with which he remained until the close of the war, rising to the rank of Captain. In 1865 he returned to Joliet and to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the district comprising Will and Grundy Counties, but declined a renomination. In 1888 he was the successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth Illinois District, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by Lewis Steward, Democrat.

HILLSBORO, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Montgomery County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 67 miles northeast of St. Louis. Its manufactures are flour, brick and tile, carriages and harness,

furniture and woolen goods. It has a high school, banks and two weekly newspapers. The surrounding region is agricultural, though considerable coal is mined in the vicinity. Population (1880), 2,858; (1890), 2,500; (1900), 1,937.

HINCKLEY, a village of De Kalb County, on the Rochelle Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles west of Aurora; in rich agricultural and dairying region; has grain elevators, brick and tile works, water system and electric light plant. Pop. (1890), 496; (1900), 587.

HINRICHSSEN, William H., ex-Secretary of State and ex-Congressman, was born at Franklin, Morgan County, Ill., May 27, 1850; educated at the University of Illinois, spent four years in the office of his father, who was stock-agent of the Wabash Railroad, and six years (1874-80) as Deputy Sheriff of Morgan County; then went into the newspaper business, editing the Jacksonville "Evening Courier," until 1886, after which he was connected with "The Quincy Herald," to 1890, when he returned to Jacksonville and resumed his place on "The Courier." He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1891, and elected Secretary of State in 1892, serving until January, 1897. Mr. Hinrichsen has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee since 1890, and was Chairman of that body during 1894-96. In 1896 Mr. Hinrichsen was the nominee of his party for Congress in the Sixteenth District and was elected by over 6,000 majority, but failed to secure a renomination in 1898.

HINSDALE, a village in Du Page County and popular residence suburb, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles west-southwest of Chicago. It has four churches, a graded school, an academy, electric light plant, water-works, sewerage system, and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,584; (1900), 2,578.

HITCHCOCK, Charles, lawyer, was born at Hanson, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1827; studied at Dartmouth College and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, soon afterward establishing himself for the practice of his profession in Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, which was the only important public office that he held, though his capacity was recognized by his election to the Presidency of that body. Died, May 6, 1881.

HITCHCOCK, Luke, clergyman, was born April 13, 1813, at Lebanon, N. Y., entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1834, and, after supplying various charges in

that State during the next five years, in 1839 came to Chicago, becoming one of the most influential factors in the Methodist denomination in Northern Illinois. Between that date and 1860 he was identified, as regular pastor or Presiding Elder, with churches at Dixon, Ottawa, Belvidere, Rockford, Mount Morris, St. Charles and Chicago (the old Clark Street church), with two years' service (1841-43) as agent of Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris—his itinerant labors being interrupted at two or three periods by ill-health, compelling him to assume a superannuated relation. From 1852 to '80, inclusive, he was a delegate every four years to the General Conference. In 1860 he was appointed Agent of the Western Book Concern, and, as the junior representative, was placed in charge of the depository at Chicago—in 1868 becoming the Senior Agent, and so remaining until 1880. His subsequent service included two terms as Presiding Elder for the Dixon and Chicago Districts; the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society; Superintendent of the Wesley Hospital (which he assisted to organize), his last position being that of Corresponding Secretary of the Superannuates' Relief Association. He was also influential in securing the establishment of a church paper in Chicago and the founding of the Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Died, while on a visit to a daughter at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 12, 1898.

HITT, Daniel F., civil engineer and soldier, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 13, 1810—the son of a Methodist preacher who freed his slaves and removed to Urbana, Ohio, in 1814. In 1829 the son began the study of engineering and, removing to Illinois the following year, was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later being employed in surveying some sixteen years. Being stationed at Prairie du Chien at the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), he was attached to the Stephenson Rangers for a year, but at the end of that period resumed surveying and, having settled in La Salle County, became the first Surveyor of that county. In 1861 he joined Colonel Cushman, of Ottawa, in the organization of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the service in March, 1862, and commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment took part in various battles, including those of Shiloh, Corinth and La Grange, Tenn. In the latter Colonel Hitt received an injury by being thrown from his horse which compelled his resignation and from

which he never fully recovered. Returning to Ottawa, he continued to reside there until his death, May 11, 1899. Colonel Hitt was father of Andrew J. Hitt, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and uncle of Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Mount Morris. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the Republican party on the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and prominent in Grand Army circles.

HITT, Isaac R., real-estate operator, was born at Boonsboro, Md., June 2, 1828; in 1845 entered the freshman class at Asbury University, Ind., graduating in 1849. Then, removing to Ottawa, Ill., he was engaged for a time in farming, but, in 1852, entered into the forwarding and commission business at La Salle. Having meanwhile devoted some attention to real-estate law, in 1853 he began buying and selling real estate while continuing his farming operations, adding thereto coal-mining. In May, 1856, he was a delegate from La Salle County to the State Convention at Bloomington which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. Removing to Chicago in 1860, he engaged in the real-estate business there; in 1862 was appointed on a committee of citizens to look after the interests of wounded Illinois soldiers after the battle of Fort Donelson, in that capacity visiting hospitals at Cairo, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville. During the war he engaged to some extent in the business of prosecuting soldiers' claims. Mr. Hitt has been a member of both the Chicago and the National Academy of Sciences, and, in 1869, was appointed by Governor Palmer on the Commission to lay out the park system of Chicago. Since 1871 he has resided at Evanston, where he aided in the erection of the Woman's College in connection with the Northwestern University. In 1876 he was appointed by the Governor agent to prosecute the claims of the State for swamp lands within its limits, and has given much of his attention to that business since.

HITT, Robert Roberts, Congressman, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1834. When he was three years old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Ogle County. His education was acquired at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College), and at De Pauw University, Ind. In 1858 Mr. Hitt was one of the reporters who reported the celebrated debate of that year between Lincoln and Douglas. From December, 1874, until March, '81, he was connected with the United States embassy at Paris, serving as First Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires ad

interim. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881, but resigned the post in 1882, having been elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk. By eight successive re-elections he has represented the District continuously since, his career being conspicuous for long service. In that time he has taken an important part in the deliberations of the House, serving as Chairman of many important committees, notably that on Foreign Affairs, of which he has been Chairman for several terms, and for which his diplomatic experience well qualifies him. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Committee to visit Hawaii and report upon a form of government for that portion of the newly acquired national domain. Mr. Hitt was strongly supported as a candidate for the United States Senate in 1895, and favorably considered for the position of Minister to England after the retirement of Secretary Day in 1898.

HOBART, Horace R., was born in Wisconsin in 1839; graduated at Beloit College and, after a brief experience in newspaper work, enlisted, in 1861, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was assigned to duty as Battalion Quartermaster. Being wounded at Helena, Ark., he was compelled to resign, but afterwards served as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Second Wisconsin District. In 1866 he re-entered newspaper work as reporter on "The Chicago Tribune," and later was associated, as city editor, with "The Chicago Evening Post" and "Evening Mail"; later was editor of "The Jacksonville Daily Journal" and "The Chicago Morning Courier," also being, for some years from 1869, Western Manager of the American Press Association. In 1876, Mr. Hobart became one of the editors of "The Railway Age" (Chicago), with which he remained until the close of the year 1898, when he retired to give his attention to real-estate matters.

HOFFMAN, Francis A., Lieutenant-Governor (1861-65), was born at Herford, Prussia, in 1822, and emigrated to America in 1839, reaching Chicago the same year. There he became a boot-black in a leading hotel, but within a month was teaching a small German school at Dunkley's Grove (now Addison), Du Page County, and later officiating as a Lutheran minister. In 1847 he represented that county in the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and, the following year, entered the City Council. Later, he embarked in the real-estate business, and, in 1854, opened a banking house, but was

forced to assign in 1861. He early became a recognized anti-slavery leader and a contributor to the German press, and, in 1856, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Republican State ticket with William H. Bissell, but was found ineligible by reason of his short residence in the United States, and withdrew, giving place to John Wood of Quincy. In 1860 he was again nominated, and having in the meantime become eligible, was elected. In 1864 he was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, and assisted in Mr. Lincoln's second election. He was at one time Foreign Land Commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad, and acted as Consul at Chicago for several German States. For a number of years past Mr. Hoffman has been editor of an agricultural paper in Southern Wisconsin.

HOGAN, John, clergyman and early politician, was born in the city of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, Jan. 2, 1805; brought in childhood to Baltimore, Md., and having been left an orphan at eight years of age, learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1826 he became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and, coming west the same year, preached at various points in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In 1830 he was married to Miss Mary Mitchell West, of Belleville, Ill., and soon after, having retired from the itinerancy, engaged in mercantile business at Edwardsville and Alton. In 1836 he was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly from Madison County, two years later was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works and, being re-elected in 1840, was made President of the Board; in 1841 was appointed by President Harrison Register of the Land Office at Dixon, where he remained until 1845. During the anti-slavery excitement which attended the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy in 1837, he was a resident of Alton and was regarded by the friends of Lovejoy as favoring the pro-slavery faction. After retiring from the Land Office at Dixon, he removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In his early political life he was a Whig, but later co-operated with the Democratic party; in 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Postmaster of the city of St. Louis, serving until the accession of Lincoln in 1861; in 1864 was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving two years. He was also a delegate to the National Union (Democratic) Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. After his retirement from the Methodist itinerancy he continued to officiate as a "local" preacher and was esteemed

a speaker of unusual eloquence and ability. His death occurred, Feb. 5, 1892. He is author of several volumes, including "The Resources of Missouri," "Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis," and a "History of Methodism."

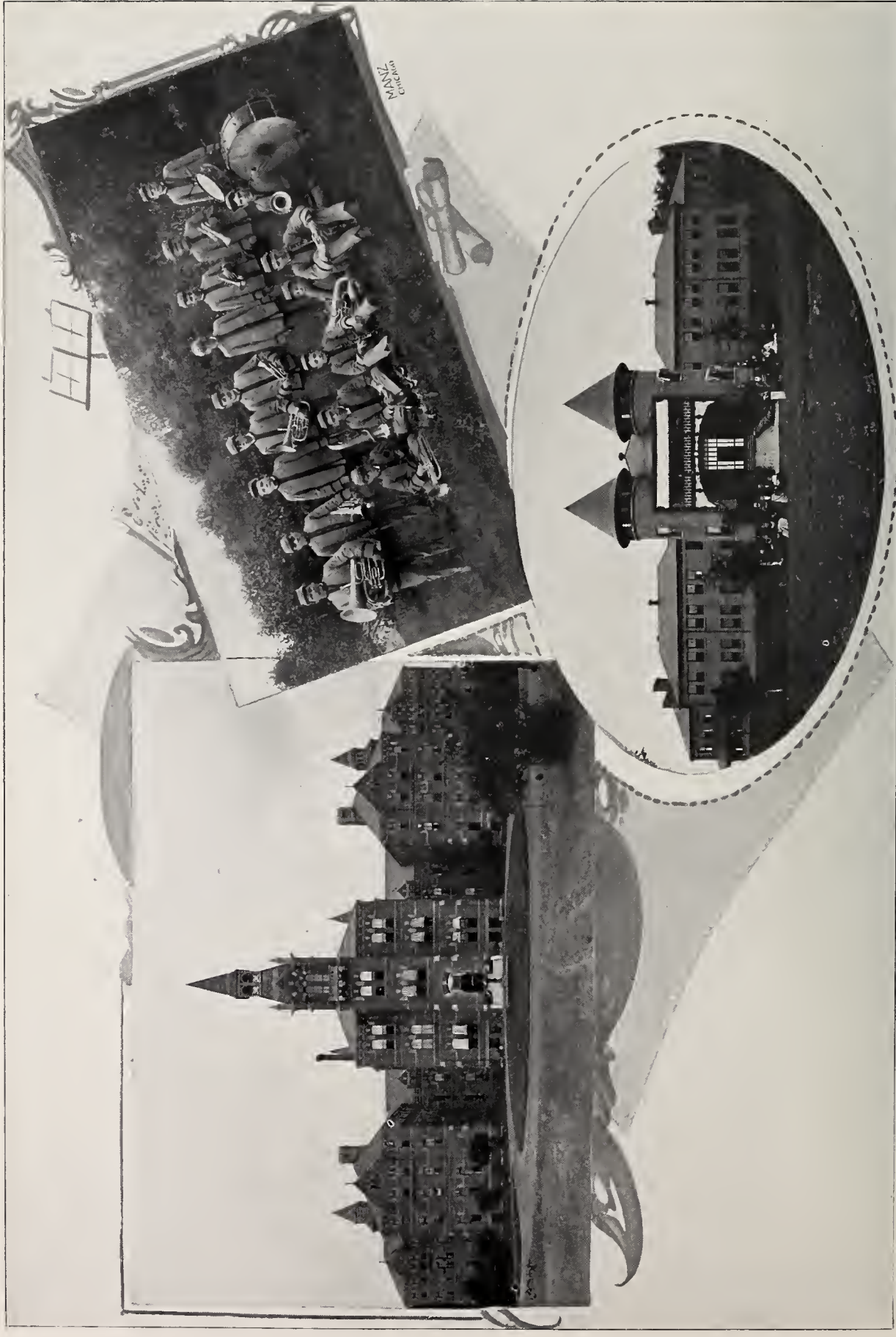
HOGGE, Joseph P., Congressman, was born in Ohio early in the century and came to Galena, Ill., in 1836, where he attained prominence as a lawyer. In 1842 he was elected Representative in Congress, as claimed at the time by the aid of the Mormon vote at Nauvoo, serving one term. In 1853 he went to San Francisco, Cal., and became a Judge in that State, dying a few years since at the age of over 80 years. He is represented to have been a man of much ability and a graceful and eloquent orator. Mr. Hoge was a son-in-law of Thomas C. Browne, one of the Justices of the first Supreme Court of Illinois who held office until 1848.

HOLLISTER, (Dr.) John Hamilton, physician, was born at Riga, N. Y., in 1824; was brought to Romeo, Mich., by his parents in infancy, but his father having died, at the age of 17 went to Rochester, N. Y., to be educated, finally graduating in medicine at Berkshire College, Mass., in 1847, and beginning practice at Otisco, Mich. Two years later he removed to Grand Rapids and, in 1855, to Chicago, where he held, for a time, the position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College, and, in 1856, became one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, in which he has held various chairs. He also served as Surgeon of Mercy Hospital and was, for twenty years, Clinical Professor in the same institution; was President of the State Medical Society, and, for twenty years, its Treasurer. Other positions held by him have been those of Trustee of the American Medical Association and editor of its journal, President of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Chicago Congregational Club. He has also been prominent in Sunday School and church work in connection with the Armour Mission, with which he has been associated for many years.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (FEMALE). The establishment of this institution was authorized by act of June 22, 1893, which appropriated \$75,000 towards its erection and maintenance, not more than \$15,000 to be expended for a site. (See also *State Guardians for Girls*.) It is designed to receive girls between the ages of 10 and 16 committed thereto by any court of record upon conviction of a misdemeanor, the term of commitment not to be less than one year, or to exceed minority. Justices of the



HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS, GENEVA.



Main Building.

Custodian Building.
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, LINCOLN.

Asylum Band.

Peace, however, may send girls for a term not less than three months. The act of incorporation provides for a commutation of sentence to be earned by good conduct and a prolongation of the sentence by bad behavior. The Trustees are empowered, in their discretion, either to apprentice the girls or to adopt them out during their minority. Temporary quarters were furnished for the Home during the first two years of its existence in Chicago, but permanent buildings for the institution have been erected on the banks of Fox River, near Geneva, in Kane County.

HOMER, a village in Champaign County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles west-southwest from Danville and about 18 miles east-southeast from Champaign. It supports a carriage factory; also has two banks, several churches, a seminary, an opera house, and one weekly paper. The region is chiefly agricultural. Population (1880), 924; (1890), 917; (1900), 1,080.

HOMESTEAD LAWS. In general such laws have been defined to be "legislation enacted to secure, to some extent, the enjoyment of a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual, from liability to be sold for the payment of the debts of its owner, and by restricting his rights of free alienation." In Illinois, this exemption extends to the farm and dwelling thereon of every householder having a family, and occupied as a residence, whether owned or possessed under a lease, to the value of \$1,000. The exemption continues after death, for the benefit of decedent's wife or husband occupying the homestead, and also of the children, if any, until the youngest attain the age of 21 years. Husband and wife must join in releasing the exemption, but the property is always liable for improvements thereon.—In 1862 Congress passed an act known as the "Homestead Law" for the protection of the rights of settlers on public lands under certain restrictions as to active occupancy, under which most of that class of lands since taken for settlement have been purchased.

HOMEWOOD, a village of Cook County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 23 miles south of Chicago. Population, (1900), 352.

HOOLEY, Richard M., theatrical manager, was born in Ireland, April 13, 1822; at the age of 18 entered the theater as a musician and, four years later, came to America, soon after forming an association with E. P. Christy, the originator of negro minstrelsy entertainments which went under his name. In 1848 Mr. Hooley conducted

a company of minstrels through the principal towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and to some of the chief cities on the continent; returned to America five years later, and subsequently managed houses in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York, finally locating in Chicago in 1869, where he remained the rest of his life,—his theater becoming one of the most widely known and popular in the city. Died, Sept. 8, 1893.

HOOPESTON, a prosperous city in Vermilion County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 99 miles south of Chicago. It has grain elevators, a nail factory, brick and tile works, carriage and machine shops, and two large canning factories. besides two banks and one daily and three weekly newspapers, several churches, a high school and a business college. Population (1890), 1,911; (1900), 3,823; (1904), about 4,500.

HOPKINS, Albert J., Congressman, was born in De Kalb County, Ill., August 15, 1846. After graduating from Hillsdale College, Mich., in 1870, he studied law and began practice at Aurora. He rapidly attained prominence at the bar, and, in 1872, was elected State's Attorney for Kane County, serving in that capacity for four years. He is an ardent Republican and high in the party's councils, having been Chairman of the State Central Committee from 1878 to 1880, and a Presidential Elector on the Blaine & Logan ticket in 1884. The same year he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District (now the Eighth) and has been continuously re-elected ever since, receiving a clear majority in 1898 of more than 18,000 votes over two competitors. At present (1898) he is Chairman of the Select House Committee on Census and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In 1896 he was strongly supported for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HOUGHTON, Horace Hocking, pioneer printer and journalist, was born at Springfield, Vt., Oct. 26, 1806, spent his youth on a farm, and at eighteen began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Woodstock Overseer"; on arriving at his majority became a journeyman printer and, in 1828, went to New York, spending some time in the employment of the Harper Brothers. After a brief season spent in Boston, he took charge of "The Statesman" at Castleton, Vt., but, in 1834, again went to New York, taking with him a device for throwing the printed sheet off the press, which was afterwards adopted on the

Adams and Hoe printing presses. His next move was to Marietta, Ohio, in 1834, thence by way of Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis, working for a time in the office of the old "St. Louis Republican." He soon after went to Galena and engaged in lead-mining, but later became associated with Sylvester M. Bartlett in the management of "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," finally becoming sole proprietor. In 1842 he sold out the paper, but resumed his connection with it the following year, remaining until 1863, when he finally sold out. He afterwards spent some time on the Pacific slope, was for a time American Consul to the Sandwich Islands, but finally returned to Galena and, during the later years of his life, was Postmaster there, dying April 30, 1879.

HOVEY, Charles Edward, educator, soldier and lawyer, was born in Orange County, Vt., April 26, 1827; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and became successively Principal of high schools at Farmington, Mass., and Peoria, Ill. Later, he assisted in organizing the Illinois State Normal School at Normal, of which he was President from 1857 to 1861—being also President of the State Teachers' Association (1856), member of the State Board of Education, and, for some years, editor of "The Illinois Teacher." In August, 1861, he assisted in organizing, and was commissioned Colonel of, the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Normal" or "School-Masters' Regiment," from the fact that it was composed largely of teachers and young men from the State colleges. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and, a few months later, to brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Leaving the military service in May, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. Died, in Washington, Nov. 17, 1897.

HOWLAND, George, educator and author, was born (of Pilgrim ancestry) at Conway, Mass., July 30, 1824. After graduating from Amherst College in 1850, he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools, and three years to a tutorship in his Alma Mater, giving instruction in Latin, Greek and French. He began the study of law, but, after a year's reading, he abandoned it, removing to Chicago, where he became Assistant Principal of the city's one high school, in 1858. He became its Principal in 1860, and, in 1880, was elected Superintendent of Chicago City Schools. This position he filled until August, 1891, when he resigned. He also served as Trustee of Amherst College for several years, and as a

member of the Illinois State Board of Education, being President of that body in 1883. As an author he was of some note; his work being chiefly on educational lines. He published a translation of the *Æneid* adapted to the use of schools, besides translations of some of Horace's Odes and portions of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also the author of an English grammar. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892.

HOYNE, Philip A., lawyer and United States Commissioner, was born in New York City, Nov. 20, 1824; came to Chicago in 1841, and, after spending eleven years alternately in Galena and Chicago, finally located permanently in Chicago, in 1852; in 1853 was elected Clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, retaining the position five years; was admitted to the bar in March, 1856, and appointed United States Commissioner the same year, remaining in office until his death, Nov. 3, 1894. Mr. Hoyne was an officer of the Chicago Pioneers and one of the founders of the Union League Club.

HUBBARD, Gurdon Saltonstall, pioneer and Indian trader, was born at Windsor, Vt., August 22, 1802. His early youth was passed in Canada, chiefly in the employ of the American Fur Company. In 1818 he first visited Fort Dearborn, and for nine years traveled back and forth in the interest of his employers. In 1827, having embarked in business on his own account, he established several trading posts in Illinois, becoming a resident of Chicago in 1832. From this time forward he became identified with the history and development of the State. He served with distinction during the Black Hawk and Winnebago Wars, was enterprising and public-spirited, and did much to promote the early development of Chicago. He was elected to the Legislature from Vermilion County in 1832, and, in 1835, was appointed by Governor Duncan one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1886. From the time he became a citizen of Chicago, for fifty years, no man was more active or public-spirited in promoting its commercial development and general prosperity. He was identified with almost every branch of business upon which its growth as a commercial city depended, from that of an early Indian trader to that of a real-estate operator, being manager of one of the largest packing houses of his time, as well as promoter of early railroad enterprises. A zealous Republican, he was one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, was prominently identified with every local measure

for the maintenance of the Union cause, and, for a year, held a commission as Captain in the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment."

HUGHITT, Marvin, Railway President, was born, August, 1837, and, in 1856, began his railroad experience on the Chicago & Alton Railway as Superintendent of Telegraph and Train-despatcher. In 1862 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Company in a similar capacity, still later occupying the positions of Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent, remaining in the latter from 1865 to 1870, when he resigned to become Assistant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1872 he became associated with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in connection with which he has held the positions of Superintendent, General Manager, Second Vice-President and President—the last of which (1899) he still occupies.

HULETT, Alta M., lawyer, was born near Rockford, Ill., June 4, 1854; early learned telegraphy and became a successful operator, but subsequently engaged in teaching and the study of law. In 1872, having passed the required examination, she applied for admission to the bar, but was rejected on account of sex. She then, in conjunction with Mrs. Bradwell and others, interested herself in securing the passage of an act by the Legislature giving women the right that had been denied her, which having been accomplished, she went to Chicago, was admitted to the bar and began practice. Died, in California, March 27, 1877.

HUNT, Daniel D., legislator, was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1835, came to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1857, and has since been engaged in hotel, mercantile and farming business. He was elected as a Republican Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate, re-elected in 1894, and again in 1898—giving him a continuous service in one or the other branch of the General Assembly of sixteen years. During the session of 1895, Senator Hunt was especially active in the legislation which resulted in the location of the Northern Illinois Normal Institute at De Kalb.

HUNT, George, lawyer and ex-Attorney-General, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841; having lost both parents in childhood, came, with an uncle, to Edgar County, Ill., in 1855. In July, 1861, at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisting as a veteran

in 1864, and rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After the close of the war, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, locating at Paris, Edgar County, soon acquired a large practice. He was elected State Senator on the Republican ticket in 1874, and re-elected in 1878 and '82. In 1884 he received his first nomination for Attorney-General, was renominated in 1888, and elected both times, serving eight years. Among the important questions with which General Hunt had to deal during his two terms were the celebrated "anarchist cases" of 1887 and of 1890-92. In the former the condemned Chicago anarchists applied through their counsel to the Supreme Court of the United States, for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the latter to grant them a new trial, which was refused. The case, on the part of the State, was conducted by General Hunt, while Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Roger A. Pryor of New York, and Messrs. W. P. Black and Solomon of Chicago appeared for the plaintiffs. Again, in 1890, Fielden and Schwab, who had been condemned to life imprisonment, attempted to secure their release—the former by an application similar to that of 1887, and the latter by appeal from a decision of Judge Gresham of the United States Circuit Court refusing a writ of habeas corpus. The final hearing of these cases was had before the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1892, General Butler again appearing as leading counsel for the plaintiffs—but with the same result as in 1887. General Hunt's management of these cases won for him much deserved commendation both at home and abroad.

HUNTER, Andrew J., was born in Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 17, 1831, and removed in infancy by his parents, to Edgar County, this State. His early education was received in the common schools and at Edgar Academy. He commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but, after three years spent in that profession, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He has since been actively engaged in practice at Paris, Edgar County. From 1864 to 1868 he represented that county in the State Senate, and, in 1870, led the Democratic forlorn hope in the Fifteenth Congressional District against General Jesse H. Moore, and rendered a like service to his party in 1882, when Joseph G. Cannon was his Republican antagonist. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Edgar County Court, and, in 1890, was re-elected, but resigned this office in 1892, having been elected Congressman for the State-

at-large on the Democratic ticket. He was a candidate for Congress from the Nineteenth District again in 1896, and was again elected, receiving a majority of 1,200 over Hon. Benson Wood, his Republican opponent and immediate predecessor.

HUNTER, (Gen.) David, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry with the rank of Second Lieutenant, becoming First Lieutenant in 1828 and Captain of Dragoons in 1833. During this period he twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains, but, in 1836, resigned his commission and engaged in business in Chicago, Re-entering the service as Paymaster in 1842, he was Chief Paymaster of General Wool's command in the Mexican War, and was afterwards stationed at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis and on the frontier. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, whom he accompanied when the latter set out for Washington in February, 1861, but was disabled at Buffalo, having his collar-bone dislocated by the crowd. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, May 14, 1861, three days later commissioned Brigadier-General and, in August, made Major-General. In the Manassas campaign he commanded the main column of McDowell's army and was severely wounded at Bull Run; served under Fremont in Missouri and succeeded him in command in November, 1861, remaining until March, 1862. Being transferred to the Department of the South in May following, he issued an order declaring the persons held as slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina free, which order was revoked by President Lincoln ten days later. On account of the steps taken by him for the organization of colored troops, Jefferson Davis issued an order declaring him, in case of capture, subject to execution as a felon. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of the West, and, in 1865, served on various courts-martial, being President of the commission that tried Mr. Lincoln's assassins; was brevetted Major-General in March, 1865, retired from active service July, 1866, and died in Washington, Feb. 2, 1886. General Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent citizen of Chicago.

HURD, Harvey B., lawyer, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Feb. 24, 1827. At the age of 15 he walked to Bridgeport, where he began life as office-boy in "The Bridgeport Standard," a journal of pronounced Whig proclivities. In 1844 he came to Illinois, entering Jubilee College,

but, after a brief attendance, came to Chicago in 1846. There he found temporary employment as a compositor, later commencing the study of law, and being admitted to the bar in 1848. A portion of the present city of Evanston is built upon a 248-acre tract owned and subdivided by Mr. Hurd and his partner. Always in sympathy with the old school and most radical type of Abolitionists, he took a deep interest in the Kansas-Missouri troubles of 1856, and became a member of the "National Kansas Committee" appointed by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Convention, of which body he was a member. He was chosen Secretary of the executive committee, and it is not too much to say that, largely through his earnest and poorly requited labors, Kansas was finally admitted into the Union as a free State. It was mainly through his efforts that seed for planting was gratuitously distributed among the free-soil settlers. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the statutes of Illinois, a large part of the work devolving upon him in consequence of the withdrawal of his colleagues. The revision was completed in 1874, in conjunction with a Joint Committee of Revision of both Houses appointed by the Legislature of 1873. While no statutory revision has been ordered by subsequent Legislatures, Mr. Hurd has carried on the same character of work on independent lines, issuing new editions of the statutes from time to time, which are regarded as standard works by the bar. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republican party for a seat on the Supreme bench, but was defeated by the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey. For several years he filled a chair in the faculty of the Union College of Law. His home is in Evanston.

HURLBUT, Stephen A., soldier, Congressman and Foreign Minister, was born at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815, received a thorough liberal education, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Soon afterwards he removed to Illinois, making his home at Belvidere. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, in 1848 was an unsuccessful candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, but, on the organization of the Republican party in 1856, promptly identified himself with that party and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly as a Republican in 1858 and again in 1860. During the War of the Rebellion he served with distinction from May, 1861, to July, 1865. He entered the service as Brigadier-General, commanding the Fourth Division of Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing; was made a Major-General in Septem-



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1



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Illinois State Capitol (First), Kaskaskia.
 Illinois State Capitol (Third), Springfield.
 Illinois State Capitol (Second), Vandalia.



STATE CAPITOL.

ber, 1862, and later assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and subsequently to the command of the Department of the Gulf (1864-65). After the close of the war he served another term in the General Assembly (1867), was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1868, and, in 1869, was appointed by President Grant Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia, serving until 1872. The latter year he was elected Representative to Congress, and re-elected two years later. In 1876 he was a candidate for re-election as an independent Republican, but was defeated by William Lathrop, the regular nominee. In 1881 he was appointed Minister Resident to Peru, and died at Lima, March 27, 1882.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730, died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 28, 1789. He was the first Government Surveyor, frequently called the "Geographer"; was also an

officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and assistant engineer under Bouquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution, while stationed at Fort Chartres, he resigned his commission because of his sympathy with the patriots. Three years later he was charged with being in treasonable correspondence with Franklin, and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He is said to have devised the present system of Government surveys in this country, and his services in carrying it into effect were certainly of great value. He was the author of several valuable works, the best known being a "Topographical Description of Virginia."

HUTSONVILLE, a village of Crawford County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and the Wabash River, 34 miles south of Paris. The district is agricultural. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 582; (1900), 743.

ILLINOIS.

(GENERAL HISTORY.)

ILLINOIS is the twenty-first State of the Federal Union in the order of its admission, the twentieth in present area and the third in point of population. A concise history of the region, of which it constituted the central portion at an early period, will be found in the following pages:

The greater part of the territory now comprised within the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began, or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theater of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archæologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than

that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

THE "ILLINOIS COUNTRY."—What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and La Salle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows: "The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."

From this it would appear that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former, was not considered a part of the "Illinois Country," and

this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—The “Country” appears to have derived its name from Inini, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying “the men,” euphemized by the French into Illini with the suffix *ois*, signifying “tribe.” The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as “a perfect man” (Haines on “Indian Names”), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.—It is this region which gave the name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the “Illinois Country” by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the “Dark and Bloody Ground.” Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59' and 42° 30' north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30' and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which

comprise about three-fourths of the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one-half times that of all New England (Maine being excepted), and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

STREAMS AND NAVIGATION.—Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation, apart from the lake and by natural water courses, is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads.

The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

TOPOGRAPHY.—In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached near Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—1,257 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson and Union Counties to a height of over 900 feet. The eastern end of this spur, in the northeast corner of Pope County, reaches an elevation of 1,046 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cottonwood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of the native growths of woods common to the south were found along the streams farther north, except the cypress beech, pecan and a few others.

PRAIRIES.—A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State, which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there appears little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original

cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually recurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence, and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued, and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

ANIMALS, ETC.—From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf, and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, as well as for their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter, and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety

miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the State.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 102°. The average difference in temperature between the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks. Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone.

CONTEST FOR OCCUPATION. — Three powers early became contestants for the supremacy on the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming possession on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534-35, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America; and, while she early established her colonies in Mexico, the West Indies and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors. The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small, though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and the French were zealous

in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy, and, by their kindness, succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea; and, while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World, and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and, for nearly a century, they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and, in 1763, she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions, from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan — then

called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault Ste. Marie"), and, in 1658, two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wis., now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinae"). It is also claimed that the French traveler, Radisson, during the year of 1658-59, reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five voyageurs, with a meager stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration southward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi, which they discovered on June 17. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably enter-

tained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which, from the description, is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. (See *Piasa Bird, The Legend of.*) Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the mouth of the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akansas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they entered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September. (See *Joliet and Marquette.*)

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghenies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, antedating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is La Salle's biographer, Pierre Margry, who bases his statement on alleged conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers, of a later date, addressed to the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a

liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of thirty-four persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "Griffon") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores, and, loading the Griffon with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on Nov. 1, 1679, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the Griffon never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend, Ind., now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the headwaters of the Kankakee, which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on Jan. 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village. With the exception of the cabin built for Mar-

quette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1674-75, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name "Creve-Cœur—"Broken Heart"—which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the Griffon. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort Creve-Cœur mutinied, and, having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next three years (1681-83) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

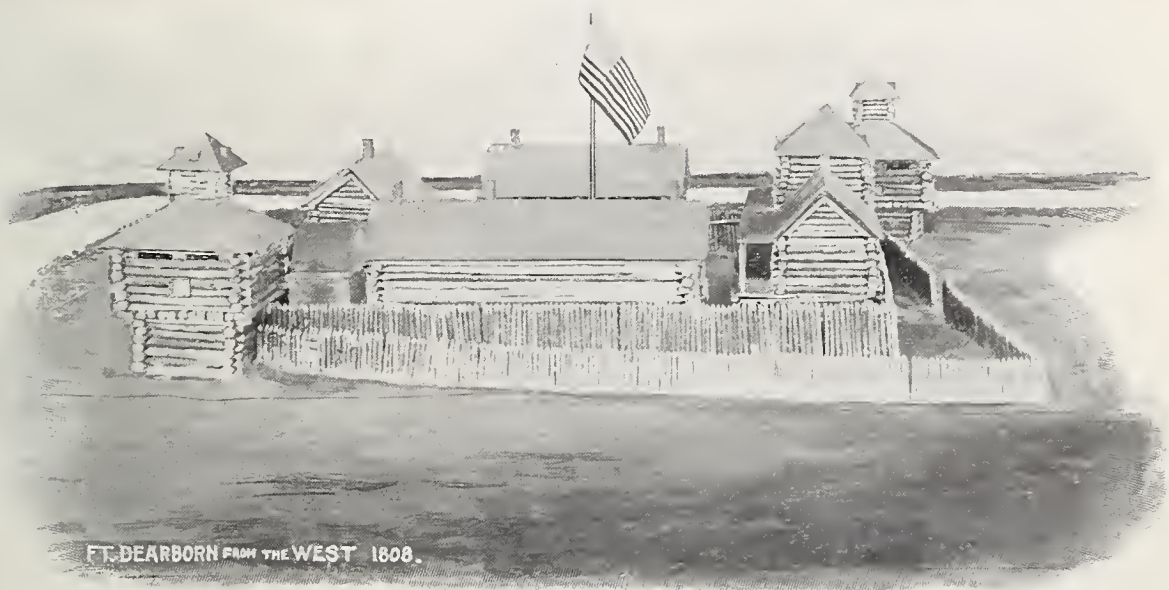
Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony, in the



LA SALLE.



HENRY DE TONTY.



FORT DEARBORN FROM THE WEST, 1808.



WAR EAGLE.



CHIEF CHICAGOU.



FORT DEARBORN 2D. IN 1853. FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

days of its greatest prosperity, was not less than 20,000. Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but, in 1702, it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. (See *La Salle*; *Tonty*; *Hennepin*, and *Starved Rock*.)

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of the Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour through Illinois in 1688-89, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, while the St. Joseph, from which portage was had into the Kankakee, seems to have been a part of the route first used by La Salle.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.—When the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankeshaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. (See *Illinois Indians*.) There seems to have been

a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault Ste. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis, who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them, much reduced in numbers, gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were

reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and, on his return, was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the south.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679-80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort Creve-Cœur, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock," on occasion of his first visit, in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675, when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it

the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and, although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez, who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699-1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois Oct. 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Caoquias"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis. This was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being. This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement

at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.—As may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom," between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became, for a time, the most populous locality in the Mississippi Valley and the center of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi. Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine, were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually—one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris, in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to

which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars. (See *French and Indian Wars*.)

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated John Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27 of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Duc de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort. (See *Fort Chartres*.)

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves, besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip, a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the District of Illinois,

was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. (See *French Governors*.)

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition fitted out by the English Government, under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748-49, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, was given up to Spain.

Thus, the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until Oct. 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt.

Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.—The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but, being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois Country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped death. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Croghan being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany him, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination. The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres, Oct. 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevieve, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received

what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, Dec. 4, by Maj. Robert Farmer. Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army, and, having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were about Kaskaskia and 450 in the vicinity of Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant one Corporal and twenty men."

ACTION OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent.

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION.—During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark,

a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and, in December of the same year, he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and, on Jan. 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him \$6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies, who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24. Reaching the island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the sixth day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia River, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but, according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was

placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and, although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was, on Feb. 24, 1779, recaptured by Colonel Clark, together with a body of prisoners but little smaller than the attacking force, and \$50,000 worth of property. (See *Clark, Col. George Rogers.*)

UNDER GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.—Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River into a county to be called "Illinois," (see *Illinois County*), and empowering the Governor to appoint a "County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-Chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois County" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became ex-officio its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," Dec. 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely inferior to those of a State Executive. (See *Todd, Col. John.*)

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g par interim, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as Commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts

ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the 'Illinois Country' for the seven years from 1783 to 1790."

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition, 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command of Capt. Patrick St. Clair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevieve on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis, May 26, but Col. George Rogers Clark, having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "Country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST FORT ST. JOSEPH.—An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair, from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St.

Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners, and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and, raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.—At the very outset of its existence, the new Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former character, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her Delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies

which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. The only claims of this character affecting lands in Illinois were those of Virginia covering the southern part of the State, and Connecticut and Massachusetts applying to the northern portion. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a Delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not, at that time, adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then Minister to France), and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. (See *Ordinance of 1787*.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on Feb. 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons,

James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The County of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. (See *St. Clair County*.) He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, at Cahokia, as the county-seat, although both Cahokia and Kaskaskia had been named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair. Out of the disposition of the local authorities to retain the official records at Cahokia, and consequent disagreement over the county-seat question, at least in part, grew the order of 1795 organizing the second county (Randolph), and Kaskaskia became its county-seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at both county-seats. On Nov. 4, 1791, occurred the defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under command of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property—an event which had an unfavorable effect upon conditions throughout the Northwest Territory generally. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat. This resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western Country. (See *Wayne, (Gen.) Anthony*.)

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a Legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the Delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar

from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

OHIO AND INDIANA TERRITORIES.—By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter embracing the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois. The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished." (See *Indian Treaties*; also, *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and parts of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, Sept. 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on

the subject. Out of 400 votes cast, the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81 and Randolph 61. The former gave a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, showing a net negative majority of 18. The adoption of the proposition was due, therefore, to the affirmative vote in the other counties. There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory. At the election of Delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held Jan. 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr., and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr., was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED.—The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law Feb. 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois, as a separate political division, begins. While its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair

and Monroe Counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Badgley headed a colony of 154 from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (first Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (first Governor), John Hay, John Messenger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history. (See biographical sketches of these early settlers under their respective names.)

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards, Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alexander Stuart, Obadiah Jones and Jesse B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.) Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin H. Doyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few

months, when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden—the well-known United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the Civil War—but by him declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe, resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, by Gen. William Henry Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its center about New Madrid, Mo., occurred in December of this year, and was quite violent in some portions of Southern Illinois. (See *Earthquake of 1811*.)

WAR OF 1812.—During the following year the second war with England began, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803-04, a fort had been built near the mouth of Chicago River on the south side, on land acquired from the Indians by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August, Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see fit. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the conditions subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the 14th of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised, but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agreement. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie Chief, who had been on terms of friendship with the whites,

appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered (by Captain Wells) that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis (who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort) did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments' consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. (Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.) He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young

red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning." (See *Fort Dearborn*; also *War of 1812*.)

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the lake shore about the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago. After the destruction of the fort, the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE WAR.—The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the Fall of 1812; the first of these, under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Part-ridge," who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and, taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria

was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—By act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—i. e., empowered to elect a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and, in October, an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard of Randolph County; William Biggs of St. Clair; Samuel Judy of Madison; Thomas Ferguson of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot of Gallatin. Representatives—George Fisher of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short of St. Clair; William Jones of Madison; Philip Trammel and Alexander Wilson of Gallatin, and John Grammar of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, Nov. 25, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary; and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, Nov. 14. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the Second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814, and White in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. Of these all but the three last-named were organized previous to the passage by Congress of the enabling act authorizing the Territory of Illinois to organize a State government. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

EARLY TOWNS.—Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new

village established on the present site of Peoria soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton, in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel and Vienna also belonged to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

ADMISSION AS A STATE.—The preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30' from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated. (See *Northern Boundary Question*; also *Pope, Nathaniel*.)

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the Enabling Act requiring the appropriation of five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation. (See *Education*; *Railroads*, and *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.)

The Enabling Act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken

that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population, as afterwards given, being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of Delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6 to 8, 1818 (extending through three days), thirty-three Delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The Convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors, August 26. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. (See *Constitutional Conventions*, especially *Convention of 1818*.) Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriffs, Coroners and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held Sept. 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature, chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, Oct. 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place Dec. 3. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from Jan. 4 to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by

the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former drawing the short term and serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson. (See *State Officers, United States Senators, and Judiciary.*)

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of 24 years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character: "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day, when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated. Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large-minded, if unpolished and uncouth." (See *Menard, Pierre.*)

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA.—At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and, in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of \$25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterwards became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. (See *State Capitals.*)

During the session of the Second General

Assembly, which met at Vandalia, Dec. 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830. (See *State Bank.*)

INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Ill., taking with him his ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pa., was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene, as described by himself, was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family 160 acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500

slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before. Although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from without, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P. Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876. (See *Coles, Edward*; also *Cook, Daniel Pope*.)

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met Dec. 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterwards a prominent Presbyterian minister and the father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary, and Henry S. Dodge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elijah C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer, and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office. (See *Lockwood, Samuel Drake*.)

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the electors at the next

election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and, having come up in the House (Feb. 11, 1823), it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw at the beginning of the session, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen two and a half months previously, and Shaw was seated in his place; though, in order to do this, some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, "The Edwardsville Spectator," edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by "The Illinois Intelligencer," which had been removed to Vandalia; "The Illinois Gazette," at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator Elias Kent Kane, and "The Republican," at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterwards United States Senator), favored the Convention. The latter paper was established for the especial purpose of supporting the Convention scheme and was promptly discontinued on the defeat of the measure. (See *Newspapers, Early*.) Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds, of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term (\$4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever en-

countered previous to the War of the Rebellion. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of his term, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of \$2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized. (See *Coles, Edward*.)

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to usurp the position after the Governor's return. The ambitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting event of the year 1825, was the visit of General La Fayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital. (See *La Fayette, Visit of*.)

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire, Dec. 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of \$12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed \$5,000.

EDWARDS' ADMINISTRATION.—The State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the

first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and, after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated. His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833. (See *Edwards, Ninian*.)

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "Old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was that, in the Legislature of 1823, he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois & Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the saline lands in Galatin County. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The first

Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne—the last-named the father of Dr. William Jayne of Springfield, and father-in-law of the late Senator Lyman Trumbull.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—BLACK HAWK WAR.—The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Reynolds, John*.)

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce 1,500 regular troops, the final result being the driving of 400 Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle, which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it. (See *Black Hawk War*.) Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it was remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterwards became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterwards became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterwards head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds, who at that time occupied the

gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterwards United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's law preceptor and partner, and later a Member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who, in after years, occupied prominent positions as members of Congress, the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry Dodge and others.

Under the census of 1830, Illinois became entitled to three Representatives in Congress instead of one, by whom it had been represented from the date of its admission as a State. Lieutenant-Governor Casey, having been elected to the Twenty-third Congress for the Second District under the new apportionment, on March 1, 1833, tendered his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship, and was succeeded by William L. D. Ewing, Temporary President of the Senate. (See *Apportionment, Congressional; Casey, Zadoc, and Representatives in Congress*.) Within two weeks of the close of his term (Nov. 17, 1834), Governor Reynolds followed the example of his associate in office by resigning the Governorship to accept the seat in Congress for the First (or Southern) District, which had been rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Slade, the incumbent in office, in July previous. This opened the way for a new promotion of acting Lieutenant-Governor Ewing, who thus had the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial office for the brief space of two weeks. (See *Reynolds, John, and Slade, Charles*.)

Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally, in 1843, being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in that office three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State. (See *Ewing, William Lee Davidson*.)

DUNCAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August, 1834, over four competitors—William

Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. (See *Duncan, Joseph.*)

His administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; Orville H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future cabinet officer; Lieut.-Gov. John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards; Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan; Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of the various works undertaken, was over \$11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852, the debt (principal and interest) thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly \$17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*; also *State Debt.*)

CAPITAL REMOVED TO SPRINGFIELD.—At the session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, besides donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate; and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

THE MURDER OF LOVEJOY.—An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no direct responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being "The St. Louis Observer." The outspoken

hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of "The Alton Observer" was issued, Sept. 8, 1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured, it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of Nov. 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary, Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building, when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterwards cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Miss., while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed. (See *Lovejoy, Elijah Parish*; also *Alton Riots.*)

CARLIN SUCCEEDS TO THE GOVERNORSHIP.—Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), who was the Whig candidate.

The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson of Jefferson County. (See *Carlin, (Gov.) Thomas; Anderson, Stinson H.*)

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of Orville H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839. The corner-stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was \$130,000, but \$240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

FIELD-McCLERNAND CONTEST.—An exciting event connected with Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of quo warranto. The Judge of a Circuit Court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the Supreme Court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the Supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

SUPREME COURT REVOLUTIONIZED.—Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State,

and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but, after a bitter struggle, it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional Judges were elected, viz.: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterwards Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

FORD ELECTED GOVERNOR.—Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. Adam W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterwards State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Ford, Thomas; Snyder, Adam W., and Moore, John.*)

EMBARRASSING QUESTIONS.—The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at \$15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and, by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not

of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons, by the Legislature, of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the 23d of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27 a band of 150 disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those whom he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was, no doubt, very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero. (See *Mormons; Smith, Joseph.*)

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which

he met from his own party. (See *Ford, Thomas.*)

MEXICAN WAR.—A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity, and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Forman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battlefield of Buena Vista was universally deplored. (See *Hardin, John J.*) Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 182 wounded, 12 dying of their wounds. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburg Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, Theophilus Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others. (See *Mexican War.*)

FRENCH'S ADMINISTRATION—MASSAC REBELLION.—Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-

styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

NEW CONVENTION MOVEMENT. — Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844-45 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained ninety-nine counties, with an aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was \$92,206,493, while the State debt was \$16,661,795—or more than eighteen per cent of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847. — The election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31. The Constitution was submitted to

a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. (See *Constitutions*; also *Constitutional Convention of 1847*.)

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these was the practical limitation of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the per diem of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being \$1,500; Supreme Court Judges, \$1,200 each; Circuit Judges, \$1,000; State Auditor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, \$800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens above the age of 21 years, which excluded (except as to residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution) a class of unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of \$50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years, except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor alone was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five

in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitution was, in some of its features, more in harmony with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

ELECTIONS OF 1848.—Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz.: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor; and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year were the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and that of Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from

the Springfield District. Both Baker and Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been the United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October, following, the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session. Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was rescinded at the next regular session, on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Two important measures which passed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law, and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been claimed for William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Ill., as early as 1835, although a special charter

for a road over a part of this line had been passed by the Legislature in 1834. W. K. Ackerman, in his "Historical Sketch" of the Illinois Central Railroad, awards the credit of originating this enterprise to Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Legislature of 1832, of which he was a member, and Speaker of the House at the time. He afterwards became President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, organized under an act passed at the session of 1836, which provided for the construction of a line from Cairo to Peru, Ill., but resigned the next year on the surrender by the road of its charter. The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction, by Senator Breese, of a bill in March, 1843; but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May, and the House in September, following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the main line and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the Illinois Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

ELECTION OF 1852.—Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb, Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Koerner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these

offices, respectively, were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and late Counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker. (See *Webb, Edwin B.*; *Knowlton, Dexter A.*; *Koerner, Gustavus*; *Starne, Alexander*; *Mooré, John*; *Morrison, James L. D.*; *Morris, Buckner S.*; *Arenz, Francis A.*; *Blodgett Henry W.*)

REDUCTION OF STATE DEBT BEGINS.—The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to \$16,724,177, of which \$7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and, in the next four years, the debt was reduced by the sum of \$4,564,840, leaving the amount outstanding, Jan. 1, 1857, \$12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.—During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before, by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress, during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the

State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats), and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, though they afterwards reversed their position under partisan pressure and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of the opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January, following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result. (See *Matteson*, *Joel A.*; *Trumbull*, *Lyman*, and *Lincoln*, *Abraham*.)

DECATUR EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—On Feb. 22, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lin-

coln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of Hoffman's ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor; James H. Miller for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*, and *Bloomington Convention of 1856*.)

ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—With the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, Jan. 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal abuse in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois. (See *Bissell*, *William H.*)

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next

few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. (See *Lincoln and Douglas Debates*.)

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been \$223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real-estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized \$238,000 out of \$255,000 then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating \$165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.)

An attempt was made during Bissell's administration to secure the refunding (at par and in violation of an existing law) of one hundred and fourteen \$1,000 bonds hypothecated with Macalister & Stebbins of New York in 1841, and for which the State had received an insignificant consideration. The error was discovered when new bonds for the principal had been issued, but the process was immediately stopped and the new bonds surrendered—the claimants being limited by law to 28.64 cents on the dollar. This subject is treated at length elsewhere in this volume. (See *Macalister & Stebbins Bonds*.) Governor Bissell's administration was otherwise uneventful, although the State continued to prosper under it as it had not done since the "internal improvement craze" of 1837 had resulted in imposing such a burden of debt upon it. At the time of his election Governor Bissell was an invalid in consequence of an injury to his spine, from which he never recovered. He died in office, March 18, 1860, a little over two months

after having entered upon the last year of his term of office, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who served out the unexpired term. (See *Bissell, William H.*; also *Wood, John*.)

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.—The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of fifty-seven. In Illinois he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading opponent. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican), 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat), 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge-Democrat), 2,049; Stuart (American), 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, Washington Bushnell, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, N. M. Broadwell, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Culom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.—Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On Jan. 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on Feb. 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on Feb. 11, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the twelfth of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21), Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies numbering 595 men, was en route for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the eighteenth of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years. (See *War of the Rebellion*.)

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of

introduction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a Captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time. (See *Grant, Ulysses S.*)

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chickamauga; at Jackson, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in Virginia. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to Feb. 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, according to the records of the War Department, was 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent, which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas

and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and 2 regiments of artillery, besides 9 independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois furnished 11 full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClernand, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; 20 Brevet Major-Generals; 24 Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. (See sketches of these officers under their respective names.) Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds, appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott of the Nineteenth; Col. Thomas D. Williams of the Twenty-fifth, and Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh—all killed at Stone River; Col. John W. S. Alexander of the Twenty-first; Col. Daniel Gilmer of the Thirty-eighth; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall of the Eighty-ninth; Col. Timothy O'Meara of the Ninetieth, and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman of the Thirteenth, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the Thirty-second, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman of the One Hundred and Third, at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon, at Kennesaw; Col. John A. Bross, at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. (Biographical sketches of many of these officers will be found under the proper heads elsewhere in this volume.) It would be a grateful task to record here the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, were this within the design and scope of the present work. One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from La Grange, Tenn., to Baton Rouge,

La., in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the Seventh under command of Col. Edward Prince.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862.—An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, which met at Springfield, Jan. 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field, who were permitted, as a matter of policy, to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

DEATH OF DOUGLAS.—A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser. (See *Douglas, Stephen A.*)

LÉGISLATURE OF 1863.—Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, they failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;"

charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress, with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.—At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days, without being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense; but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period. (See *Twenty-Third General Assembly*.)

PEACE CONVENTIONS.—Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on June 17, and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on Sept. 3, which was addressed by distinguished speakers, including both Republicans and War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy, and especially his Emancipation Proclamation, in a characteristically logical manner.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864.—The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of George B. McClellan for President by the Democratic Convention held at Chicago, August 29, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY.—For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's total vote in the electoral college was 212, to 21 for McClellan.

LEGISLATURE OF 1865.—The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." During his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known

him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union can never be overestimated. (See *Yates, Richard*.)

OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated Jan. 17, 1865. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the Circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first among those of all the States to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of Feb. 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of forty-six days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*)

ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.—The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termination. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theater, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men, and tender,

patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal calamity. If the nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

THE FUNERAL.—Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers' Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets," and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

ELECTION OF 1866.—The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

ELECTION OF 1868.—The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer, Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty;

Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott, State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21, nominating Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from 8 States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

PALMER'S ADMINISTRATION.—Governor Palmer's administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. (See *Palmer, John M.*) Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and, although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject. The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of \$450,000, at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to \$3,000,000. A second appropriation of \$650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to \$3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of \$531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded \$4,000,000. (See *State Houses*.)

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, Dec. 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The Convention terminated its labors, May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people, July 2, and went into effect, August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois & Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of 204 members—51 Senators and 153 Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each district. (See *Constitutional Convention of 1869-70*; also *Constitution of 1870*.)

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer, and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LEGISLATURE OF 1871.—The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions,

spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering, in all, a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held Oct. 4.

CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.—The calamitous fire at Chicago, Oct. 8-9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at 250, and of property at \$187,927,000. Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, Oct. 13, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of reimbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, amounting to \$2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best intentions. (See *Fire of 1871* under title *Chicago*.)

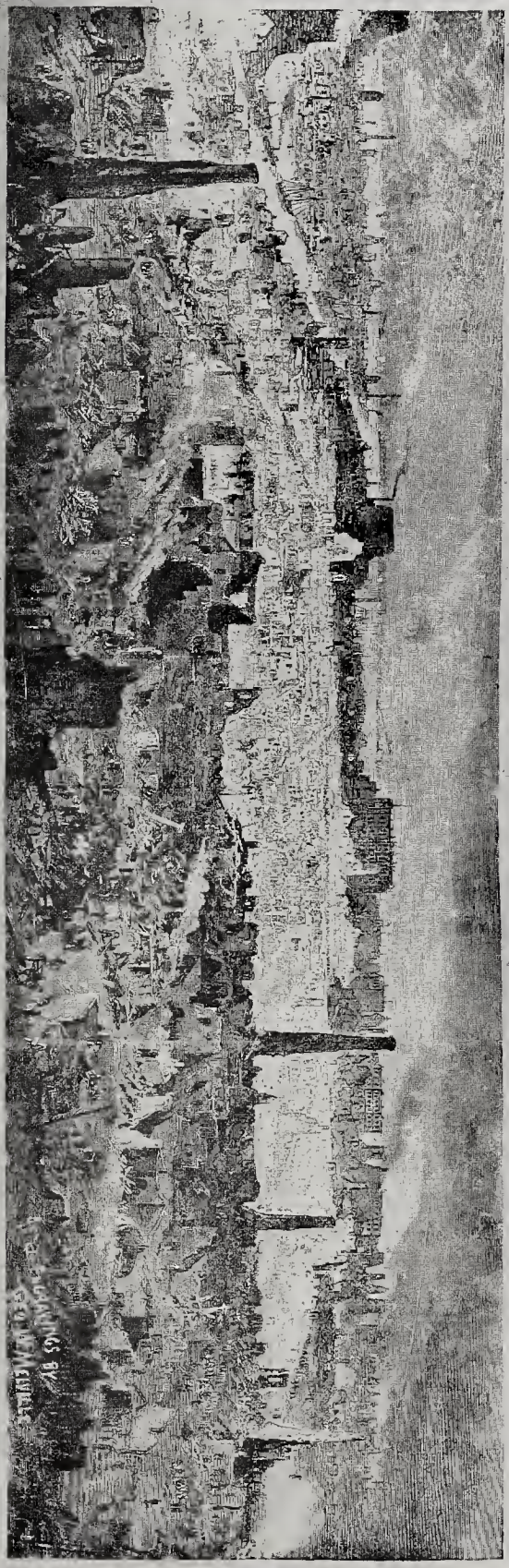
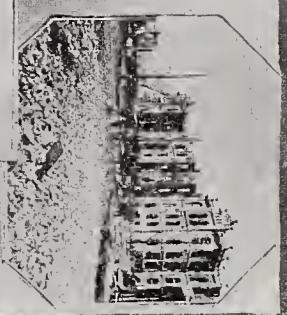
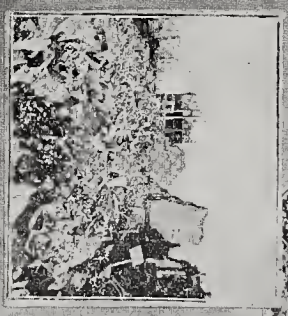
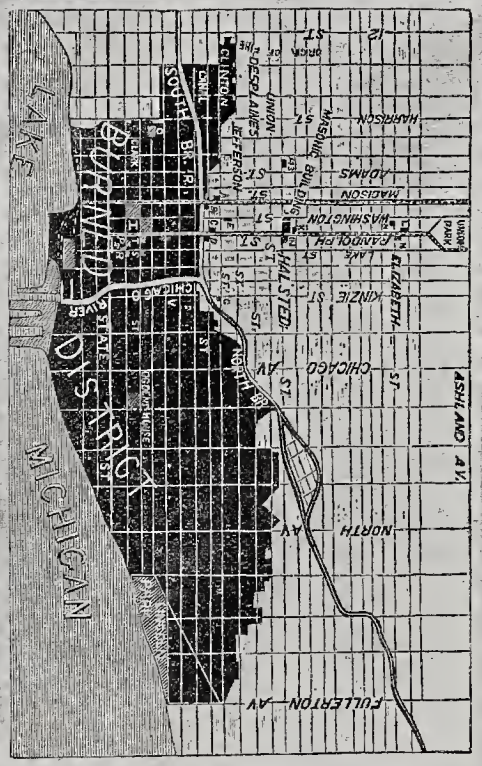
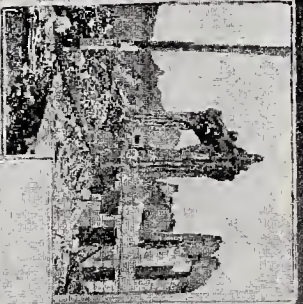
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.—The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer

of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson (Republican) Electors in Illinois received 241,944 votes, to 184,938 for Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Connor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. (See *Oglesby, Richard J.*) Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. (See *Beveridge, John L.*)

REPUBLICAN REVERSE OF 1874.—The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a protracted contest, E. M. Haines—who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent"—was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination, April 15, after having enacted very few laws of any importance. (See *Twenty-ninth General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.—Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for



1. Water Works. 2. Wells Street bridge. 3. Clark Street bridge. 4. Mouth of Chicago River. 5. Old St. James Church. 6. Great Union R. R. Depot. 7. Randolph Street. 8. Clark Street. 9. Sherman House. 10. LaSalle Street. 11. Court House. 12. Post Office. 13. Franklin Street. 14. Washington Street. 15. Madison Street. 16. Pacific Hotel. 17. Mich. S. & R. R. I. Depot. 18. Lake Street.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO IN RUINS—PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, LOOKING EASTWARD TOWARD THE LAKE.



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and James K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The new State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the United States Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President pro tempore of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. (See *Davis, David*.)

STRIKE OF 1877.—The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centers of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly-organized National Guard was called out and rendered efficient service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt, and has been generally commended as eminently wise and discreet.

ELECTION OF 1878.—Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress, and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the

United States Senate as successor to Gen. R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session. (See *Smith, John Corson; Slade, James P.*; also *Thirty-first General Assembly*.)

CAMPAIGN OF 1880.—The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by the friends of General Grant to secure his nomination for the Presidency for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was nominated for re-election; John M. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert for Auditor; Edward Rutz (for a third term) for Treasurer, and James McCartney for Attorney-General. (See *Dement, Henry D.; Swigert, Charles P.; Rutz, Edward, and McCartney, James*.) Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated, with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

ELECTION OF 1882.—At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the

House. In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term. (See *Cullom, Shelby M.; Hamilton, John M.; Collins, Loren C., and Raab, Henry.*)

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884.—In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine, on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less intense than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plurality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were Richard J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Jacob Gross, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000. Both Dement and Swigert were elected for a second time, while Gross and Hunt were chosen for first terms. (See *Gross, Jacob, and Hunt, George.*)

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.—An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat

Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. The gain of a Republican member in place of a Democrat in the House was brought about by the election of Captain William H. Weaver Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats, being taken by surprise, suffered a defeat. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House, and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest. (See *Logan, John A.*)

OGLESBY'S THIRD TERM.—The only disturbing events during Governor Oglesby's third term were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter. (See *Tanner, John R.*; *Edwards, Richard.*)

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. (See *Farwell, Charles B.*)

FIFER ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates for Governor. (See *Fifer, Joseph W.*) Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20-25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. (See *Gresham, Walter Q.*) Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican Electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were Lyman B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. (See *Ray, Lyman B.*; *Pearson, Isaac N.*; *Pavey, Charles W.*; and *Becker, Charles.*) The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in July, 1890, the first steps in the preliminary legislation looking to the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, were taken. (See *World's Columbian Exposition.*)

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT OF 1890.—The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and Legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on

joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmers' Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer United States Senator, as successor to C. B. Farwell. The election took place on March 11, resulting, on the 154th ballot, in 103 votes for Palmer to 100 for Cicero J. Lindley (Republican) and one for A. J. Streeter. (See *Palmer, John M.*)

ELECTIONS OF 1892.—At the elections of 1892 the Republicans of Illinois sustained their first defeat on both State and National issues since 1856. The Democratic State Convention was held at Springfield, April 27, and that of the Republicans on May 4. The Democrats put in nomination John P. Altgeld for Governor; Joseph B. Gill for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen for Secretary of State; Rufus N. Ramsay for State Treasurer; David Gore for Auditor; Maurice T. Moloney for Attorney-General, with John C. Black and Andrew J. Hunter for Congressmen-at-large and three candidates for Trustees of the University of Illinois. The candidates on the Republican ticket were: For Governor, Joseph W. Fifer; Lieutenant-Governor, Lyman B. Ray; Secretary of State, Isaac N. Pearson; Auditor, Charles W. Pavey; Attorney-General, George W. Prince; State Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz; Congressmen-at-large, George S. Willits and Richard Yates, with three University Trustees. The first four were all incumbents nominated to succeed themselves. The Republican National Convention held its session at Minneapolis June 7-10, nominating President Harrison for re-election, while that of the Democrats met in Chicago, on June 21, remaining in session until June 24, for the third time choosing, as its standard-bearer, Grover Cleveland, with Adlai T. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Ill., as his running-mate for Vice-President. The Prohibition and People's Party also had complete National and State tickets in the field. The State campaign was conducted with great vigor on both sides, the Democrats, under the leadership of Altgeld, making an especially bitter contest upon some features of the compulsory school law, and gaining many votes from the ranks of the German-Republicans. The result in the State showed a plurality for Cleveland of 26,993 votes out of a total 873,646—the combined Prohibition and People's Party vote amounting to 48,077. The votes for the respective heads of the State tickets were: Altgeld (Dem.), 425,498; Fifer (Rep.), 402,659; Link (Pro.), 25,628; Barnet (Peo.), 20,108—plurality for Altgeld, 22,808. The vote for Fifer was the high-

est given to any Republican candidate on either the National or the State ticket, leading that of President Harrison by nearly 3,400, while the vote for Altgeld, though falling behind that of Cleveland, led the votes of all his associates on the Democratic State ticket with the single exception of Ramsay, the Democratic Candidate for Treasurer. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State chosen at this time, eleven were Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter the two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stood twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

The administration of Governor Fifer—the last in a long and unbroken line under Republican Governors—closed with the financial and industrial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was the first private soldier of the Civil War to be elected to the Governorship, though the result of the next two elections have shown that he was not to be the last—both of his successors belonging to the same class. Governor Altgeld was the first foreign-born citizen of the State to be elected Governor, though the State has had four Lieutenant-Governors of foreign birth, viz.: Pierre Menard, a French Canadian; John Moore, an Englishman, and Gustavus Koerner and Francis A. Hoffman, both Germans.

ALTGELD'S ADMINISTRATION. — The Thirty-eighth General Assembly began its session, Jan. 4, 1893, the Democrats having a majority in each House. (See *Thirty-eighth General Assembly*.) The inauguration of the State officers occurred on January 10. The most important events connected with Governor Altgeld's administration were the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the strike of railway employes in 1894. Both of these have been treated in detail under their proper heads. (See *World's Columbian Exposition*, and *Labor Troubles*.) A serious disaster befell the State in the destruction by fire, on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, of a portion of the buildings connected with the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, involving a loss to the State of nearly \$200,000, and subjecting the inmates and officers of the institution to great risk and no small amount of suffering, although no lives were lost. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, which met a few days after the fire, made an appropriation of \$171,970 for the restoration of the buildings destroyed, and work was begun immediately.

The defalcation of Charles W. Spalding, Treasurer of the University of Illinois, which came to light near the close of Governor Altgeld's term, involved the State in heavy loss (the exact amount of which is not even yet fully known), and operated unfortunately for the credit of the retiring administration, in view of the adoption of a policy which made the Governor more directly responsible for the management of the State institutions than that pursued by most of his predecessors. The Governor's course in connection with the strike of 1894 was also severely criticised in some quarters, especially as it brought him in opposition to the policy of the National administration, and exposed him to the charge of sympathizing with the strikers at a time when they were regarded as acting in open violation of law.

ELECTION OF 1894. — The election of 1894 showed as surprising a reaction against the Democratic party, as that of 1892 had been in an opposite direction. The two State offices to be vacated this year—State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction—were filled by the election of Republicans by unprecedented majorities. The plurality for Henry Wulff for State Treasurer, was 133,427, and that in favor of Samuel M. Inglis for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, scarcely 10,000 less. Of twenty-two Representatives in Congress, all but two returned as elected were Republicans, and these two were unseated as the result of contests. The Legislature stood thirty-three Republicans to eighteen Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-one Democrats in the House.

One of the most important acts of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, at the following session, was the enactment of a law fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at \$1,000 for each regular session, with five dollars per day and mileage for called, or extra, sessions. This Legislature also passed acts making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the use of the State Fair, which had been permanently located at Springfield; for the establishment of two additional hospitals for the insane, one near Rock Island and the other (for incurables) near Peoria; for the Northern and Eastern Illinois Normal Schools, and for a Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.

PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE STATE FAIR. — In consequence of the absorption of public attention—especially among the industrial and manufacturing classes — by the World's Columbian Exposition, the holding of the Annual Fair of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for 1893 was



ENGINEERING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



VIEW FROM ENGINEERING HALL, (Looking South), UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

omitted for the first time since the Civil War. The initial steps were taken by the Board at its annual meeting in Springfield, in January of that year, looking to the permanent location of the Fair; and, at a meeting of the Board held in Chicago, in October following, formal specifications were adopted prescribing the conditions to be met in securing the prize. These were sent to cities intending to compete for the location as the basis of proposals to be submitted by them. Responses were received from the cities of Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria and Springfield, at the annual meeting in January, 1894, with the result that, on the eighth ballot, the bid of Springfield was accepted and the Fair permanently located at that place by a vote of eleven for Springfield to ten divided between five other points. The Springfield proposal provided for conveyance to the State Board of Agriculture of 155 acres of land—embracing the old Sangamon County Fair Grounds immediately north of the city—besides a cash contribution of \$50,000 voted by the Sangamon County Board of Supervisors for the erection of permanent buildings. Other contributions increased the estimated value of the donations from Sangamon County (including the land) to \$139,800, not including the pledge of the city of Springfield to pave two streets to the gates of the Fair Grounds and furnish water free, besides an agreement on the part of the electric light company to furnish light for two years free of charge. The construction of buildings was begun the same year, and the first Fair held on the site in September following. Additional buildings have been erected and other improvements introduced each year, until the grounds are now regarded as among the best equipped for exhibition purposes in the United States. In the meantime, the increasing success of the Fair from year to year has demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken by the Board of Agriculture in the matter of location.

CAMPAIGN OF 1896.—The political campaign of 1896 was one of almost unprecedented activity in Illinois, as well as remarkable for the variety and character of the issues involved and the number of party candidates in the field. As usual, the Democratic and the Republican parties were the chief factors in the contest, although there was a wide diversity of sentiment in each, which tended to the introduction of new issues and the organization of parties on new lines. The Republicans took the lead in organizing for the canvass, holding their State Convention at Springfield on April 29 and 30, while the Demo-

crats followed, at Peoria, on June 23. The former put in nomination John R. Tanner for Governor; William A. Northcott for Lieutenant-Governor; James A. Rose for Secretary of State; James S. McCullough for Auditor; Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and Edward C. Akin for Attorney-General, with Mary Turner Carriel, Thomas J. Smyth and Francis M. McKay for University Trustees. The ticket put in nomination by the Democracy for State officers embraced John P. Altgeld for re-election to the Governorship; for Lieutenant-Governor, Monroe C. Crawford; Secretary of State, Finis E. Downing; Auditor, Andrew L. Maxwell; Attorney-General, George A. Trude, with three candidates for Trustees.

The National Republican Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, and, after a three days' session, put in nomination William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President; while their Democratic opponents, following a policy which had been maintained almost continuously by one or the other party since 1860, set in motion its party machinery in Chicago—holding its National Convention in that city, July 7-11, when, for the first time in the history of the nation, a native of Illinois was nominated for the Presidency in the person of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, with Arthur Sewall, a ship-builder of Maine, for the second place on the ticket. The main issues, as enunciated in the platforms of the respective parties, were industrial and financial, as shown by the prominence given to the tariff and monetary questions in each. This was the natural result of the business depression which had prevailed since 1893. While the Republican platform adhered to the traditional position of the party on the tariff issue, and declared in favor of maintaining the gold standard as the basis of the monetary system of the country, that of the Democracy took a new departure by declaring unreservedly for the "free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and this became the leading issue of the campaign. The fact that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who had been favored by the Populists as a candidate for Vice President, and was afterwards formally nominated by a convention of that party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, was ignored by the Chicago Convention, led to much friction between the Populist and Democratic wings of the party. At the same time a very considerable body—in influence and political prestige, if not in numbers—in the ranks of the old-line Democratic party, refused to accept the doctrine of the free-silver

section on the monetary question, and, adopting the name of "Gold Democrats," put in nomination a ticket composed of John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. Besides these, the Prohibitionists, Nationalists, Socialist-Labor Party and "Middle-of-the-Road" (or "straight-out") Populists, had more or less complete tickets in the field, making a total of seven sets of candidates appealing for the votes of the people on issues assumed to be of National importance.

The fact that the two great parties—Democratic and Republican—established their principal headquarters for the prosecution of the campaign in Chicago, had the effect to make that city and the State of Illinois the center of political activity for the nation. Demonstrations of an imposing character were held by both parties. At the November election the Republicans carried the day by a plurality, in Illinois, of 141,517 for their national ticket out of a total of 1,090,869 votes, while the leading candidates on the State ticket received the following pluralities: John R. Tanner (for Governor), 113,381; Northcott (for Lieutenant-Governor), 137,354; Rose (for Secretary of State), 136,611; McCullough (for Auditor), 138,013; Hertz (for Treasurer), 116,064; Akin (for Attorney-General), 132,650. The Republicans also elected seventeen Representatives in Congress to three Democrats and two People's Party men. The total vote cast, in this campaign, for the "Gold Democratic" candidate for Governor was 8,100.

GOV. TANNER'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Fortieth General Assembly met Jan. 6, 1897, consisting of eighty-eight Republicans to sixty-three Democrats and two Populists in the House, and thirty-nine Republicans to eleven Democrats and one Populist in the Senate. The Republicans finally gained one member in each house by contests. Edward C. Curtis, of Kankakee County, was chosen Speaker of the House and Hendrick V. Fisher, of Henry County, President pro tem. of the Senate, with a full set of Republican officers in the subordinate positions. The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on the 11th, the inaugural address of Governor Tanner taking strong ground in favor of maintaining the issues indorsed by the people at the late election. On Jan. 20, William E. Mason, of Chicago, was elected United States Senator, as the successor of Senator Palmer, whose term was about to expire. Mr. Mason received the full Republican strength (125 votes) in the two Houses, to the 77 Democratic votes cast for John P. Altgeld. (See *Fortieth General Assembly*.)

Among the principal measures enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly at its regular session were: The "Torrens Land Title System," regulating the conveyance and registration of land titles (which see); the consolidation of the three Supreme Court Districts into one and locating the Supreme Court at Springfield, and the Allen Street-Railroad Law, empowering City Councils and other corporate authorities of cities to grant street railway franchises for a period of fifty years. On Dec. 7, 1897, the Legislature met in special session under a call of the Governor, naming five subjects upon which legislation was suggested. Of these only two were acted upon affirmatively, viz.: a law prescribing the manner of conducting the election of delegates to nominating political conventions, and a new revenue law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes. The main feature of the latter act is the requirement that property shall be entered upon the books of the assessor at its cash value, subject to revision by a Board of Review, the basis of valuation for purposes of taxation being one-fifth of this amount.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The most notable event in the history of Illinois during the year 1898 was the Spanish-American War, and the part Illinois played in it. In this contest Illinoisans manifested the same eagerness to serve their country as did their fathers and fellow-citizens in the War of the Rebellion, a third of a century ago. The first call for volunteers was responded to with alacrity by the men composing the Illinois National Guard, seven regiments of infantry, from the First to Seventh inclusive, besides one regiment of Cavalry and one Battery of Artillery—in all about 9,000 men—being mustered in between May 7 and May 21. Although only one of these—the First, under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner of Chicago—saw practical service in Cuba before the surrender at Santiago, others in camps of instruction in the South stood ready to respond to the demand for their service in the field. Under the second call for troops two other regiments—the Eighth and the Ninth—were organized and the former (composed of Afro-Americans officered by men of their own race) relieved the First Illinois on guard duty at Santiago after the surrender. A body of engineers from Company E of the Second United States Engineers, recruited in Chicago, were among the first to see service in Cuba, while many Illinoisans belonging to the Naval Reserve were assigned to duty on United States war vessels, and rendered most valuable service in the

naval engagements in Cuban waters. The Third Regiment (Col. Fred. Bennitt) also took part in the movement for the occupation of Porto Rico. The several regiments on their return for muster-out, after the conclusion of terms of peace with Spain, received most enthusiastic ovations from their fellow-citizens at home. Besides the regiments mentioned, several Provisional Regiments were organized and stood ready to respond to the call of the Government for their services had the emergency required. (See *War, The Spanish American.*)

LABOR DISTURBANCES.—The principal labor disturbances in the State, under Governor Tanner's administration, occurred during the coal-miners' strike of 1897, and the lock-out at the Pana and Virden mines in 1898. The attempt to introduce colored laborers from the South to operate these mines led to violence between the adherents of the "Miners' Union" and the mine-owners and operators, and their employés, at these points, during which it was necessary to call out the National Guard, and a number of lives were sacrificed on both sides.

A flood in the Ohio, during the spring of 1898, caused the breaking of the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., on the 3d day of April, in consequence of which a large proportion of the city was flooded, many homes and business houses wrecked or greatly injured, and much other property destroyed. The most serious disaster, however, was the loss of some twenty-five lives, for the most part of women and children who, being surprised in their homes, were unable to escape. Aid was promptly furnished by the State Government in the form of tents to shelter the survivors and rations to feed them; and contributions of money and provisions from the citizens of the State, collected by relief organizations during the next two or three months, were needed to moderate the suffering. (See *Inundations, Remarkable.*)

CAMPAIGN OF 1898.—The political campaign of 1898 was a quiet one, at least nominally conducted on the same general issues as that of 1896, although the gradual return of business prosperity had greatly modified the intensity of interest with which some of the economic questions of the preceding campaign had been regarded. The only State officers to be elected were a State-Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three State University Trustees—the total vote cast for the former being 878,622 against 1,090,869 for President in 1896. Of the former, Floyd K. Whittemore (Republican candidate for State Treasurer) received 448,940 to 405,490 for

M. F. Dunlap (Democrat), with 24,192 divided between three other candidates; while Alfred Bayliss (Republican) received a plurality of 68,899 over his Democratic competitor, with 23,190 votes cast for three others. The Republican candidates for University Trustees were, of course, elected. The Republicans lost heavily in their representation in Congress, though electing thirteen out of twenty-two members of the Fifty-sixth Congress, leaving nine to their Democratic opponents, who were practically consolidated in this campaign with the Populists.

FORTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Forty-first General Assembly met, Jan. 4, 1899, and adjourned, April 14, after a session of 101 days, with one exception (that of 1875), the shortest regular session in the history of the State Government since the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. The House of Representatives consisted of eighty-one Republicans to seventy-one Democrats and one Prohibitionist; and the Senate, of thirty-four Republicans to sixteen Democrats and one Populist—giving a Republican majority on joint ballot of twenty-six. Of 176 bills which passed both Houses, received the approval of the Governor and became laws, some of the more important were the following: Amending the State Arbitration Law by extending its scope and the general powers of the Board; creating the office of State Architect at a salary of \$5,000 per annum, to furnish plans and specifications for public buildings and supervise the construction and care of the same; authorizing the consolidation of the territory of cities under township organization, and consisting of five or more Congressional townships, into one township; empowering each Justice of the Supreme Court to employ a private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be paid by the State; amending the State Revenue Law of 1898; authorizing the establishment and maintenance of parental or truant schools; and empowering the State to establish Free Employment Offices, in the proportion of one to each city of 50,000 inhabitants, or three in cities of 1,000,000 and over. An act was also passed requiring the Secretary of State, when an amendment of the State Constitution is to be voted upon by the electors at any general election, to prepare a statement setting forth the provisions of the same and furnish copies thereof to each County Clerk, whose duty it is to have said copies published and posted at the places of voting for the information of voters. One of the most important acts of this Legislature was the repeal, by a practically unanimous vote, of the Street-

railway Franchise Law of the previous session, the provisions of which, empowering City Councils to grant street-railway franchises extending over a period of fifty years, had been severely criticised by a portion of the press and excited intense hostility, especially in some of the larger cities of the State. Although in force nearly two years, not a single corporation had succeeded in obtaining a franchise under it.

A RETROSPECT AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.—The history of Illinois has been traced concisely and in outline from the earliest period to the present time. Previous to the visit of Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, as unknown as Central Africa, for a century it continued the hunting ground of savages and the home of wild animals common to the plains and forests of the Mississippi Valley. The region brought under the influence of civilization, such as then existed, comprised a small area, scarcely larger than two ordinarily sized counties of the present day. Thirteen years of nominal British control (1765-78) saw little change, except the exodus of a part of the old French population, who preferred Spanish to British rule.

The period of development began with the occupation of Illinois by Clark in 1778. That saw the "Illinois County," created for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio, expanded into five States, with an area of 250,000 square miles and a population, in 1890, of 13,500,000. In 1880 the population of the State equaled that of the Thirteen Colonies at the close of the Revolution. The eleventh State in the Union in this respect in 1850, in 1890 it had advanced to third rank. With its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its inexhaustible supplies of fuel for manufacturing purposes, its system of railroads, surpassing in extent that of any other State, there is little risk in predicting that the next forty years will see it advanced to second, if not first rank, in both wealth and population.

But if the development of Illinois on material lines has been marvelous, its contributions to the Nation in philanthropists and educators, soldiers and statesmen, have rendered it conspicuous. A long list of these might be mentioned, but two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been, by common consent, assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the Nation than any others since the days of Washington. These are, Ulysses S. Grant, the Organizer of Victory for the Union arms and Conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the Preserver of the Republic, and its Martyred President.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD.

Important Events in Illinois History.

- 1673.—Joliet and Marquette reach Illinois from Green Bay by way of the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
 1674-5.—Marquette makes a second visit to Illinois and spends the winter on the present site of Chicago.
 1680.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois to Peoria Lake.
 1681.—Tonty begins the erection of Fort St. Louis on "Starved Rock" in La Salle County.
 1682.—La Salle and Tonty descend the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the mouth of the latter, and take possession (April 9, 1682) in the name of the King of France.
 1700.—First permanent French settlement in Illinois and Mission of St. Sulpice established at Cahokia.
 1700.—Kaskaskia Indians remove from the Upper Illinois and locate near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River. French settlement established here the same year becomes the town of Kaskaskia and future capital of Illinois.
 1718.—The first Fort Chartres, erected near Kaskaskia.
 1718.—Fort St. Louis, on the Upper Illinois, burned by Indians.
 1751.—Fort Chartres rebuilt and strengthened.
 1765.—The Illinois country surrendered by the French to the British under the treaty of 1763.
 1778.—(July 4) Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of an expedition organized under authority of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, arrives at Kaskaskia. The occupation of Illinois by the American troops follows.
 1778.—Illinois County created by Act of the Virginia House of Delegates, for the government of the settlements northwest of the Ohio River.
 1787.—Congress adopts the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
 1788.—General Arthur St. Clair appointed Governor of Northwest Territory.
 1790.—St. Clair County organized.
 1795.—Randolph County organized.
 1800.—Northwest Territory divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories, Illinois being embraced in the latter.
 1809.—Illinois Territory set off from Indiana, and Ninian Edwards appointed Governor.
 1818.—(Dec. 3) Illinois admitted as a State.
 1820.—State capital removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
 1822-24.—Unsuccessful attempt to make Illinois a slave State.
 1825.—(April 30) General La Fayette visits Kaskaskia.
 1832.—Black Hawk War.
 1839.—(July 4) Springfield becomes the third capital of the State under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1837.
 1848.—The second Constitution adopted.
 1860.—Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
 1861.—War of the Rebellion begins.
 1863.—(Jan. 1) Lincoln issues his final Proclamation of Emancipation.
 1864.—Lincoln's second election to the Presidency.
 1865.—(April 14) Abraham Lincoln assassinated in Washington.
 1865.—(May 4) President Lincoln's funeral in Springfield.
 1865.—The War of the Rebellion ends.
 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant elected to the Presidency.
 1870.—The third State Constitution adopted.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

At Each Decennial Census from 1810 to 1900.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------------|-----------|
| 1810 (23)..... | 12,282 | 1860 (4)..... | 1,711,951 |
| 1820 (24)..... | 55,162 | 1870 (4)..... | 2,539,891 |
| 1830 (20)..... | 157,445 | 1880 (4)..... | 3,077,871 |
| 1840 (14)..... | 476,183 | 1890 (3)..... | 3,826,351 |
| 1850 (11)..... | 851,470 | 1900 (3)..... | 4,821,550 |

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis indicate the rank of the State in order of population.

ILLINOIS CITIES

Having a Population of 10,000 and Over (1900).

| Name. | Population. | Name. | Population. |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Chicago | 1,698,755 | Galesburg | 18,607 |
| Peoria | 56,100 | Belleville..... | 17,484 |
| Quincy..... | 36,252 | Moline | 17,248 |
| Springfield..... | 34,159 | Danville..... | 16,354 |
| Rockford..... | 31,051 | Jacksonville | 15,078 |
| Joliet..... | 29,353 | Alton..... | 14,210 |
| East St. Louis..... | 29,655 | Streator..... | 14,079 |
| Aurora..... | 24,147 | Kankakee..... | 13,595 |
| Bloomington..... | 23,286 | Freeport..... | 13,258 |
| Elgin..... | 22,433 | Cairo..... | 12,566 |
| Decatur..... | 20,754 | Ottawa..... | 10,588 |
| Rock Island..... | 19,498 | La Salle..... | 10,446 |
| Evanston..... | 19,259 | | |

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ILES, Elijah, pioneer merchant, was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796; received the rudiments of an education in two winters' schooling, and began his business career by purchasing 100 head of yearling cattle upon which, after herding them three years in the valleys of Eastern Kentucky, he realized a profit of nearly \$3,000. In 1818 he went to St. Louis, then a French village of 2,500 inhabitants, and, after spending three years as clerk in a frontier store at "Old Franklin," on the Missouri River, nearly opposite the present town of Boonville, in 1821 made a horse-back tour through Central Illinois, finally locating at Springfield, which had just been selected by a board of Commissioners as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County. Here he soon brought a stock of goods by keel-boat from St. Louis and opened the first store in the new town. Two years later (1823), in conjunction with Pascal P. Enos, Daniel P. Cook and Thomas Cox, he entered a section of land comprised within the present area of the city of Springfield, which later became the permanent county-seat and finally the State capital. Mr. Iles became the first postmaster of Springfield, and, in 1826, was elected State Senator, served as Major in the Winnebago War (1827), enlisted as a private in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), but was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1830 he sold his store to John Williams, who had been his clerk, and, in 1838-39, built the "American House," which afterwards became the temporary stopping-place of many of Illinois' most famous statesmen. He invested largely in valuable farming lands, and, at his death, left a large estate. Died, Sept. 4, 1883.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR INCURABLE INSANE, an institution founded under an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1895, making an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings with capacity for the accommodation of 200 patients. The institution was located by the Trustees at Bartonville, a suburb of the city of Peoria, and the erection of buildings begun in 1896. Later these were found to be located on ground which had been undermined in excavating for coal, and their removal to a different location was undertaken in 1898. The institution is intended to relieve the other hospitals for the Insane by the reception of patients deemed incurable.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, a waterway connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and forming a connecting link in the water-route between the St. Lawrence and the

Gulf of Mexico. Its summit level is about 580 feet above tide water. Its point of beginning is at the South Branch of the Chicago River, about five miles from the lake. Thence it flows some eight miles to the valley of the Des Plaines, following the valley to the mouth of the Kankakee (forty-two miles), thence to its southwestern terminus at La Salle, the head of navigation on the Illinois. Between these points the canal has four feeders—the Calumet, Des Plaines, Du Page and Kankakee. It passes through Lockport, Joliet, Morris, and Ottawa, receiving accessions from the waters of the Fox River at the latter point. The canal proper is 96 miles long, and it has five feeders whose aggregate length is twenty-five miles, forty feet wide and four feet deep, with four aqueducts and seven dams. The difference in level between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River at La Salle is one hundred and forty-five feet. To permit the ascent of vessels, there are seventeen locks, ranging from three and one half to twelve and one-half feet in lift, their dimensions being 110x18 feet, and admitting the passage of boats carrying 150 tons. At Lockport, Joliet, Du Page, Ottawa and La Salle are large basins, three of which supply power to factories. To increase the water supply, rendered necessary by the high summit level, pumping works were erected at Bridgeport, having two thirty-eight foot independent wheels, each capable of delivering (through buckets of ten feet length or width) 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. These pumping works were erected in 1848, at a cost of \$15,000, and were in almost continuous use until 1870. It was soon found that these machines might be utilized for the benefit of Chicago, by forcing the sewage of the Chicago River to the summit level of the canal, and allowing its place to be filled by pure water from the lake. This pumping, however, cost a large sum, and to obviate this expense \$2,955,340 was expended by Chicago in deepening the canal between 1865 and 1871, so that the sewage of the south division of the city might be carried through the canal to the Des Plaines. This sum was returned to the City by the State after the great fire of 1871. (As to further measures for carrying off Chicago sewage, see *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

In connection with the canal three locks and dams have been built on the Illinois River,—one at Henry, about twenty-eight miles below La Salle; one at the mouth of Copperas Creek, about sixty miles below Henry; and another at La Grange. The object of these works (the first

two being practically an extension of the canal) is to furnish slack-water navigation throughout the year. The cost of that at Henry (\$400,000) was defrayed by direct appropriation from the State treasury. Copperas Creek dam cost \$410,831, of which amount the United States Government paid \$62,360. The General Government also constructed a dam at La Grange and appropriated funds for the building of another at Kampsville Landing, with a view to making the river thoroughly navigable the year round. The beneficial results expected from these works have not been realized and their demolition is advocated.

HISTORY.—The early missionaries and fur-traders first directed attention to the nearness of the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois. The project of the construction of a canal was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, and, in 1811, a bill on the subject was introduced in Congress in connection with the Erie and other canal enterprises. In 1822 Congress granted the right of way across the public lands "for the route of a canal connecting the Illinois River with the south bend of Lake Michigan," which was followed five years later by a grant of 300,000 acres of land to aid in its construction, which was to be undertaken by the State of Illinois. The earliest surveys contemplated a channel 100 miles long, and the original estimates of cost varied between \$639,000 and \$716,000. Later surveys and estimates (1833) placed the cost of a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep at \$4,040,000. In 1836 another Board of Commissioners was created and surveys were made looking to the construction of a waterway sixty feet wide at the surface, thirty-six feet at bottom, and six feet in depth. Work was begun in June of that year; was suspended in 1841; and renewed in 1846, when a canal loan of \$1,000,000 was negotiated. The channel was opened for navigation in April, 1848, by which time the total outlay had reached \$6,170,226. By 1871, Illinois had liquidated its entire indebtedness on account of the canal and the latter reverted to the State. The total cost up to 1879—including amount refunded to Chicago—was \$9,513,831, while the sum returned to the State from earnings, sale of canal lands, etc., amounted to \$8,819,731. In 1882 an offer was made to cede the canal to the United States upon condition that it should be enlarged and extended to the Mississippi, was repeated in 1887, but has been declined.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL (generally known as "Hennepin Canal"), a projected

navigable water-way in course of construction (1899) by the General Government, designed to connect the Upper Illinois with the Mississippi River. Its object is to furnish a continuous navigable water-channel from Lake Michigan, at or near Chicago, by way of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (or the Sanitary Drainage Canal) and the Illinois River, to the Mississippi at the mouth of Rock River, and finally to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ROUTE.—The canal, at its eastern end, leaves the Illinois River one and three-fourths miles above the city of Hennepin, where the river makes the great bend to the south. Ascending the Bureau Creek valley, the route passes over the dividing ridge between the Illinois River and the Mississippi to Rock River at the mouth of Green River; thence by slack-water down Rock River, and around the lower rapids in that stream at Milan, to the Mississippi. The estimated length of the main channel between its eastern and western termini is seventy-five miles—the distance having been reduced by changes in the route after the first survey. To this is to be added a "feeder" extending from the vicinity of Sheffield, on the summit-level (twenty-eight miles west of the starting point on the Illinois), north to Rock Falls on Rock River opposite the city of Sterling in Whiteside County, for the purpose of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the main canal on its highest level. The length of this feeder is twenty-nine miles and, as its dimensions are the same as those of the main channel, it will be navigable for vessels of the same class as the latter. A dam to be constructed at Sterling, to turn water into the feeder, will furnish slack-water navigation on Rock River to Dixon, practically lengthening the entire route to that extent.

HISTORY.—The subject of such a work began to be actively agitated as early as 1871, and, under authority of various acts of Congress, preliminary surveys began to be made by Government engineers that year. In 1890 detailed plans and estimates, based upon these preliminary surveys, were submitted to Congress in accordance with the river and harbor act of August, 1888. This report became the basis of an appropriation in the river and harbor act of Sept. 19, 1890, for carrying the work into practical execution. Actual work was begun on the western end of the canal in July, 1892, and at the eastern end in the spring of 1894. Since then it has been prosecuted as continuously as the appropriations made by Congress from year to year would permit. According to the report of Major Marshall, Chief of

Engineers in charge of the work, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the construction of the canal around the lower rapids of Rock River (four and one-half miles), with three locks, three swing bridges, two dams, besides various buildings, was completed and that portion of the canal opened to navigation on April 17, 1895. In the early part of 1899, the bulk of the excavation and masonry on the eastern section was practically completed, the feeder line under contract, and five out of the eighteen bridges required to be constructed in place; and it was estimated that the whole line, with locks, bridges, culverts and aqueducts, will be completed within two years, at the farthest, by 1902.

DIMENSIONS, METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, COST, ETC.—As already stated, the length of the main line is seventy-five miles, of which twenty-eight miles (the eastern section) is east of the junction of the feeder, and forty-seven miles (the western section) west of that point—making, with the twenty-nine miles of feeder, a total of one hundred and four miles, or seven miles longer than the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The rise from the Illinois River datum to the summit-level on the eastern section is accomplished by twenty-one locks with a lift of six to fourteen feet each, to reach an altitude of 196 feet; while the descent of ninety-three feet to the low-water level of the Mississippi on the western end is accomplished through ten locks, varying from six to fourteen feet each. The width of the canal, at the water surface, is eighty feet, with a depth below the surface-line of seven feet. The banks are riprapped with stone the entire length of the canal. The locks are one hundred and seventy feet long, between the quoins, by thirty-five feet in width, admitting the passage of vessels of one hundred and forty feet in length and thirty-two feet beam and each capable of carrying six hundred tons of freight.

The bulk of the masonry employed in the construction of locks, as well as abutments for bridges and aqueducts, is solid concrete manufactured in place, while the lock-gates and aqueducts proper are of steel—the use of these materials resulting in a large saving in the first cost as to the former, and securing greater solidity and permanence in all. The concrete work, already completed, is found to have withstood the effects of ice even more successfully than natural stone. The smaller culverts are of iron piping and the framework of all the bridges of steel.

The earlier estimates placed the entire cost of

construction of the canal, locks, bridges, buildings, etc., at \$5,068,000 for the main channel and \$1,858,000 for the Rock River feeder—a total of \$6,926,000. This has been reduced, however, by changes in the route and unexpected saving in the material employed for masonry work. The total expenditure, as shown by official reports, up to June 30, 1898, was \$1,748,905.13. The amount expended up to March 1, 1899, approximated \$2,500,000, while the amount necessary to complete the work (exclusive of an unexpended balance) was estimated, in round numbers, at \$3,500,000.

The completion of this work, it is estimated, will result in a saving of over 400 miles in water transportation between Chicago and the western terminus of the canal. In order to make the canal available to its full capacity between lake points and the Mississippi, the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, both as to width and depth of channel, will be an indispensable necessity; and it is anticipated that an effort will be made to secure action in this direction by the Illinois Legislature at its next session. Another expedient likely to receive strong support will be, to induce the General Government to accept the tender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and, by the enlargement of the latter through its whole length—or, from Lockport to the Illinois River at La Salle, with the utilization of the Chicago Drainage Canal—furnish a national water-way between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico of sufficient capacity to accommodate steamers and other vessels of at least 600 tons burthen.

ILLINOIS BAND, THE, an association consisting of seven young men, then students in Yale College, who, in the winter of 1828-29, entered into a mutual compact to devote their lives to the promotion of Christian education in the West, especially in Illinois. It was composed of Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Mason Grosvenor, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Julian M. Sturtevant and Asa Turner. All of these came to Illinois at an early day, and one of the first results of their efforts was the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1829, with which all became associated as members of the first Board of Trustees, several of them so remaining to the close of their lives, while most of them were connected with the institution for a considerable period, either as members of the faculty or financial agents—Dr. Sturtevant having been President for thirty-two years and an instructor or professor fifty-six years. (See *Baldwin, Theron; Brooks, John F.; and Sturtevant, Julian M.*)

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, a corporation controlling the principal line of railroad extending through the entire length of the State from north to south, besides numerous side branches acquired by lease during the past few years. The main lines are made up of three general divisions, extending from Chicago to Cairo, Ill. (364.73 miles); from Centralia to Dubuque, Iowa, (340.77 miles), and from Cairo to New Orleans, La. (547.79 miles)—making a total of 1,253.29 miles of main line, of which 705.5 miles are in Illinois. Besides this the company controls, through lease and stock ownership, a large number of lateral branches which are operated by the company, making the total mileage officially reported up to June 30, 1898, 3,130.21 miles.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois Central Railroad is not only one of the lines earliest projected in the history of the State, but has been most intimately connected with its development. The project of a road starting from the mouth of the Ohio and extending northward through the State is said to have been suggested by Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins as early as 1832; was advocated by the late Judge Sidney Breese and others in 1835 under the name of the Wabash & Mississippi Railroad, and took the form of a charter granted by the Legislature in January, 1836, to the first "Illinois Central Railroad Company," to construct a road from Cairo to a point near the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Nothing was done under this act, although an organization was effected, with Governor Jenkins as President of the Company. The Company surrendered its charter the next year and the work was undertaken by the State, under the internal improvement act of 1837, and considerable money expended without completing any portion of the line. The State having abandoned the enterprise, the Legislature, in 1843, incorporated the "Great Western Railway Company" under what came to be known as the "Holbrook charter," to be organized under the auspices of the Cairo City & Canal Company, the line to connect the termini named in the charter of 1836, via Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur and Bloomington. Considerable money was expended under this charter, but the scheme again failed of completion, and the act was repealed in 1845. A charter under the same name, with some modification as to organization, was renewed in 1849.—In January, 1850, Senator Douglas introduced a bill in the United States Senate making a grant to the State of Illinois of alternate sections of land along the line of a

proposed road extending from Cairo to Dunleith in the northwest corner of the State, with a branch to Chicago, which bill passed the Senate in May of the same year and the House in September, and became the basis of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as it exists to-day. Previous to the passage of this act, however, the Cairo City & Canal Company had been induced to execute a full surrender to the State of its rights and privileges under the "Holbrook charter." This was followed in February, 1851, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and assigning thereto (under specified conditions) the grant of lands received from the General Government. This grant covered alternate sections within six miles of the line, or the equivalent thereof (when such lands were not vacant), to be placed on lands within fifteen miles of the line. The number of acres thus assigned to the Company was 2,595,000, (about 3,840 acres per mile), which were conveyed to Trustees as security for the performance of the work. An engineering party, organized at Chicago, May 21, 1851, began the preliminary survey of the Chicago branch, and before the end of the year the whole line was surveyed and staked out. The first contract for grading was let on March 15, 1852, being for that portion between Chicago and Kensington (then known as Calumet), 14 miles. This was opened for traffic, May 24, 1852, and over it the Michigan Central, which had been in course of construction from the east, obtained trackage rights to enter Chicago. Later, contracts were let for other sections, some of them in June, and the last on Oct. 14, 1852. In May, 1853, the section from La Salle to Bloomington (61 miles) was completed and opened for business, a temporary bridge being constructed over the Illinois near La Salle, and cars hauled to the top of the bluff with chains and cable by means of a stationary engine. In July, 1854, the Chicago Division was put in operation to Urbana, 128 miles; the main line from Cairo to La Salle (301 miles), completed Jan. 8, 1855, and the line from La Salle to Dunleith (now East Dubuque), 146.73 miles, on June 12, 1855—the entire road (705.5 miles) being completed, Sept. 27, 1856.—(FINANCIAL STATEMENT.) The share capital of the road was originally fixed at \$17,000,000, but previous to 1869 it had been increased to \$25,500,000, and during 1873-74 to \$29,000,000. The present capitalization (1898) is \$163,352,593, of which \$52,500,000 is in stock, \$52,680,925 in bonds, and \$51,367,000 in miscellaneous obligations. The total cost of the road

in Illinois, as shown by a report made in 1889, was \$35,110,609. By the terms of its charter the corporation is exempt from taxation, but in lieu thereof is required to pay into the State treasury, semi-annually, seven per cent upon the gross earnings of the line in Illinois. The sum thus paid into the State treasury from Oct. 31, 1855, when the first payment of \$29,751.59 was made, up to and including Oct. 31, 1898, aggregated \$17,315,193.24. The last payment (October, 1898), amounted to \$334,527.01. The largest payment in the history of the road was that of October, 1893, amounting, for the preceding six months, to \$450,176.34. The net income of the main line in Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$12,299,021, and the total expenditures within the State \$12,831,161.—(LEASED LINES.) The first addition to the Illinois Central System was made in 1867 in the acquisition, by lease, of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, extending from Dubuque to Sioux Falls, Iowa. Since then it has extended its Iowa connections, by the construction of new lines and the acquisition or extension of others. The most important addition to the line outside of the State of Illinois was an arrangement effected, in 1872, with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern, and the Mississippi Central Railroads—with which it previously had traffic connections—giving it control of a line from Jackson, Tenn., to New Orleans, La. At first, connection was had between the Illinois Central at Cairo and the Southern Divisions of the system, by means of transfer steamers, but subsequently the gap was filled in and the through line opened to traffic in December, 1873. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central roads were consolidated under the title of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but the new corporation defaulted on its interest in 1876. The Illinois Central, which was the owner of a majority of the bonds of the constituent lines which went to make up the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, then acquired ownership of the whole line by foreclosure proceedings in 1877, and it was reorganized, on Jan. 1, 1878, under the name of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, and placed in charge of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Central Company.—(ILLINOIS BRANCHES.) The more important branches of the Illinois Central within the State include: (1) The Springfield Division from Chicago to Springfield (111.47 miles), chartered in 1867, and opened in 1871 as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad; passed into the hands of a receiver in 1873, sold under foreclosure in 1876,

and leased, in 1878, for fifty years, to the Illinois Central Railroad: (2) The Rantoul Division from Leroy to the Indiana State line (66.21 miles in Illinois), chartered in 1876 as the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, built as a narrow-gauge line and operated in 1881; afterwards changed to standard-gauge, and controlled by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific until May, 1884, when it passed into the hands of a receiver; in December of the same year taken in charge by the bondholders; in 1885 again placed in the hands of a receiver, and, in October, 1886, sold to the Illinois Central: (3) The Chicago, Havana & Western Railroad, from Havana to Champaign, with a branch from Whiteheath to Decatur (total, 131.62 miles), constructed as the western extension of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and opened in 1873; sold under foreclosure in 1879 and organized as the Champaign, Havana & Western; in 1880 purchased by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; in 1884 taken possession of by the mortgage trustees and, in September, 1886, sold under foreclosure to the Illinois Central Railroad: (4) The Freeport Division, from Chicago by way of Freeport to Madison, Wis. (140 miles in Illinois), constructed under a charter granted to the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad (which see), opened for traffic in 1888, and transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad Company in January, 1889: (5) The Kankakee & Southwestern (131.26 miles), constructed from Kankakee to Bloomington under the charters of the Kankakee & Western and the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroads; acquired by the Illinois Central in 1878, begun in 1880, and extended to Bloomington in 1883; and (6) The St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (which see under its old name). Other Illinois branch lines of less importance embrace the Blue Island; the Chicago & Texas; the Mound City; the South Chicago; the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the St. Charles Air-Line, which furnishes an entrance to the City of Chicago over an elevated track. The total length of these Illinois branches in 1898 was 919.72 miles, with the main lines making the total mileage of the company within the State 1,624.22 miles. For several years up to 1895 the Illinois Central had a connection with St. Louis over the line of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis from Effingham, but this is now secured by way of the Springfield Division and the main line to Pana, whence its trains pass over the old Indianapolis & St. Louis—now the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. Between June 30, 1897 and April 30, 1898, branch lines in the Southern States (chiefly in Kentucky

and Tennessee), to the extent of 670 miles, were added to the Illinois Central System. The Cairo Bridge, constructed across the Ohio River near its mouth, at a cost of \$3,000,000, for the purpose of connecting the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Illinois Central System, and one of the most stupendous structures of its kind in the world, belongs wholly to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. (See *Cairo Bridge*.)

ILLINOIS COLLEGE, an institution of learning at Jacksonville, Ill., which was the first to graduate a collegiate class in the history of the State. It had its origin in a movement inaugurated about 1827 or 1828 to secure the location, at some point in Illinois, of a seminary or college which would give the youth of the State the opportunity of acquiring a higher education. Some of the most influential factors in this movement were already citizens of Jacksonville, or contemplated becoming such. In January, 1828, the outline of a plan for such an institution was drawn up by Rev. John M. Ellis, a home missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Samuel D. Lockwood, then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, as a basis for soliciting subscriptions for the organization of a stock-company to carry the enterprise into execution. The plan, as then proposed, contemplated provision for a department of female education, at least until a separate institution could be furnished—which, if not a forerunner of the co-educational system now so much in vogue, at least foreshadowed the establishment of the Jacksonville Female Seminary, which soon followed the founding of the college. A few months after these preliminary steps were taken, Mr. Ellis was brought into communication with a group of young men at Yale College (see "*Illinois Band*") who had entered into a compact to devote their lives to the cause of educational and missionary work in the West, and out of the union of these two forces, soon afterwards effected, grew Illinois College. The organization of the "*Illinois*" or "*Yale Band*," was formally consummated in February, 1829, and before the close of the year a fund of \$10,000 for the purpose of laying the foundation of the proposed institution in Illinois had been pledged by friends of education in the East, a beginning had been made in the erection of buildings on the present site of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and, in December of the same year, the work of instruction of a preparatory class had been begun by Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, who had taken the place of "*avant-courier*" of the movement. A year later (1831) Rev. Edward Beecher, the oldest son of the inde-

fatigable Lyman Beecher, and brother of Henry Ward—already then well known as a leader in the ranks of those opposed to slavery—had become identified with the new enterprise and assumed the position of its first President. Such was the prejudice against "*Yankees*" in Illinois at that time, and the jealousy of theological influence in education, that it was not until 1835 that the friends of the institution were able to secure a charter from the Legislature. An ineffectual attempt had been made in 1830, and when it was finally granted, it was in the form of an "*omnibus bill*" including three other institutions, but with restrictions as to the amount of real estate that might be held, and prohibiting the organization of theological departments, both of which were subsequently repealed. (See *Early Colleges*.) The same year the college graduated its first class, consisting of two members—Richard Yates, afterwards War Governor and United States Senator, and Rev. Jonathan Spillman, the composer of "*Sweet Afton*." Limited as was this first output of alumni, it was politically and morally strong. In 1843 a medical department was established, but it was abandoned five years later for want of adequate support. Dr. Beecher retired from the Presidency in 1844, when he was succeeded by Dr. Sturtevant, who continued in that capacity until 1876 (thirty-two years), when he became Professor Emeritus, remaining until 1885—his connection with the institution covering a period of fifty-six years. Others who have occupied the position of President include Rufus C. Crampton (acting), 1876-82; Rev. Edward A. Tanner, 1882-92; and Dr. John E. Bradley, the incumbent from 1892 to 1899. Among the earliest and influential friends of the institution, besides Judge Lockwood already mentioned, may be enumerated such names as Gov. Joseph Duncan, Thomas Mather, Winthrop S. Gilman, Frederick Collins and William H. Brown (of Chicago), all of whom were members of the early Board of Trustees. It was found necessary to maintain a preparatory department for many years to fit pupils for the college classes proper, and, in 1866, Whipple Academy was established and provided with a separate building for this purpose. The standard of admission to the college course has been gradually advanced, keeping abreast, in this respect, of other American colleges. At present the institution has a faculty of 15 members and an endowment of some \$150,000, with a library (1898) numbering over 15,000 volumes and property valued at \$360,000. Degrees are conferred in both classical and scientific

courses in the college proper. The list of alumni embraces some 750 names, including many who have been prominent in State and National affairs.

ILLINOIS COUNTY, the name given to the first civil organization of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, after its conquest by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778. This was done by act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October of the same year, which, among other things, provided as follows: "The citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois County; and the Governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the Council, may appoint a County-Lieutenant or Commandant-in-chief of the county during pleasure, who shall take the oath of fidelity to this commonwealth and the oath of office according to the form of their own religion. And all civil offices to which the inhabitants have been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice, shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens of their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the County-Lieutenant or Commandant, or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by said County-Lieutenant." As the Commonwealth of Virginia, by virtue of Colonel Clark's conquest, then claimed jurisdiction over the entire region west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, Illinois County nominally embraced the territory comprised within the limits of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, though the settlements were limited to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, Vincennes (in the present State of Indiana) and Detroit. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, the first Lieutenant-Commandant under this act, holding office two years. Out of Illinois County were subsequently organized the following counties by "order" of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, after his assumption of the duties of Governor, following the passage, by Congress, of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, viz.:

| NAME | COUNTY-SEAT | DATE OF ORGANIZATION |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Washington | Marietta | July 27, 1788 |
| Hamilton | Cincinnati | Jan. 4, 1790 |
| St. Clair | { Cahokia | April 27, 1790 |
| | { Prairie du Rocher | |
| | { Kaskaskia | |
| Knox | Post St. Vincennes | June 20, 1790 |
| Randolph | Kaskaskia | Oct. 5, 1795 |

Washington, originally comprising the State of Ohio, was reduced, on the organization of Hamilton County, to the eastern portion, Hamilton

County embracing the west, with Cincinnati (originally called "Losantiville," near old Fort Washington) as the county-seat. St. Clair, the third county organized out of this territory, at first had virtually three county-seats, but divisions and jealousies among the people and officials in reference to the place of deposit for the records, resulted in the issue, five years later, of an order creating the new county of Randolph, the second in the "Illinois Country"—these (St. Clair and Randolph) constituting the two counties into which it was divided at the date of organization of Illinois Territory. Out of these events grew the title of "Mother of Counties" given to Illinois County as the original of all the counties in the five States northwest of the Ohio, while St. Clair County inherited the title as to the State of Illinois. (See *Illinois*; also *St. Clair*, *Arthur*, and *Todd*, (Col.) *John*.)

ILLINOIS FARMERS' RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, a flourishing institution for the education of women, located at Jacksonville and incorporated in 1847. While essentially unsectarian in teaching, it is controlled by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Its first charter was granted to the "Illinois Conference Female Academy" in 1847, but four years later the charter was amended and the name changed to the present cognomen. The cost of building and meager support in early years brought on bankruptcy. The friends of the institution rallied to its support, however, and the purchasers at the foreclosure sale (all of whom were friends of Methodist education) donated the property to what was technically a new institution. A second charter was obtained from the State in 1863, and the restrictions imposed upon the grant were such as to prevent alienation of title, by either conveyance or mortgage. While the college has only a small endowment fund (\$2,000) it owns \$60,000 worth of real property, besides \$9,000 invested in apparatus and library. Preparatory and collegiate departments are maintained, both classical and scientific courses being established in the latter. Instruction is also given in fine arts, elocution and music. The faculty (1898) numbers 15, and there are about 170 students.

ILLINOIS FEMALE REFORM SCHOOL. (See *Home for Female Offenders*.)

ILLINOIS INDIANS, a confederation belonging to the Algonquin family and embracing five tribes, viz.: the Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchamies, Peorias and Tamaroas. They early occu-

pied Illinois, with adjacent portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. The name is derived from Illini, "man," the Indian plural "ek" being changed by the French to "ois." They were intensely warlike, being almost constantly in conflict with the Winnebagoes, the Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes. They were migratory and depended for subsistence largely on the summer and winter hunts. They dwelt in rudely constructed cabins, each accommodating about eight families. They were always faithful allies of the French, whom they heartily welcomed in 1673. French missionaries labored earnestly among them—notably Fathers Marquette, Allouez and Gravier—who reduced their language to grammatical rules. Their most distinguished Chief was Chicagou, who was sent to France, where he was welcomed with the honors accorded to a foreign prince. In their wars with the Foxes, from 1712 to 1719, they suffered severely, their numbers being reduced to 3,000 souls. The assassination of Pontiac by a Kaskaskian in 1765, was avenged by the lake tribes in a war of extermination. After taking part with the Miamis in a war against the United States, they participated in the treaties of Greenville and Vincennes, and were gradually removed farther and farther toward the West, the small remnant of about 175 being at present (1896) on the Quapaw reservation in Indian Territory. (See also *Cahokias*; *Foxes*; *Iroquois*; *Kaskaskias*; *Mitchagamies*; *Peorias*; *Tamaroas*; and *Winnebagoes*.)

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, located at Jacksonville. The institution had its inception in a school for the blind, opened in that town in 1847, by Samuel Bacon, who was himself blind. The State Institution was created by act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 13, 1849, which was introduced by Richard Yates, then a Representative, and was first opened in a rented house, early in 1850, under the temporary supervision of Mr. Bacon. Soon afterward twenty-two acres of ground were purchased in the eastern part of the city and the erection of permanent buildings commenced. By January, 1854, they were ready for use, but fifteen years later were destroyed by fire. Work on a new building was begun without unnecessary delay and the same was completed by 1874. Numerous additions of wings and shops have since been made, and the institution, in its buildings and appointments, is now one of the most complete in the country. Instruction (as far as practicable) is given in rudimentary English branches, and in such mechanical trades and

avocations as may best qualify the inmates to become self-supporting upon their return to active life.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, an institution established in the city of Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the destitute children of deceased members of the Order. The total receipts of the institution, during the year 1895, were \$29,204.98, and the expenditures, \$27,258.70. The number of beneficiaries in the Home, Dec. 31, 1895, was 61. The Institution owns real estate valued at \$75,000.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS RIVER, the most important stream within the State; has a length of about 500 miles, of which about 245 are navigable. It is formed by the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers at a point in Grundy County, some 45 miles southwest of Chicago. Its course is west, then southwest, and finally south, until it empties into the Mississippi about 20 miles north of the mouth of the Missouri. The Illinois & Michigan Canal connects its waters with Lake Michigan. Marquette and Joliet ascended the stream in 1673 and were probably its first white visitants. Later (1679-82) it was explored by La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and others.

ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

ILLINOIS SANITARY COMMISSION, a voluntary organization formed pursuant to a suggestion of Governor Yates, shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson (1862). Its object was the relief of soldiers in actual service, whether on the march, in camp, or in hospitals. State Agents were appointed for the distribution of relief, for which purpose large sums were collected and distributed. The work of the Commission was later formally recognized by the Legislature in the enactment of a law authorizing the Governor to appoint "Military State Agents," who should receive compensation from the State treasury. Many of these "agents" were selected from the ranks of the workers in the Sanitary Commission, and a great impetus was thereby imparted to its voluntary work. Auxiliary associations were formed all over the State, and funds were readily obtained, a considerable proportion of which was derived from "Sanitary Fairs."

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND MANUAL TRAINING FOR BOYS, an institution for the training of dependent boys, organized under the act of March 28, 1895, which was in

effect a re-enactment of the statute approved in 1883 and amended in 1885. Its legally defined object is to provide a home and proper training for such boys as may be committed to its charge. Commitments are made by the County Courts of Cook and contiguous counties. The school is located at Glenwood, in the county of Cook, and was first opened for the reception of inmates in 1888. Its revenues are derived, in part, from voluntary contributions, and in part from payments by the counties sending boys to the institution, which payments are fixed by law at ten dollars per month for each boy, during the time he is actually an inmate. In 1898 nearly one-half of the entire income came from the former source, but the surplus remaining in the treasury at the end of any fiscal year is never large. The school is under the inspectional control of the State Commissioners of Public Charities, as though it were an institution founded and maintained by the State. The educational curriculum closely follows that of the ordinary grammar schools, pupils being trained in eight grades, substantially along the lines established in the public schools. In addition, a military drill is taught, with a view to developing physical strength, command of limbs, and a graceful, manly carriage. Since the Home was organized there have been received (down to 1899), 2,333 boys. The industrial training given the inmates is both agricultural and mechanical,—the institution owning a good, fairly-sized farm, and operating well equipped industrial shops for the education of pupils. A fair proportion of the boys devote themselves to learning trades, and not a few develop into excellent workmen. One of the purposes of the school is to secure homes for those thought likely to prove creditable members of respectable households. During the eleven years of its existence nearly 2,200 boys have been placed in homes, and usually with the most satisfactory results. The legal safeguards thrown around the ward are of a comprehensive and binding sort, so far as regards the parties who take the children for either adoption or apprenticeship—the welfare of the ward always being the object primarily aimed at. Adoption is preferred to institutional life by the administration, and the result usually justifies their judgment. Many of the pupils are returned to their families or friends, after a mild course of correctional treatment. The system of government adopted is analogous to that of the “cottage plan” employed in many reformatory institutions throughout the country. An “administration building” stands

in the center of a group of structures, each of which has its own individual name:—Clancy Hall, Wallace, Plymouth, Beecher, Pope, Windsor, Lincoln, Sunnyside and Sheridan. While never a suppliant for benefactions, the Home has always attracted the attention of philanthropists who are interested in the care of society’s waifs. The average annual number of inmates is about 275.

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, the leading educational institution of the Methodist Church in Illinois, south of Chicago; incorporated in 1853 and located at Bloomington. It is co-educational, has a faculty of 34 instructors, and reports 1,106 students in 1896—458 male and 648 female. Besides the usual literary and scientific departments, instruction is given in theology, music and oratory. It also has preparatory and business courses. It has a library of 6,000 volumes and reports funds and endowment aggregating \$187,999, and property to the value of \$380,999.

ILLINOIS & INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & SOUTHERN IOWA RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD & COAL COMPANY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (consolidated) Railroad*.)

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

ILLIOPOLIS, a village in Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 20 miles east of Springfield. It occupies a position nearly in the geographical center of the State and is in the heart of what is generally termed the corn belt of Central Illinois. It has banks, several churches, a graded school and three newspapers. Population (1880), 686; (1890), 689; (1900), 744.

INDIAN MOUNDS. (See *Mound-Builders, Works of The*.)

INDIAN TREATIES. The various treaties made by the General Government with the Indians, which affected Illinois, may be summarized as follows: Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795—ceded 11,808,409 acres of land for the sum of \$210,000; negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne with the Delawares, Ottawas, Miamis, Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Kaskaskias, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Eel River Indians: First Treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803—ceded 2,038,400 acres in consideration of \$4,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Miamis, Pottawato-

mies, and Shawnees: First Treaty of Vincennes, August 13, 1803—ceded 8,911,850 acres for \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Mitchagamies. First Treaty of St. Louis, Nov. 3, 1804—ceded 14,803,520 acres in consideration of \$22,234; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Sacs and Foxes: Second Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805—ceded 2,676,150 acres for \$4,100; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Piankeshaws: Second Treaty of Fort Wayne, Sept. 30, 1809—ceded 2,900,000 acres; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Delawares, Eel River, Miamis, Pottawatomies and Weas: Third Treaty of Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809—ceded 138,240 acres for \$27,000; negotiated by Governor Harrison with the Kickapoos: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Aug. 24, 1816—ceded 1,418,400 acres in consideration of \$12,000; negotiated by Governor Edwards, William Clark and A. Chouteau with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: Treaty of Edwardsville, Sept. 30, 1818—ceded 6,865,280 acres for \$6,400; negotiated by Governor Edwards and A. Chouteau with the Illinois and Peorias: Treaty of St. Mary's, Oct. 2, 1818—ceded 11,000,000 acres for \$33,000; negotiated by Gen. Lewis Cass and others with the Weas: Treaty of Fort Harrison, Aug. 30, 1819—negotiated by Benjamin Parke with the Kickapoos of the Vermilion, ceding 3,173,120 acres for \$23,000: Treaty of St. Joseph, Sept. 20, 1828—ceded 990,720 acres in consideration of \$189,795; negotiated by Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard with the Pottawatomies: Treaty of Prairie du Chien, Jan. 2, 1830—ceded 4,160,000 acres for \$390,601; negotiated by Pierre Menard and others with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: First Treaty of Chicago, Oct. 20, 1832—ceded 1,536,000 acres for \$460,348; negotiated with the Pottawatomies of the Prairie: Treaty of Tippecanoe, Oct. 27, 1832—by it the Pottawatomies of Indiana ceded 737,000 acres, in consideration of \$406,121: Second Treaty of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1833—by it the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies ceded 5,104,960 acres for \$7,624,289: Treaties of Fort Armstrong and Prairie du Chien, negotiated 1829 and '32—by which the Winnebagoes ceded 10,346,000 acres in exchange for \$5,195,252: Second Treaty of St. Louis, Oct. 27, 1832—the Kaskaskias and Peorias ceding 1,900 acres in consideration of \$155,780. (See also *Greenville, Treaty of*.)

INDIAN TRIBES. (See *Algonquins; Illinois Indians; Kaskaskias; Kickapoos; Miamis; Outagamies; Piankeshaws; Pottawatomies; Sacs and Foxes; Winnebagoes*.)

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. The entire length of line is 152.5 miles, of which 75.75 miles (with yard-tracks and sidings amounting to 8.86 miles) lie within Illinois. It extends from Decatur almost due east to the Indiana State line, and has a single track of standard gauge, with a right of way of 100 feet. The rails are of steel, well adapted to the traffic, and the ballasting is of gravel, earth and cinders. The bridges (chiefly of wood) are of standard design and well maintained. The amount of capital stock outstanding (1898) is \$1,824,000, or 11,998 per mile; total capitalization (including stock and all indebtedness) 3,733,983. The total earnings and income in Illinois, \$240,850. (HISTORY.) The first organization of this road embraced two companies—the Indiana & Illinois and the Illinois & Indiana—which were consolidated, in 1853, under the name of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad Company. In 1875 the latter was sold under foreclosure and organized as the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railway Company, at which time the section from Decatur to Montezuma, Ind., was opened. It was completed to Indianapolis in 1880. In 1882 it was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and operated to 1885, when it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and reorganized under the name of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. Again, in 1889, default was made and the property, after being operated by trustees, was sold in 1894 to two companies called the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company (in Indiana) and the Decatur & Eastern Railway Company (in Illinois). These were consolidated in July, 1895, under the present name (Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company). In December, 1895, the entire capital stock was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and the line is now operated as a part of that system.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA RAILROAD. This line extends from Streator Junction 1.8 miles south of Streator, on the line of the Streator Division of the Wabash Railroad, easterly to the Indiana State Line. The total length of the line is 151.78 miles, of which 69.61 miles are in Illinois. Between Streator Junction and Streator, the line is owned by the Wabash Company, but this company pays rental for trackage facilities. About 75 per cent of the ties are of white-oak, the remainder being of cedar; the rails are 56-lb.

steel, and the ballasting is of broken stone, gravel, sand, cinders and earth. A policy of permanent improvements has been adopted, and is being carried forward. The principal traffic is the transportation of freight. The outstanding capital stock (June 30, 1898) was \$3,597,800; bonded debt, \$1,800,000; total capitalization, \$5,517,739; total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898, \$413,967; total expenditures in the State, \$303,344.—(HISTORY.) This road was chartered Dec. 27, 1881, and organized by the consolidation of three roads of the same name (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, respectively), opened to Momence, Ill., in 1882, and through its entire length, Sept. 15, 1883.

INDIANA & ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANA & ILLINOIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*; also *Peoria & Eastern Railroad.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway.*)

INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad.*)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, a State Institution designed to furnish the means of employment to dependent blind persons of both sexes, established under authority of an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893. The institution is located at Douglas Park Boulevard and West Nineteenth Street, in the city of Chicago. It includes a four-story factory with steam-plant attached, besides a four-story building for residence purposes. It was opened in 1894, and, in December, 1897, had 62 inmates, of whom 12 were females. The Fortieth General Assembly appropriated \$13,900 for repairs, appliances, library, etc., and \$8,000 per annum for ordinary expenses

INGERSOLL, Ebon C., Congressman, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1831. His first remove was to Paducah, Ky., where he completed his education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar; removing this time to Illinois and settling in Gallatin County, in 1842. In 1856 he was elected to represent Gallatin County

in the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1862 was the Republican candidate for Congress for the State-at-large, but defeated by J. C. Allen; and, in 1864, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Owen Lovejoy, deceased, as Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, his term expiring, March 4, 1871. He was a brother of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and was, for some years, associated with him in the practice of law at Peoria, his home. Died, in Washington, May 31, 1879.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father, a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, removed to the West in 1843, and Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. After being admitted to the bar, he opened an office at Shawneetown, in partnership with his brother Ebon, afterwards a Congressman from Illinois. In 1857 they removed to Peoria, and, in 1860, Robert G. was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which had been mustered in in December, 1861, and, in 1864, identified himself with the Republican party. In February, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby the first Attorney-General of the State under the new law enacted that year. As a lawyer and orator he won great distinction. He nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati, in a speech that attracted wide attention by its eloquence. Other oratorical efforts which added greatly to his fame include "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave, and his memorial address on occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. For some twenty years he was the most popular stump orator in the West, and his services in political campaigns were in constant request throughout the Union. To the country at large, in his later years, he was known as an uncompromising assailant of revealed religion, by both voice and pen. Among his best-known publications are "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Prose Poems and Selections" (1884); "The Brain and the Bible" (Cincinnati, 1882). Colonel Ingersoll's home for some twenty years, in the later part of his life, was in the city of New York. Died, suddenly, from heart disease, at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899

INGLIS, Samuel M., Superintendent of Public Instruction, born at Marietta, Pa., August 15, 1838; received his early education in Ohio and, in 1856, came to Illinois, graduating with first honors from the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861. The following year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, but, having been discharged for disability, his place was filled by a brother, who was killed at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1865 he took charge of an Academy at Hillsboro, meanwhile studying law with the late Judge E. Y. Rice; in 1868 he assumed the superintendency of the public schools at Greenville, Bond County, remaining until 1883, when he became Professor of Mathematics in the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, being transferred, three years later, to the chair of Literature, Rhetoric and Elocution. In 1894 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, receiving a plurality at the November election of 123,593 votes over his Democratic opponent. Died, suddenly, at Kenosha, Wis., June 1, 1898.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT POLICY, a name given to a scheme or plan of internal improvement adopted by the Tenth General Assembly (1837), in compliance with a general wish of the people voiced at many public gatherings. It contemplated the construction of an extensive system of public works, chiefly in lines of railroad which were not demanded by the commerce or business of the State at the time, but which, it was believed, would induce immigration and materially aid in the development of the State's latent resources. The plan adopted provided for the construction of such works by the State, and contemplated State ownership and management of all the lines of traffic thus constructed. The bill passed the Legislature in February, 1837, but was disapproved by the Executive and the Council of Revision, on the ground that such enterprises might be more successfully undertaken and conducted by individuals or private corporations. It was, however, subsequently passed over the veto and became a law, the disastrous effects of whose enactment were felt for many years. The total amount appropriated by the act was \$10,200,000, of which \$400,000 was devoted to the improvement of waterways; \$250,000 to the improvement of the "Great Western Mail Route"; \$9,350,000 to the construction of railroads, and \$200,000 was given outright to counties not favored by the location of railroads or other improvements within their borders. In addition, the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of canal

lands and the issuance of \$500,000 in canal bonds were authorized, the proceeds to be used in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, \$500,000 of this amount to be expended in 1838. Work began at once. Routes were surveyed and contracts for construction let, and an era of reckless speculation began. Large sums were rapidly expended and nearly \$6,500,000 quickly added to the State debt. The system was soon demonstrated to be a failure and was abandoned for lack of funds, some of the "improvements" already made being sold to private parties at a heavy loss. This scheme furnished the basis of the State debt under which Illinois labored for many years, and which, at its maximum, reached nearly \$17,000,000. (See *Macallister & Stebbins Bonds*; *State Debt*; *Tenth General Assembly*; *Eleventh General Assembly*.)

INUNDATIONS, REMARKABLE. The most remarkable freshets (or floods) in Illinois history have been those occurring in the Mississippi River; though, of course, the smaller tributaries of that stream have been subject to similar conditions. Probably the best account of early floods has been furnished by Gov. John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois,"—he having been a witness of a number of them. The first of which any historical record has been preserved, occurred in 1770. At that time the only white settlements within the present limits of the State were in the American Bottom in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and there the most serious results were produced. Governor Reynolds says the flood of that year (1770) made considerable encroachments on the east bank of the river adjacent to Fort Chartres, which had originally been erected by the French in 1718 at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the main channel. The stream continued to advance in this direction until 1772, when the whole bottom was again inundated, and the west wall of the fort, having been undermined, fell into the river. The next extraordinary freshet was in 1784, when the American Bottom was again submerged and the residents of Kaskaskia and the neighboring villages were forced to seek a refuge on the bluffs—some of the people of Cahokia being driven to St. Louis, then a small French village on Spanish soil. The most remarkable flood of the present century occurred in May and June, 1844, as the result of extraordinary rains preceded by heavy winter snows in the Rocky Mountains and rapid spring thaws. At this time the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis, was inundated from bluff to bluff, and large steamers passed over the sub-

merged lands, gathering up cattle and other kinds of property and rescuing the imperiled owners. Some of the villages affected by this flood—as Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—have never fully recovered from the disaster. Another considerable flood occurred in 1826, but it was inferior to those of 1784 and 1844. A notable flood occurred in 1851, when the Mississippi, though not so high opposite St. Louis as in 1844, is said to have been several feet higher at Quincy than in the previous year—the difference being due to the fact that the larger portion of the flood of 1844 came from the Missouri River, its effects being most noticeable below the mouth of that stream. Again, in 1868, a flood did considerable damage on the Upper Mississippi, reaching the highest point since 1851. Floods of a more or less serious character also occurred in 1876, 1880 and again in 1893. Although not so high as some of those previously named, the loss was proportionately greater owing to the larger area of improved lands. The flood of 1893 did a great deal of damage at East St. Louis to buildings and railroads, and in the destruction of other classes of property.—Floods in the Ohio River have been frequent and very disastrous, especially in the upper portions of that stream—usually resulting from sudden thaws and ice-gorges in the early spring. With one exception, the highest flood in the Ohio, during the present century, was that of February, 1832, when the water at Cincinnati reached an altitude of sixty-four feet three inches. The recorded altitudes of others of more recent occurrence have been as follows: Dec. 17, 1847—sixty-three feet seven inches; 1862—fifty-seven feet four inches; 1882—fifty-eight feet seven inches. The highest point reached at New Albany, Ind., in 1883, was seventy-three feet—or four feet higher than the flood of 1832. The greatest altitude reached in historic times, at Cincinnati, was in 1884—the recorded height being three-quarters of an inch in excess of seventy-one feet. Owing to the smaller area of cultivated lands and other improvements in the Ohio River bottoms within the State of Illinois, the loss has been comparatively smaller than on the Mississippi, although Cairo has suffered from both streams. The most serious disasters in Illinois territory from overflow of the Ohio, occurred in connection with the flood of 1883, at Shawneetown, when, out of six hundred houses, all but twenty-eight were flooded to the second story and water ran to a depth of fifteen feet in the main street. A levee, which had been constructed for the protection of the city at great

expense, was almost entirely destroyed, and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made by the Legislature to indemnify the corporation. On April 3, 1898, the Ohio River broke through the levee at Shawneetown, inundating the whole city and causing the loss of twenty-five lives. Much suffering was caused among the people driven from their homes and deprived of the means of subsistence, and it was found necessary to send them tents from Springfield and supplies of food by the State Government and by private contributions from the various cities of the State. The inundation continued for some two or three weeks.—Some destructive floods have occurred in the Chicago River—the most remarkable, since the settlement of the city of Chicago, being that of March 12, 1849. This was the result of an ice-gorge in the Des Plaines River, turning the waters of that stream across “the divide” into Mud Lake, and thence, by way of the South Branch, into the Chicago River. The accumulation of waters in the latter broke up the ice, which, forming into packs and gorges, deluged the region between the two rivers. When the superabundant mass of waters and ice in the Chicago River began to flow towards the lake, it bore before it not only the accumulated pack-ice, but the vessels which had been tied up at the wharves and other points along the banks for the winter. A contemporaneous history of the event says that there were scattered along the stream at the time, four steamers, six propellers, two sloops, twenty-four brigs and fifty-seven canal boats. Those in the upper part of the stream, being hemmed in by surrounding ice, soon became a part of the moving mass; chains and hawsers were snapped as if they had been whip-cord, and the whole borne lakeward in indescribable confusion. The bridges at Madison, Randolph and Wells Streets gave way in succession before the immense mass, adding, as it moved along, to the general wreck by falling spars, crushed keels and crashing bridge timbers. “Opposite Kinzie wharf,” says the record, “the river was choked with sailing-craft of every description, piled together in inextricable confusion.” While those vessels near the mouth of the river escaped into the lake with comparatively little damage, a large number of those higher up the stream were caught in the gorge and either badly injured or totally wrecked. The loss to the city, from the destruction of bridges, was estimated at \$20,000, and to vessels at \$88,000—a large sum for that time. The wreck of bridges compelled a return to the primitive system of ferries or extemporized bridges made

of boats, to furnish means of communication between the several divisions of the city—a condition of affairs which lasted for several months.—Floods about the same time did considerable damage on the Illinois, Fox and Rock Rivers, their waters being higher than in 1838 or 1833, which were memorable flood years on these interior streams. On the former, the village of Peru was partially destroyed, while the bridges on Rock River were all swept away. A flood in the Illinois River, in the spring of 1855, resulted in serious damage to bridges and other property in the vicinity of Ottawa, and there were extensive inundations of the bottom lands along that stream in 1859 and subsequent years.—In February, 1857, a second flood in the Chicago River, similar to that of 1849, caused considerable damage, but was less destructive than that of the earlier date, as the bridges were more substantially constructed.—One of the most extensive floods, in recent times, occurred in the Mississippi River during the latter part of the month of April and early in May, 1897. The value of property destroyed on the lower Mississippi was estimated at many millions of dollars, and many lives were lost. At Warsaw, Ill., the water reached a height of nineteen feet four inches above low-water mark on April 24, and, at Quincy, nearly nineteen feet on the 28th, while the river, at points between these two cities, was from ten to fifteen miles wide. Some 25,000 acres of farming lands between Quincy and Warsaw were flooded and the growing crops destroyed. At Alton the height reached by the water was twenty-two feet, but in consequence of the strength of the levees protecting the American Bottom, the farmers in that region suffered less than on some previous years.

IPAVA, a town in Fulton County, on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles west-southwest of Lewistown, and some 44 miles north of Jacksonville. The county abounds in coal, and coal-mining, as well as agriculture, is a leading industry in the surrounding country. Other industries are the manufacture of flour and woolen goods; two banks, four churches, a sanitarium, and a weekly newspaper are also located here. Population (1880), 675; (1890), 667; (1900), 749.

IRON MANUFACTURES. The manufacture of iron, both pig and castings, direct from the furnace, has steadily increased in this State. In 1880, Illinois ranked seventh in the list of States producing manufactured iron, while, in 1890, it had risen to fourth place, Pennsylvania (which

produces nearly fifty per cent of the total product of the country) retaining the lead, with Ohio and Alabama following. In 1890 Illinois had fifteen complete furnace stacks (as against ten in 1880), turning out 674,506 tons, or seven per cent of the entire output. Since then four additional furnaces have been completed, but no figures are at hand to show the increase in production. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, the percentage of increase in output was 616.53. The fuel used is chiefly the native bituminous coal, which is abundant and cheap. Of this, 674,506 tons were used; of anthracite coal, only 38,618 tons. Of the total output of pig-iron in the State, during 1890, 616,659 tons were of Bessemer. Charcoal pig is not made in Illinois.

IRON MOUNTAIN, CHESTER & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad.*)

IROQUOIS COUNTY, a large county on the eastern border of the State; area, 1,120 square miles; population (1900), 38,014. In 1830 two pioneer settlements were made almost simultaneously,—one at Bunkum (now Concord) and the other at Milford. Among those taking up homes at the former were Gurdon S. Hubbard, Benjamin Fry, and Messrs. Cartwright, Thomas, Newcomb, and Miller. At Milford located Robert Hill, Samuel Rush, Messrs. Miles, Pickell and Parker, besides the Cox, Moore and Stanley families. Iroquois County was set off from Vermilion and organized in 1833,—named from the Iroquois Indians, or Iroquois River, which flows through it. The Kickapoos and Pottawatomies did not remove west of the Mississippi until 1836-37, but were always friendly. The seat of government was first located at Montgomery, whence it was removed to Middleport, and finally to Watseka. The county is well timbered and the soil underlaid by both coal and building stone. Clay suitable for brick making and the manufacture of crockery is also found. The Iroquois River and the Sugar, Spring and Beaver Creeks thoroughly drain the county. An abundance of pure, cold water may be found anywhere by boring to the depth of from thirty to eighty feet, a fact which encourages grazing and the manufacture of dairy products. The soil is rich, and well adapted to fruit growing. The principal towns are Gilman (population 1,112), Watseka (2,017), and Milford (957).

IROQUOIS RIVER, (sometimes called Pickamink), rises in Western Indiana and runs westward to Watseka, Ill.; thence it flows northward through Iroquois and part of Kankakee

Counties, entering the Kankakee River some five miles southeast of Kankakee. It is nearly 120 miles long.

IRVING, a village in Montgomery County, on the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles east-northeast of Alton, and 17 miles east by north of Litchfield; has five churches, flouring and saw mills, creamery, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1890), 630; (1900), 675.

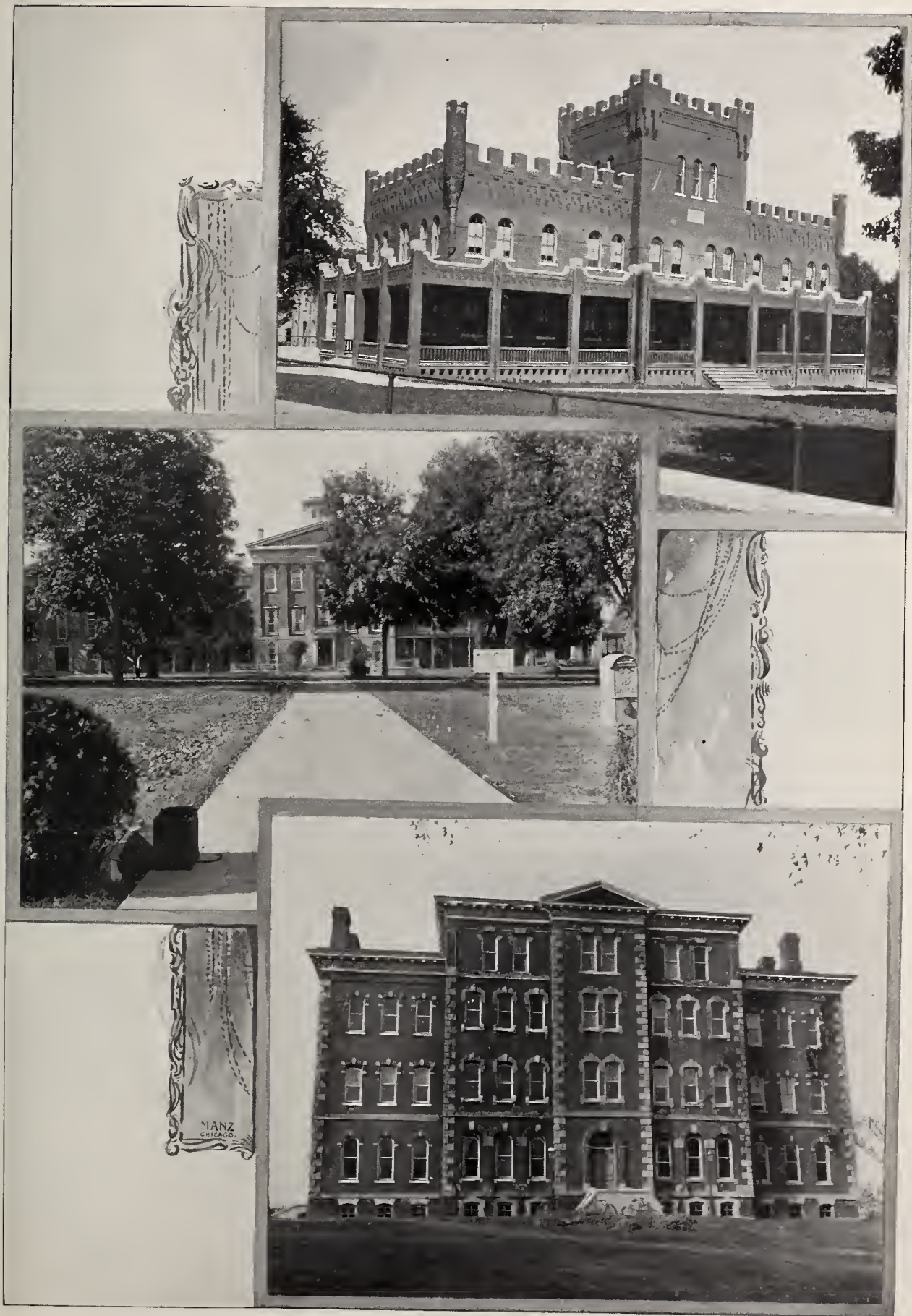
ISHAM, Edward S., lawyer, was born at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836; educated at Lawrence Academy and Williams College, Mass., taking his degree at the latter in 1857; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858, coming to Chicago the same year. Mr. Isham was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1864-66) and, in 1881, his name was prominently considered for a position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He is the senior member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, which has had the management of some of the most important cases coming before the Chicago courts.

JACKSON, Huntington Wolcott, lawyer, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 28, 1841, being descended on the maternal side from Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; received his education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Princeton College, leaving the latter at the close of his junior year to enter the army, and taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, a part of the time being on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Newton, and, later, with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, finally receiving the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. Returning to civil life in 1865, he entered Harvard Law School for one term, then spent a year in Europe, on his return resuming his legal studies at Newark, N. J.; came to Chicago in 1867, and the following year was admitted to the bar; has served as Supervisor of South Chicago, as President of the Chicago Bar Association, and (by appointment of the Comptroller of the Currency) as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago. Under the will of the late John Crerar he became an executor of the estate, and a trustee of the Crerar Library. Died at Newark, N. J., Jan. 3, 1901.

JACKSON COUNTY, organized in 1816, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 33,871. It lies in the southwest portion of the State, the Mississippi River forming its principal western

boundary. The bottom lands along the river are wonderfully fertile, but liable to overflow. It is crossed by a range of hills regarded as a branch of the Ozark range. Toward the east the soil is warm, and well adapted to fruit-growing. One of the richest beds of bituminous coal in the State crops out at various points, varying in depth from a few inches to four or five hundred feet below the surface. Valuable timber and good building stone are found and there are numerous saline springs. Wheat, tobacco and fruit are principal crops. Early pioneers, with the date of their arrival, were as follows: 1814, W. Boon; 1815, Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor); 1817, Oliver Cross, Mrs. William Kimmel, S. Lewis, E. Harrold, George Butcher and W. Eakin; 1818, the Bysleys, Mark Bradley, James Hughes and John Barron. Brownsville was the first county-seat and an important town, but owing to a disastrous fire in 1843, the government was removed to Murphysboro, where Dr. Logan (father of Gen. John A. Logan) donated a tract of land for county-buildings. John A. Logan was born here. The principal towns (with their respective population, as shown by the United States Census of 1890), were: Murphysboro, 3,880; Carbondale, 2,382; and Grand Tower, 634.

JACKSONVILLE, the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important railroad center; population (1890) about 13,000. The town was laid out in 1825, and named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The first court house was erected in 1826, and among early lawyers were Josiah Lam-born, John J. Hardin, Stephen A. Douglas, and later Richard Yates, afterwards the "War Governor" of Illinois. It is the seat of several important State institutions, notably the Central Hospital for the Insane, and Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind—besides private educational institutions, including Illinois College, Illinois Conference Female College (Methodist), Jacksonville Female Academy, a Business College and others. The city has several banks, a large woolen mill, carriage factories, brick yards, planing mills, and two newspaper establishments, each publishing daily and weekly editions. It justly ranks as one of the most attractive and interesting cities of the State, noted for the hospitality and intelligence of its citizens. Although immigrants from Kentucky and other Southern States predominated in its early settlement, the location there of Illinois College and the Jacksonville Female Academy, about 1830, brought to it many settlers of New England birth, so that it early came to be



INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB. JACKSONVILLE.



Main Building and Girls' Cottage.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

regarded as more distinctively New England in the character of its population than any other town in Southern Illinois. Pop. (1900), 15,078.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, an institution for the education of young ladies, at Jacksonville, the oldest of its class in the State. The initial steps for its organization were taken in 1830, the year after the establishment of Illinois College. It may be said to have been an offshoot of the latter, these two constituting the originals of that remarkable group of educational and State Institutions which now exist in that city. Instruction began to be given in the Academy in May, 1833, under the principalship of Miss Sarah C. Crocker, and, in 1835, it was formally incorporated by act of the Legislature, being the first educational institution to receive a charter from that body; though Illinois, McKendree and Shurtleff Colleges were incorporated at a later period of the same session. Among its founders appear the names of Gov. Joseph Duncan, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant (for fifty years the President or a Professor of Illinois College), John P. Wilkinson, Rev. John M. Ellis, David B. Ayers and Dr. Ero Chandler, all of whom, except the last, were prominently identified with the early history of Illinois College. The list of the alumnae embraces over five hundred names. The Illinois Conservatory of Music (founded in 1871) and a School of Fine Arts are attached to the Academy, all being under the management of Prof. E. F. Bullard, A.M.

JACKSONVILLE, LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE, NORTH WESTERN & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway*.)

JACKSONVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Originally chartered as the Illinois Farmers' Railroad, and constructed from Jacksonville to Waverly in 1870; later changed to the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern and track extended to Virden (31 miles); in 1879 passed into the hands of a new company under the title of the Jacksonville Southeastern, and was extended as follows: to Litchfield (1880), 23 miles; to Smithboro (1882), 29 miles; to Centralia (1883), 29 miles—total, 112 miles. In 1887 a section between Centralia and Driver's (16½ miles) was constructed by the Jacksonville Southeastern, and operated under lease by the successor to that line, but, in 1893, was separated from it under the name of the Louisville & St. Louis Railway. By the use of five miles of trackage on the Louis-

ville & Nashville Railroad, connection was obtained between Driver's and Mount Vernon. The same year (1887) the Jacksonville Southeastern obtained control of the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railroad, from Litchfield to Columbiana on the Illinois River, and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, embracing lines from Peoria to St. Louis, via Springfield and Jacksonville. The Jacksonville Southeastern was reorganized in 1890 under the name of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway, and, in 1893, was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Divisions were subsequently separated from the Jacksonville line and placed in charge of a separate receiver. Foreclosure proceedings began in 1894 and, during 1896, the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized under its present title. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad* of Illinois.) The capital stock of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway (June 30, 1897) was \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$2,300,000—total, \$3,800,000.

JAMES, Colin D., clergyman, was born in Randolph County, now in West Virginia, Jan. 15, 1808; died at Bonita, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. He was the son of Rev. Dr. William B. James, a pioneer preacher in the Ohio Valley, who removed to Ohio in 1812, settling first in Jefferson County in that State, and later (1814) at Mansfield. Subsequently the family took up its residence at Helt's Prairie in Vigo (now Vermilion) County, Ind. Before 1830 Colin D. James came to Illinois, and, in 1834, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining in active ministerial work until 1871, after which he accepted a superannuated relation. During his connection with the church in Illinois he served as station preacher or Presiding Elder at the following points: Rock Island (1834); Platteville (1836); Apple River (1837); Paris (1838, '42 and '43); Eugene (1839); Georgetown (1840); Shelbyville (1841); Grafton (1844 and '45); Sparta District (1845-47); Lebanon District (1848-49); Alton District (1850); Bloomington District (1851-52); and later at Jacksonville, Winchester, Greenfield, Island Grove, Oldtown, Heyworth, Normal, Atlanta, McLean and Shirley. During 1861-62 he acted as agent for the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and, in 1871, for the erection of a Methodist church at Normal. He was twice married. His first wife (Eliza A. Plasters of Livingston) died in 1849. The following year he married Amanda K. Casad, daughter of Dr. Anthony W. Casad. He removed from Normal to Evanston in 1876, and from the latter place to

Kansas in 1879. Of his surviving children, Edmund J. is (1898) Professor in the University of Chicago; John N. is in charge of the magnetic laboratory in the National Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin B. is Professor in the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn., and George F. is instructor in the Cambridge Preparatory School of Chicago.

JAMES, Edmund Janes, was born, May 21, 1855, at Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., the fourth son of Rev. Colin Dew James of the Illinois Conference, grandson on his mother's side of Rev. Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad and great-grandson of Samuel Stites (all of whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume); was educated in the Model Department of the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington (Normal), from which he graduated in June, 1873, and entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., in November of the same year. On May 1, 1874, he was appointed Recorder on the United States Lake Survey, where he continued during one season engaged in work on the lower part of Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. He entered Harvard College, Nov. 2, 1874, but went to Europe in August, 1875, entering the University of Halle, Oct. 16, 1875, where he graduated, August 4, 1877, with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. On his return to the United States he was elected Principal of the Public High School in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1878, but resigned in June, 1879, to accept a position in the Illinois State Normal School at Bloomington as Professor of Latin and Greek, and Principal of the High School Department in connection with the Model School. Resigning this position at Christmas time, 1882, he went to Europe for study; accepted a position in the University of Pennsylvania as Professor of Public Administration, in September, 1883, where he remained for over thirteen years. While here he was, for a time, Secretary of the Graduate Faculty and organized the instruction in this Department. He was also Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first attempt to organize a college course in the field of commerce and industry. During this time he officiated as editor of "The Political Economy and Public Law Series" issued by the University of Pennsylvania. Resigning his position in the University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 1, 1896, he accepted that of Professor of Public Administration and Director of the University Extension Division in the University of Chicago, where he has since continued. Professor James has been identified with the progress of economic

studies in the United States since the early eighties. He was one of the organizers and one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Economic Association. On Dec. 14, 1889, he founded the American Academy of Political and Social Science with headquarters at Philadelphia, became its first President, and has continued such to the present time. He was also, for some years, editor of its publications. The Academy has now become the largest Association in the world devoted to the cultivation of economic and social subjects. He was one of the originators of, and one of the most frequent contributors to, "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science"; was also the pioneer in the movement to introduce into the United States the scheme of public instruction known as University Extension; was the first President of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, under whose auspices the first effective extension work was done in this country, and has been Director of the Extension Division in the University of Chicago since February, 1896. He has been especially identified with the development of higher commercial education in the United States. From his position as Director of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy he has affected the course of instruction in this Department in a most marked way. He was invited by the American Bankers' Association, in the year 1892, to make a careful study of the subject of Commercial Education in Europe, and his report to this association on the Education of Business Men in Europe, republished by the University of Chicago in the year 1898, has become a standard authority on this subject. Owing largely to his efforts, departments similar to the Wharton School of Finance and Economy have been established under the title of College of Commerce, College of Commerce and Politics, and Collegiate Course in Commerce, in the Universities of California and Chicago, and Columbia University. He has been identified with the progress of college education in general, especially in its relation to secondary and elementary education, and was one of the early advocates of the establishment of departments of education in our colleges and universities, the policy of which is now adopted by nearly all the leading institutions. He was, for a time, State Examiner of High Schools in Illinois, and was founder of "The Illinois School Journal," long one of the most influential educational periodicals in the State, now changed in name to "School and Home." He has been especially active in the establishment of public kindergartens in different cities,

and has been repeatedly offered the headship of important institutions, among them being the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois, and the University of Cincinnati. He has served as Vice-President of the National Municipal League; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Economic Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library; is a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of the National Council of Education, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the National Teachers' Association on college entrance requirements; is a member of various patriotic and historical societies, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Holland and the Huguenot Society. He is the author of more than one hundred papers and monographs on various economic, educational, legal and administrative subjects. Professor James was married, August 22, 1879, to Anna Margarethe Lange, of Halle, Prussia, daughter of the Rev. Wilhelm Roderich Lange, and granddaughter of the famous Professor Gerlach of the University of Halle.

JAMESON, John Alexander, lawyer and jurist, was born at Irasburgh, Vt., Jan. 25, 1824; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1846. After several years spent in teaching, he began the study of law, and graduated from the Dane Law School (of Harvard College) in 1853. Coming west the same year he located at Freeport, Ill., but removed to Chicago in 1856. In 1865 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Chicago, remaining in office until 1883. During a portion of this period he acted as lecturer in the Union College of Law at Chicago, and as editor of "The American Law Register." His literary labors were unceasing, his most notable work being entitled "Constitutional Conventions; their History, Power and Modes of Proceeding." He was also a fine classical scholar, speaking and reading German, French, Spanish and Italian, and was deeply interested in charitable and reformatory work. Died, suddenly, in Chicago, June 16, 1890.

JARROT, Nicholas, early French settler of St. Clair County, was born in France, received a liberal education and, on account of the disturbed condition there in the latter part of the last century, left his native country about 1790. After spending some time at Baltimore and New Orleans, he arrived at Cahokia, Ill., in 1794, and

became a permanent settler there. He early became a Major of militia and engaged in trade with the Indians, frequently visiting Prairie du Chien, St. Anthony's Falls (now Minneapolis) and the Illinois River in his trading expeditions, and, on one or two occasions, incurring great risk of life from hostile savages. He acquired a large property, especially in lands, built mills and erected one of the earliest and finest brick houses in that part of the country. He also served as Justice of the Peace and Judge of the County Court of St. Clair County. Died, in 1823.—Vital (Jarrot), son of the preceding, inherited a large landed fortune from his father, and was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of St. Clair County during the last generation. He served as Representative from St. Clair County in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies, in the first being an associate of Abraham Lincoln and always his firm friend and admirer. At the organization of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1857), he received the support of the Republican members for Speaker of the House in opposition to Col. W. R. Morrison, who was elected. He sacrificed a large share of his property in a public-spirited effort to build up a rolling mill at East St. Louis, being reduced thereby from affluence to poverty. President Lincoln appointed him an Indian Agent, which took him to the Black Hills region, where he died, some years after, from toil and exposure, at the age of 73 years.

JASPER COUNTY, in the eastern part of Southern Illinois, having an area of 506 square miles, and a population (in 1900) of 20,160. It was organized in 1831 and named for Sergeant Jasper of Revolutionary fame. The county was placed under township organization in 1860. The first Board of County Commissioners consisted of B. Reynolds, W. Richards and George Mattingley. The Embarras River crosses the county. The general surface is level, although gently undulating in some portions. Manufacturing is carried on in a small way; but the people are principally interested in agriculture, the chief products consisting of wheat, potatoes, sorghum, fruit and tobacco. Wool-growing is an important industry. Newton is the county-seat, with a population (in 1890) of 1,428.

JAYNE, (Dr.) Gershom, early physician, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October, 1791; served as Surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Illinois in 1819, settling in Springfield in 1821; was one of the Commissioners appointed to construct the

first State Penitentiary (1827), and one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. His oldest daughter (Julia Maria) became the wife of Senator Trumbull. Dr. Jayne died at Springfield, in 1867.—**Dr. William (Jayne)**, son of the preceding, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8, 1826; educated by private tutors and at Illinois College, being a member of the class of 1847, later receiving the degree of A.M. He was one of the founders of the Phi Alpha Society while in that institution; graduated from the Medical Department of Missouri State University; in 1860 was elected State Senator for Sangamon County, and, the following year, was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Dakota, later serving as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. In 1869 he was appointed Pension Agent for Illinois, also served for four terms as Mayor of his native city, and is now Vice-President of the First National Bank, Springfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, a south-central county, cut off from Edwards and White Counties, in 1819, when it was separately organized, being named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its area is 580 square miles, and its population (1900), 28,133. The Big Muddy River, with one or two tributaries, flows through the county in a southerly direction. Along the banks of streams a variety of hardwood timber is found. The railroad facilities are advantageous. The surface is level and the soil rich. Cereals and fruit are easily produced. A fine bed of limestone (seven to fifteen feet thick) crosses the middle of the county. It has been quarried and round well adapted to building purposes. The county possesses an abundance of running water, much of which is slightly impregnated with salt. The upper coal measure underlies the entire county, but the seam is scarcely more than two feet thick at any point. The chief industry is agriculture, though lumber is manufactured to some extent. Mount Vernon, the county-seat, was incorporated as a city in 1872. Its population in 1890 was 3,233. It has several manufactories and is the seat of the Appellate Court for the Southern Judicial District of the State.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, Railway President and Manager, born in Liverpool, Eng., April 6, 1843, his father being an engineer in the British navy; about 1850 came with his widowed mother to Wheeling, Va., and, in 1856, to Chicago, where he secured employment as office-boy in the machinery department of the Illinois Central Railroad. Here he finally became an apprentice and, passing through various grades of the me-

chanical department, in May, 1877, became General Superintendent of the Road, and, in 1885, General Manager of the entire line. In 1889 he withdrew from the Illinois Central and, for several years past, has been President and General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Mr. Jeffery's career as a railway man has been one of the most conspicuous and successful in the history of American railroads.

JENKINS, Alexander M., Lieutenant-Governor (1834-36), came to Illinois in his youth and located in Jackson County, being for a time a resident of Brownsville, the first county-seat of Jackson County, where he was engaged in trade. Later he studied law and became eminent in his profession in Southern Illinois. In 1830 Mr. Jenkins was elected Representative in the Seventh General Assembly, was re-elected in 1832, serving during his second term as Speaker of the House, and took part the latter year in the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company. In 1834 Mr. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the same time with Governor Duncan, though on an opposing ticket, but resigned, in 1836, to become President of the first Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was chartered that year. The charter of the road was surrendered in 1837, when the State had in contemplation the policy of building a system of roads at its own cost. For a time he was Receiver of Public Moneys in the Land Office at Edwardsville, and, in 1847, was elected to the State Constitutional Convention of that year. Other positions held by him included that of Justice of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit, to which he was elected in 1859, and re-elected in 1861, but died in office, February 13, 1864. Mr. Jenkins was an uncle of Gen. John A. Logan, who read law with him after his return from the Mexican War.

JENNEY, William Le Baron, engineer and architect, born at Fairhaven, Mass., Sept. 25, 1832; was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduating in 1849; at 17 took a trip around the world, and, after a year spent in the Scientific Department of Harvard College, took a course in the Ecole Centrale des Artes et Manufactures in Paris, graduating in 1856. He then served for a year as engineer on the Tehuantepec Railroad, and, in 1861, was made an Aid on the staff of General Grant, being transferred the next year to the staff of General Sherman, with whom he remained three years, participating in many of the most important battles of the war in the West. Later, he was engaged in the preparation

of maps of General Sherman's campaigns, which were published in the "Memoirs" of the latter. In 1868 he located in Chicago, and has since given his attention almost solely to architecture, the result being seen in some of Chicago's most noteworthy buildings.

JERSEY COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the middle division of the State, bordering on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Originally a part of Greene County, it was separately organized in 1839, with an area of 360 square miles. There were a few settlers in the county as early as 1816-17. Jerseyville, the county-seat, was platted in 1834, a majority of the early residents being natives of, or at least emigrants from, New Jersey. The mild climate, added to the character of the soil, is especially adapted to fruit-growing and stock-raising. The census of 1900 gave the population of the county as 14,612 and of Jerseyville, 3,517. Grafton, near the junction of the Mississippi with the Illinois, had a population of 927. The last mentioned town is noted for its stone quarries, which employ a number of men.

JERSEYVILLE, a city and county-seat of Jersey County, the point of junction of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railways, 19 miles north of Alton and 45 miles north of St. Louis, Mo. The city is in an agricultural district, but has manufactories of flour, plows, carriages and wagons, shoe factory and watch-making machinery. It contains a handsome courthouse, completed in 1894, nine churches, a graded public school, besides a separate school for colored children, a convent, library, telephone system, electric lights, artesian wells, and three papers. Population (1890), 3,207; (1900), 3,517; (1903, est.), 4,117.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, situated in the northwest corner of the State; has an area of 663 square miles; population (1900), 24,533. It was first explored by Le Seuer, who reported the discovery of lead in 1700. Another Frenchman (Bouthillier) was the first permanent white settler, locating on the site of the present city of Galena in 1820. About the same time came several American families; a trading post was established, and the hamlet was known as Fredericks' Point, so called after one of the pioneers. In 1822 the Government reserved from settlement a tract 10 miles square along the Mississippi, with a view of controlling the mining interest. In 1823 mining privileges were granted upon a royalty of one-sixth, and the first smelting furnace was erected the same year. Immigration increased rapidly

and, inside of three years, the "Point" had a population of 150, and a post-office was established with a fortnightly mail to and from Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1827 county organization was effected, the county being named in honor of Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe. The original tract, however, has been subdivided until it now constitutes nine counties. The settlers took an active part in both the Winnebago and Black Hawk Wars. In 1846-47 the mineral lands were placed on the market by the Government, and quickly taken by corporations and individuals. The scenery is varied, and the soil (particularly in the east) well suited to the cultivation of grain. The county is well wooded and well watered, and thoroughly drained by the Fever and Apple Rivers. The name Galena was given to the county-seat (originally, as has been said, Fredericks' Point) by Lieutenant Thomas, Government Surveyor, in 1827, in which year it was platted. Its general appearance is picturesque. Its early growth was extraordinary, but later (particularly after the growth of Chicago) it received a set-back. In 1841 it claimed 2,000 population and was incorporated; in 1870 it had about 7,000 population, and, in 1900, 5,005. The names of Grant, Rawlins and E. B. Washburne are associated with its history. Other important towns in the county are Warren (population 1,327), East Dubuque (1,146) and Elizabeth (659).

JOHNSON, Caleb C., lawyer and legislator, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., May 23, 1844, educated in the common schools and at the Military Academy at Fulton, Ill.; served during the Civil War in the Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments Illinois Volunteers; in 1877 was admitted to the bar and, two years later, began practice. He has served upon the Board of Township Supervisors of Whiteside County; in 1884 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1896. He also held the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for his District during the first Cleveland administration, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888.

JOHNSON, (Rev.) Herrick, clergyman and educator, was born near Fonda, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1832; graduated at Hamilton College, 1857, and at Auburn Theological Seminary, 1860; held Presbyterian pastorates in Troy, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; in 1874 became Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological

Seminary, and, in 1880, accepted a pastorate in Chicago, also becoming Lecturer on Sacred Rhetoric in McCormick Theological Seminary. In 1883 he resigned his pastorate, devoting his attention thereafter to the duties of his professorship. He was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield, in 1882, and has served as President, for many years, of the Presbyterian Church Board of Aid for Colleges, and of the Board of Trustees of Lake Forest University. Besides many periodical articles, he has published several volumes on religious subjects.

JOHNSON, Hosmer A., M.D., LL.D., physician, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822; at twelve removed to a farm in Lapeer County, Mich. In spite of limited school privileges, at eighteen he secured a teachers' certificate, and, by teaching in the winter and attending an academy in the summer, prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan in 1846 and graduating in 1849. In 1850 he became a student of medicine at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating in 1852, and the same year becoming Secretary of the Cook County Medical Society, and, the year following, associate editor of "The Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal." For three years he was a member of the faculty of Rush, but, in 1858, resigned to become one of the founders of a new medical school, which has now become a part of Northwestern University. During the Civil War, Dr. Johnson was Chairman of the State Board of Medical Examiners; later serving upon the Board of Health of Chicago, and upon the National Board of Health. He was also attending physician of Cook County Hospital and consulting physician of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. At the time of the great fire of 1871, he was one of the Directors of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. His connections with local, State and National Societies and organizations (medical, scientific, social and otherwise) were very numerous. He traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, during his visits to the latter devoting much time to the study of foreign sanitary conditions, and making further attainments in medicine and surgery. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Northwestern University. During his later years, Dr. Johnson was engaged almost wholly in consultations. Died, Feb. 26, 1891.

JOHNSON COUNTY, lies in the southern portion of the State, and is one of the smallest counties, having an area of only 340 square miles, and a population (1900) of 15,667—named for Col.

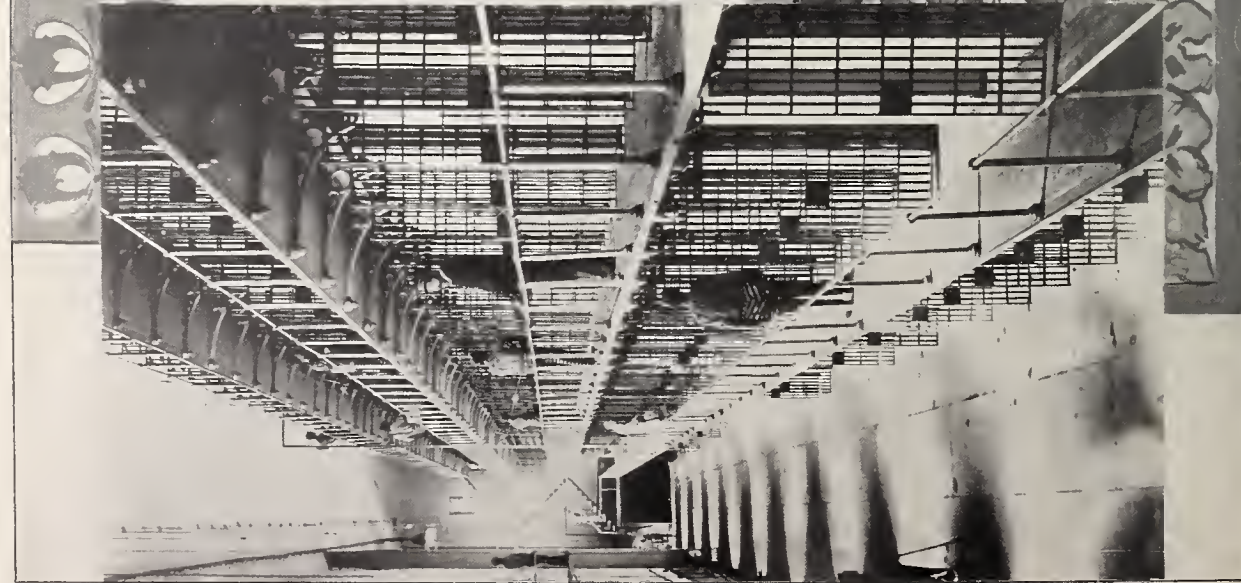
Richard M. Johnson. Its organization dates back to 1812. A dividing ridge (forming a sort of water shed) extends from east to west, the waters of the Cache and Bay Rivers running south, and those of the Big Muddy and Saline toward the north. A minor coal seam of variable thickness (perhaps a spur from the regular coal-measures) crops out here and there. Sandstone and limestone are abundant, and, under cliffs along the bluffs, saltpeter has been obtained in small quantities. Weak copperas springs are numerous. The soil is rich, the principal crops being wheat, corn and tobacco. Cotton is raised for home consumption and fruit-culture receives some attention. Vienna is the county-seat, with a population, in 1890, of 828.

JOHNSTON, Noah, pioneer and banker, was born in Hardy County, Va., Dec. 20, 1799, and, at the age of 12 years, emigrated with his father to Woodford County, Ky. In 1824 he removed to Indiana, and, a few years later, to Jefferson County, Ill., where he began farming. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, but proving unfortunate, turned his attention to politics, serving first as County Commissioner and then as County Clerk. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Hamilton and Jefferson, serving four years; was Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate during the session of 1844-45, and, in 1846, elected Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly. The following year he was made Paymaster in the United States Army, serving through the Mexican War; in 1852 served with Abraham Lincoln and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of Chicago, on a Commission appointed to investigate claims against the State for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, in 1854, was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Division, being elected to the same position in 1861. Other positions held by him included those of Deputy United States Marshal under the administration of President Polk, Commissioner to superintend the construction of the Supreme Court Building at Mount Vernon, and Postmaster of that city. He was also elected Representative again in 1866. The later years of his life were spent as President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. Died, November, 1891, in his 92d year.

JOLIET, the county-seat of Will County, situated in the Des Plaines River Valley, 36 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the intersecting point of five lines of railway. A good quality of calcareous building stone underlies the entire region, and is exten-



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.



Cell House.



ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET.

Women's Prison.

sively quarried. Gravel, sand, and clay are also easily obtained in considerable quantities. Within twenty miles are productive coal mines. The Northern Illinois Penitentiary and a female penal institute stand just outside the city limits on the north. Joliet is an important manufacturing center, the census of 1900 crediting the city with 455 establishments, having \$15,452,136 capital, employing 6,523 hands, paying \$3,957,529 wages and \$17,891,836 for raw material, turning out an annual product valued at \$27,765,104. The leading industries are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, engines, agricultural implements, pig-iron. Bessemer steel, steel bridges, rods, tin cans, wallpaper, matches, beer, saddles, paint, furniture, pianos, and stoves, besides quarrying and stone cutting. The Chicago Drainage Canal supplies valuable water-power. The city has many handsome public buildings and private residences, among the former being four high schools, Government postoffice building, two public libraries, and two public hospitals. It also has two public and two school parks. Population (1880), 11,657; (1890), 23,254, (including suburbs), 34,473; (1900), 29,353.

JOLIET, AURORA & NORTHERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

JOLIET, Louis, a French explorer, born at Quebec, Canada, Sept. 21, 1645, educated at the Jesuits' College, and early engaged in the fur-trade. In 1669 he was sent to investigate the copper mines on Lake Superior, but his most important service began in 1673, when Frontenac commissioned him to explore. Starting from the missionary station of St. Ignace, with Father Marquette, he went up the Fox River within the present State of Wisconsin and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. He was the first to discover that the Mississippi flows to the Gulf rather than to the Pacific. He returned to Green Bay via the Illinois River, and (as believed) the sites of the present cities of Joliet and Chicago. Although later appointed royal hydrographer and given the island of Anticosti, he never revisited the Mississippi. Some historians assert that this was largely due to the influential jealousy of La Salle. Died, in Canada, in May, 1700.

JOLIET & BLUE ISLAND RAILWAY, constituting a part of and operated by the Calumet & Blue Island—a belt line, 21 miles in length, of standard gauge and laid with 60-lb. steel rails. The company provides terminal facilities at Joliet, although originally projected to merely run from that city to a connection with the Calumet &

Blue Island Railway. The capital stock authorized and paid in is \$100,000. The company's general offices are in Chicago.

JOLIET & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, a road running from Lake, Ind., to Joliet, Ill., 45 miles (of which 29 miles are in Illinois), and leased in perpetuity, from Sept. 7, 1854 (the date of completion), to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns nearly all its stock. Its capital stock is \$300,000, and its funded debt, \$80,000. Other forms of indebtedness swell the total amount of capital invested (1895) to \$1,143,201. Total earnings and income in Illinois in 1894, \$89,017; total expenditures, \$62,370. (See *Michigan Central Railroad*.)

JONES, Alfred M., politician and legislator, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 5, 1837, brought to McHenry County, Ill., at 10 years of age, and, at 16, began life in the pineries and engaged in rafting on the Mississippi. Then, after two winters in school at Rockford, and a short season in teaching, he spent a year in the book and jewelry business at Warren, Jo Daviess County. The following year (1858) he made a trip to Pike's Peak, but meeting disappointment in his expectations in regard to mining, returned almost immediately. The next few years were spent in various occupations, including law and real estate business, until 1872, when he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later. Other positions successively held by him were those of Commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling District, and United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, during twelve years of that period being its chairman. Since 1885, Mr. Jones has been manager of the Bethesda Mineral Springs at Waukesha, Wis., but has found time to make his mark in Wisconsin politics also.

JONES, John Rice, first English lawyer in Illinois, was born in Wales, Feb. 11, 1759; educated at Oxford in medicine and law, and, after practicing the latter in London for a short time, came to America in 1784, spending two years in Philadelphia, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Franklin; in 1786, having reached the Falls of the Ohio, he joined Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition against the Indians on the Wabash. This having partially failed through the discontent and desertion of the troops, he remained at Vincennes four years, part of the time as Commissary.

General of the garrison there. In 1790 he went to Kaskaskia, but eleven years later returned to Vincennes, being commissioned the same year by Gov. William Henry Harrison, Attorney-General of Indiana Territory, and, in 1805, becoming a member of the first Legislative Council. He was Secretary of the convention at Vincennes, in December, 1802, which memorialized Congress to suspend, for ten years, the article in the Ordinance of 1787 forbidding slavery in the Northwest Territory. In 1808 he removed a second time to Kaskaskia, remaining two years, when he located within the present limits of the State of Missouri (then the Territory of Louisiana), residing successively at St. Genevieve, St. Louis and Potosi, at the latter place acquiring large interests in mineral lands. He became prominent in Missouri politics, served as a member of the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the first Legislature, and finally elected by the same a Justice of the Supreme Court, dying in office at St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1824. He appears to have enjoyed an extensive practice among the early residents, as shown by the fact that, the year of his return to Kaskaskia, he paid taxes on more than 16,000 acres of land in Monroe County, to say nothing of his possessions about Vincennes and his subsequent acquisitions in Missouri. He also prepared the first revision of laws for Indiana Territory when Illinois composed a part of it.—**Rice (Jones)**, son of the preceding by a first marriage, was born in Wales, Sept. 28, 1781; came to America with his parents, and was educated at Transylvania University and the University of Pennsylvania, taking a medical degree at the latter, but later studying law at Litchfield, Conn., and locating at Kaskaskia in 1806. Described as a young man of brilliant talents, he took a prominent part in politics and, at a special election held in September, 1808, was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, by the party known as "Divisionists"—i. e., in favor of the division of the Territory—which proved successful in the organization of Illinois Territory the following year. Bitterness engendered in this contest led to a challenge from Shadrach Bond (afterwards first Governor of the State), which Jones accepted; but the affair was amicably adjusted on the field without an exchange of shots. One Dr. James Dunlap, who had been Bond's second, expressed dissatisfaction with the settlement; a bitter factional fight was maintained between the friends of the respective parties, ending in the assassination of Jones, who

was shot by Dunlap on the street in Kaskaskia, Dec. 7, 1808—Jones dying in a few minutes, while Dunlap fled, ending his days in Texas.—**Gen. John Rice (Jones)**, Jr., another son, was born at Kaskaskia, Jan. 8, 1792, served under Capt. Henry Dodge in the War of 1812, and, in 1831, went to Texas, where he bore a conspicuous part in securing the independence of that State from Mexico, dying there in 1845—the year of its annexation to the United States.—**George Wallace (Jones)**, fourth son of John Rice Jones (1st), was born at Vincennes, Indiana Territory, April 12, 1804; graduated at Transylvania University, in 1825; served as Clerk of the United States District Court in Missouri in 1826, and as Aid to Gen. Dodge in the Black Hawk War; in 1834 was elected Delegate in Congress from Michigan Territory (then including the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa), later serving two terms as Delegate from Iowa Territory, and, on its admission as a State, being elected one of the first United States Senators and re-elected in 1852; in 1859, was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Bogota, Colombia, but recalled in 1861 on account of a letter to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of the South, and was imprisoned for two months in Fort Lafayette. In 1838 he was the second of Senator Cilley in the famous Cilley-Graves duel near Washington, which resulted in the death of the former. After his retirement from office, General Jones' residence was at Dubuque, Iowa, where he died, July 22, 1896, in the 93d year of his age.

JONES, Michael, early politician, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, who came to Illinois in Territorial days, and, as early as 1809, was Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia; afterwards removed to Shawneetown and represented Gallatin County as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818 and as Senator in the first four General Assemblies, and also as Representative in the Eighth. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1819, but was defeated by Governor Edwards, and was a Presidential Elector in 1820. He is represented to have been a man of considerable ability but of bitter passions, a supporter of the scheme for a pro-slavery constitution and a bitter opponent of Governor Edwards.

JONES, J. Russell, capitalist, was born at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1823; after spending two years as clerk in a store in his native town, came to Chicago in 1838; spent the next two years at Rockton, when he accepted a

clerkship in a leading mercantile establishment at Galena, finally being advanced to a partnership, which was dissolved in 1856. In 1860 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, and, in March following, was appointed by President Lincoln United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. In 1869, by appointment of President Grant, he became Minister to Belgium, remaining in office until 1875, when he resigned and returned to Chicago. Subsequently he declined the position of Secretary of the Interior, but was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, from which he retired in 1888. Mr. Jones served as member of the National Republican Committee for Illinois in 1868. In 1863 he organized the West Division Street Railway, laying the foundation of an ample fortune.

JONES, William, pioneer merchant, was born at Charlemont, Mass., Oct. 22, 1789, but spent his boyhood and early manhood in New York State, ultimately locating at Buffalo, where he engaged in business as a grocer, and also held various public positions. In 1831 he made a tour of observation westward by way of Detroit, finally reaching Fort Dearborn, which he again visited in 1832 and in '33, making small investments each time in real estate, which afterwards appreciated immensely in value. In 1834, in partnership with Byram King of Buffalo, Mr. Jones engaged in the stove and hardware business, founding in Chicago the firm of Jones & King, and the next year brought his family. While he never held any important public office, he was one of the most prominent of those early residents of Chicago through whose enterprise and public spirit the city was made to prosper. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, served in the City Council, was one of the founders of the city fire department, served for twelve years (1840-52) on the Board of School Inspectors (for a considerable time as its President), and contributed liberally to the cause of education, including gifts of \$50,000 to the old Chicago University, of which he was a Trustee and, for some time, President of its Executive Committee. Died, Jan. 18, 1868.—

Fernando (Jones), son of the preceding, was born at Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y., May 26, 1820, having, for some time in his boyhood, Millard Fillmore (afterwards President) as his teacher at Buffalo, and, still later, Reuben E. Fenton (afterwards Governor and a United States Senator) as classmate. After coming to Chicago, in 1835, he was employed for some time as a clerk in Government offices and by the Trustees of the

Illinois & Michigan Canal; spent a season at Canandaigua Academy, N. Y.; edited a periodical at Jackson, Mich., for a year or two, but finally coming to Chicago, opened an abstract and title office, in which he was engaged at the time of the fire of 1871, and which, by consolidation with two other firms, became the foundation of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which still plays an important part in the real-estate business of Chicago. Mr. Jones has held various public positions, including that of Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, and has for years been a Trustee of the University of Chicago.—**Kiler Kent** (Jones), another son, was one of the founders of "The Gem of the Prairies" newspaper, out of which grew "The Chicago Tribune"; was for many years a citizen of Quincy, Ill., and prominent member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, for a time, one of the publishers of "The Prairie Farmer." Died, in Quincy, August 20, 1886.

JONESBORO, the county-seat of Union County, situated about a mile west of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It is some 30 miles north of Cairo, with which it is connected by the Mobile & Ohio R. R. It stands in the center of a fertile territory, largely devoted to fruit-growing, and is an important shipping-point for fruit and early vegetables; has a silica mill, pickle factory and a bank. There are also four churches, and one weekly newspaper, as well as a graded school. Population (1900), 1,130.

JOSLYN, Merritt L., lawyer, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1827, came to Illinois in 1839, his father settling in McHenry County, where the son, on arriving at manhood, engaged in the practice of the law. The latter became prominent in political circles and, in 1856, was a Buchanan Presidential Elector. On the breaking out of the war he allied himself with the Republican party; served as a Captain in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in 1864, was elected to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from McHenry County, later serving as Senator during the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies (1876-80). After the death of President Garfield, he was appointed by President Arthur Assistant Secretary of the Interior, serving to the close of the administration. Returning to his home at Woodstock, Ill., he resumed the practice of his profession, and, since 1889, has discharged the duties of Master in Chancery for McHenry County.

JOUETT, Charles, Chicago's first lawyer, was born in Virginia in 1772, studied law at Charlottes-

ville in that State; in 1802 was appointed by President Jefferson Indian Agent at Detroit and, in 1805, acted as Commissioner in conducting a treaty with the Wyandottes, Ottawas and other Indians of Northwestern Ohio and Michigan at Maumee City, Ohio. In the fall of the latter year he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, serving there until the year before the Fort Dearborn Massacre. Removing to Mercer County, Ky., in 1811, he was elected to a Judgeship there, but, in 1815, was reappointed by President Madison Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn, remaining until 1818, when he again returned to Kentucky. In 1819 he was appointed to a United States Judgeship in the newly organized Territory of Arkansas, but remained only a few months, when he resumed his residence in Kentucky, dying there, May 28, 1834.

JOURNALISM. (See *Newspapers, Early.*)

JUDD, Norman Buel, lawyer, legislator, Foreign Minister, was born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1815, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago and commenced practice in the (then) frontier settlement. He early rose to a position of prominence and influence in public affairs, holding various municipal offices and being a member of the State Senate from 1844 to 1860 continuously. In 1860 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and, in 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, where he represented this country for four years. He was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, and accompanied him on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington in 1861. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress. Died, at Chicago, Nov. 10, 1878.

JUDD, S. Corning, lawyer and politician, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., July 21, 1827; was educated at Aurora Academy, taught for a time in Canada and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1848; edited "The Syracuse Daily Star" in 1849, and, in 1850, accepted a position in the Interior Department in Washington. Later, he resumed his place upon "The Star," but, in 1854, removed to Lewistown, Fulton County, Ill., and began practice with his brother-in-law, the late W. C. Goudy. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, entering into partnership with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, son of Bishop Whitehouse, and became prominent in connection with some ecclesiastical trials which followed. In 1860 he was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and, during the war, was a determined opponent of the war policy of the Government, as such mak-

ing an unsuccessful campaign for Lieutenant-Governor in 1864. In 1885 he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1889. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 22, 1895.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE. The Constitution of 1818 vested the judicial power of the State in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature might establish. The former consisted of one Chief Justice and three Associates, appointed by joint ballot of the Legislature; but, until 1825, when a new act went into effect, they were required to perform circuit duties in the several counties, while exercising appellate jurisdiction in their united capacity. In 1824 the Legislature divided the State into five circuits, appointing one Circuit Judge for each, but, two years later, these were legislated out of office, and circuit court duty again devolved upon the Supreme Judges, the State being divided into four circuits. In 1829 a new act authorized the appointment of one Circuit Judge, who was assigned to duty in the territory northwest of the Illinois River, the Supreme Justices continuing to perform circuit duty in the four other circuits. This arrangement continued until 1835, when the State was divided into six judicial circuits, and, five additional Circuit Judges having been elected, the Supreme Judges were again relieved from circuit court service. After this no material changes occurred except in the increase of the number of circuits until 1841, the whole number then being nine. At this time political reasons led to an entire reorganization of the courts. An act passed Feb. 10, 1841, repealed all laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, and provided for the appointment of five additional Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, making nine in all; and, for a third time, circuit duties devolved upon the Supreme Court Judges, the State being divided at the same time into nine circuits.

By the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 the judiciary system underwent an entire change, all judicial officers being made elective by the people. The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and courts to be held by Justices of the Peace. In addition to these, the Legislature had the power to create inferior civil and criminal courts in cities, but only upon a uniform plan. For the election of Supreme Judges, the State was divided into three Grand Judicial Divisions. The Legislature might, however, if it saw fit, provide for the election of all three Judges on a general ticket, to be voted throughout the State-at-large; but this power was never exer-

cised. Appeals lay from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court for the particular division in which the county might be located, although, by unanimous consent of all parties in interest, an appeal might be transferred to another district. Nine Circuit Courts were established, but the number might be increased at the discretion of the General Assembly. Availing itself of its constitutional power and providing for the needs of a rapidly growing community, the Legislature gradually increased the number of circuits to thirty. The term of office for Supreme Court Judges was nine, and, for Circuit Judges, six years. Vacancies were to be filled by popular election, unless the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring incumbent was less than one year, in which case the Governor was authorized to appoint. Circuit Courts were vested with appellate jurisdiction from inferior tribunals, and each was required to hold at least two terms annually in each county, as might be fixed by statute.

The Constitution of 1870, without changing the mode of election or term of office, made several changes adapted to altered conditions. As regards the Supreme Court, the three Grand Divisions were retained, but the number of Judges was increased to seven, chosen from a like number of districts, but sitting together to constitute a full court, of which four members constitute a quorum. A Chief Justice is chosen by the Court, and is usually one of the Judges nearing the expiration of his term. The minor officers include a Reporter of Decisions, and one Clerk in each Division. By an act passed in 1897, the three Supreme Court Divisions were consolidated in one, the Court being required to hold its sittings in Springfield, and hereafter only one Clerk will be elected instead of three as heretofore. The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are fixed by law at \$5,000 each.

The State was divided in 1873 into twenty-seven circuits (Cook County being a circuit by itself), and one or more terms of the circuit court are required to be held each year in each county in the State. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is both original and appellate, and includes matters civil and criminal, in law and in equity. The Judges are elected by districts, and hold office for six years. In 1877 the State was divided into thirteen judicial circuits (exclusive of Cook County), but without reducing the number of Judges (twenty-six) already in office, and the election of one additional Judge (to serve two years) was ordered in each district, thus increas-

ing the number of Judges to thirty-nine. Again in 1897 the Legislature passed an act increasing the number of judicial circuits, exclusive of Cook County, to seventeen, while the number of Judges in each circuit remained the same, so that the whole number of Judges elected that year outside of Cook County was fifty-one. The salaries of Circuit Judges are \$3,500 per year, except in Cook County, where they are \$7,000. The Constitution also provided for the organization of Appellate Courts after the year 1874, having uniform jurisdiction in districts created for that purpose. These courts are a connecting link between the Circuit and the Supreme Courts, and greatly relieve the crowded calendar of the latter. In 1877 the Legislature established four of these tribunals: one for the County of Cook; one to include all the Northern Grand Division except Cook County; the third to embrace the Central Grand Division, and the fourth the Southern. Each Appellate Court is held by three Circuit Court Judges, named by the Judges of the Supreme Court, each assignment covering three years, and no Judge either allowed to receive extra compensation or sit in review of his own rulings or decisions. Two terms are held in each District every year, and these courts have no original jurisdiction.

COOK COUNTY.—The judicial system of Cook County is different from that of the rest of the State. The Constitution of 1870 made the county an independent district, and exempted it from being subject to any subsequent redistricting. The bench of the Circuit Court in Cook County, at first fixed at five Judges, has been increased under the Constitution to fourteen, who receive additional compensation from the county treasury. The Legislature has the constitutional right to increase the number of Judges according to population. In 1849 the Legislature established the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Later, this became the Superior Court of Cook County, which now (1898) consists of thirteen Judges. For this court there exists the same constitutional provision relative to an increase of Judges as in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

JUDY, Jacob, pioneer, a native of Switzerland, who, having come to the United States at an early day, remained some years in Maryland, when, in 1786, he started west, spending two years near Louisville, Ky., finally arriving at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1788. In 1792 he removed to New Design, in Monroe County, and, in 1800, located within the present limits of Madison

County, where he died in 1807.—**Samuel (Judy)**, son of the preceding, born August 19, 1773, was brought by his father to Illinois in 1788, and afterwards became prominent in political affairs and famous as an Indian fighter. On the organization of Madison County he became one of the first County Commissioners, serving many years. He also commanded a body of "Rangers" in the Indian campaigns during the War of 1812, gaining the title of Colonel, and served as a member from Madison County in the Second Territorial Council (1814-15). Previous to 1811 he built the first brick house within the limits of Madison County, which still stood, not many years since, a few miles from Edwardsville. Colonel Judy died in 1838.—**Jacob (Judy)**, eldest son of Samuel, was Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, 1845-49.—**Thomas (Judy)**, younger son of Samuel, was born, Dec. 19, 1804, and represented Madison County in the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-54). His death occurred Oct. 4, 1880.

JUDY, James William, soldier, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 8, 1822—his ancestors on his father's side being from Switzerland, and those on his mother's from Scotland; grew up on a farm and, in 1852, removed to Menard County, Ill., where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, was elected Captain of his company, and, on its incorporation as part of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Camp Butler, was chosen Colonel by acclamation. The One Hundred and Fourteenth, as part of the Fifteenth Army Corps under command of that brilliant soldier, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the entire siege of Vicksburg, from May, 1863, to the surrender on the 3d of July following. It also participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other engagements. After one year's service, Colonel Judy was compelled to resign by domestic affliction, having lost two children by death within eight days of each other, while others of his family were dangerously ill. On his retirement from the army, he became deeply interested in thorough-bred cattle, and is now the most noted stock auctioneer in the United States—having, in the past thirty years, sold more thorough-bred cattle than any other man living—his operations extending from Canada to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Colonel Judy was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1874, and so remained continuously until 1896—except two years—also serving as President of the Board from 1894 to 1896. He

bore a conspicuous part in securing the location of the State Fair at Springfield in 1894, and the improvements there made under his administration have not been paralleled in any other State. Originally, and up to 1856, an old-line Whig, Colonel Judy has since been an ardent Republican; and though active in political campaigns, has never held a political office nor desired one, being content with the discharge of his duty as a patriotic private citizen.

KANAN, Michael F., soldier and legislator, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in November, 1837, at twenty years of age removed to Macon County, Ill., and engaged in farming. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers (Col. I. C. Pugh's regiment), serving nearly four years and retiring with the rank of Captain. After the war he served six years as Mayor of the city of Decatur. In 1894 he was elected State Senator, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies. Captain Kanan was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the first Post of the order ever established—that at Decatur.

KANE, a village of Greene County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 40 miles south of Jacksonville. It has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 408; (1890), 551; (1900), 588.

KANE, Elias Kent, early United States Senator, is said by Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" to have been born in New York, June 7, 1796. The late Gen. Geo. W. Smith, of Chicago, a relative of Senator Kane's by marriage, in a paper read before the Illinois State Bar Association (1895), rejecting other statements assigning the date of the Illinois Senator's birth to various years from 1786 to 1796, expresses the opinion, based on family letters, that he was really born in 1794. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1812, read law in New York, and emigrated to Tennessee in 1813 or early in 1814, but, before the close of the latter year, removed to Illinois, settling at Kaskaskia. His abilities were recognized by his appointment, early in 1818, as Judge of the eastern circuit under the Territorial Government. Before the close of the same year he served as a member of the first State Constitutional Convention, and was appointed by Governor Bond the first Secretary of State under the new State Government, but resigned on the accession of Governor Coles in 1822. Two years later he was elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Randolph County, but

resigned before the close of the year to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected in 1824, and re-elected in 1830. Before the expiration of his second term (Dec. 12, 1835), having reached the age of a little more than 40 years, he died in Washington, deeply mourned by his fellow-members of Congress and by his constituents. Senator Kane was a cousin of the distinguished Chancellor Kent of New York, through his mother's family, while, on his father's side, he was a relative of the celebrated Arctic explorer, Elisha Kent Kane.

KANE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest and most progressive counties in the State, situated in the northeastern quarter. It has an area of 540 square miles, and population (1900) of 78,792; was named for Senator Elias Kent Kane. Timber and water are abundant, Fox River flowing through the county from north to south. Immigration began in 1833, and received a new impetus in 1835, when the Pottawatomies were removed west of the Mississippi. A school was established in 1834, and a church organized in 1835. County organization was effected in June, 1836, and the public lands came on the market in 1842. The Civil War record of the county is more than creditable, the number of volunteers exceeding the assessed quota. Farming, grazing, manufacturing and dairy industries chiefly engage the attention of the people. The county has many flourishing cities and towns. Geneva is the county-seat. (See *Aurora*, *Dundee*, *Eldora*, *Elgin*, *Geneva* and *St. Charles*.)

KANGLEY, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, three miles northwest of Streator. There are several coal shafts here. Population (1900), 1,004.

KANKAKEE, a city and county-seat of Kankakee County, on Kankakee River and Ill. Cent. Railroad, at intersection of the "Big Four" with the Indiana, Ill. & Iowa Railroad, 56 miles south of Chicago. It is an agricultural and stock-raising region, near extensive coal fields and bog iron ore; has water-power, flour and paper mills, agricultural implement, furniture, and piano factories, knitting and novelty works, besides two quarries of valuable building stone. The Eastern Hospital for the Insane is located here. There are four papers, four banks, five schools, water-works, gas and electric light, electric car lines, and Government postoffice building. Population (1890), 9,025; (1900), 13,595.

KANKAKEE COUNTY, a wealthy and populous county in the northeast section of the State, having an area of 680 square miles—receiving its

name from its principal river. It was set apart from Will and Iroquois Counties under the act passed in 1851, the owners of the site of the present city of Kankakee contributing \$5,000 toward the erection of county buildings. Agriculture, manufacturing and coal-mining are the principal pursuits. The first white settler was one Noah Vasseur, a Frenchman, and the first American, Thomas Durham. Population (1880), 25,047; (1890), 28,732; (1900), 37,154.

KANKAKEE RIVER, a sluggish stream, rising in St. Joseph County, Ind., and flowing west-southwest through English Lake and a flat marshy region, into Illinois. In Kankakee County it unites with the Iroquois from the south and the Des Plaines from the north, after the junction with the latter, taking the name of the Illinois.

KANKAKEE & SENECA RAILROAD, a line lying wholly in Illinois, 42.08 miles in length. It has a capital stock of \$10,000, bonded debt of \$650,000 and other forms of indebtedness (1895) reaching \$557,629; total capitalization, \$1,217,629. This road was chartered in 1881, and opened in 1882. It connects with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and is owned jointly by these two lines, but operated by the former. (See *Cleveland*, *Cincinnati*, *Chicago & St. Louis Railroad*.)

KANSAS, a village in Edgar County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago & Ohio River Railways, 156 miles northeast of St. Louis, 104 miles west of Indianapolis, 13 miles east of Charleston and 11 miles west-southwest of Paris. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising. Kansas has tile works, two grain elevators, a canning factory, and railway machine shops, beside four churches, a collegiate institute, a National bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 723; (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,049.

KASKASKIA, a village of the Illinois Indians, and later a French trading post, first occupied in 1700. It passed into the hands of the British after the French-Indian War in 1765, and was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark, at the head of a force of Virginia troops, in 1778. (See *Clark*, *George Rogers*.) At that time the white inhabitants were almost entirely of French descent. The first exercise of the elective franchise in Illinois occurred here in the year last named, and, in 1804, the United States Government opened a land office there. For many years the most important commercial town in the Territory, it remained the Territorial and State capital down

to 1819, when the seat of government was removed to Vandalia. Originally situated on the west side of the Kaskaskia River, some six miles from the Mississippi, early in 1899 its site had been swept away by the encroachments of the latter stream, so that all that is left of the principal town of Illinois, in Territorial days, is simply its name.

KASKASKIA INDIANS, one of the five tribes constituting the Illinois confederation of Algonquin Indians. About the year 1700 they removed from what is now La Salle County, to Southern Illinois, where they established themselves along the banks of the river which bears their name. They were finally removed, with their brethren of the Illinois, west of the Mississippi, and, as a distinct tribe, have become extinct.

KASKASKIA RIVER, rises in Champaign County, and flows southwest through the counties of Douglas, Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton and St. Clair, thence southward through Randolph, and empties into the Mississippi River near Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through a fertile, undulating country, which forms part of the great coal field of the State.

KEITH, Edson, Sr., merchant and manufacturer, born at Barre, Vt., Jan. 28, 1833, was educated at home and in the district schools; spent 1850-54 in Montpelier, coming to Chicago the latter year and obtaining employment in a retail dry-goods store. In 1860 he assisted in establishing the firm of Keith, Faxon & Co., now Edson Keith & Co.; is also President of the corporation of Keith Brothers & Co., a Director of the Metropolitan National Bank, and the Edison Electric Light Company.—**Elbridge G. (Keith)**, banker, brother of the preceding, was born at Barre, Vt., July 16, 1840; attended local schools and Barre Academy; came to Chicago in 1857, the next year taking a position as clerk in the house of Keith, Faxon & Co., in 1865 becoming a partner and, in 1884, being chosen President of the Metropolitan National Bank, where he still remains. Mr. Keith was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880, and belongs to several local literary, political and social clubs; was also one of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892-93.

KEITHSBURG, a town in Mercer County on the Mississippi River, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways; 100 miles west-northwest of Peoria. Principal industries are fisheries, shipping, manufacture of pearl buttons and oilers; has one paper. Pop. (1900), 1,566; (1903, est.), 2,000.

KELLOGG, Hiram Huntington, clergyman and educator, was born at Clinton (then Whites-town), N. Y., in February, 1803, graduated at Hamilton College and Auburn Seminary, after which he served for some years as pastor at various places in Central New York. Later, he established the Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary at Clinton, claimed to be the first ladies' seminary in the State, and the first experiment in the country uniting manual training of girls with scholastic instruction, antedating Mount Holyoke, Oberlin and other institutions which adopted this system. Color was no bar to admission to the institution, though the daughters of some of the wealthiest families of the State were among its pupils. Mr. Kellogg was a co-laborer with Gerritt Smith, Beriah Green, the Tappans, Garrison and others, in the effort to arouse public sentiment in opposition to slavery. In 1836 he united with Prof. George W. Gale and others in the movement for the establishment of a colony and the building up of a Christian and anti-slavery institution in the West, which resulted in the location of the town of Galesburg and the founding there of Knox College. Mr. Kellogg was chosen the first President of the institution and, in 1841, left his thriving school at Clinton to identify himself with the new enterprise, which, in its infancy, was a manual-labor school. In the West he soon became the ally and co-laborer of such men as Owen Lovejoy, Ichabod Coddington, Dr. C. V. Dyer and others, in the work of extirpating slavery. In 1843 he visited England as a member of the World's Peace Convention, remaining abroad about a year, during which time he made the acquaintance of Jacob Bright and others of the most prominent men of that day in England and Scotland. Resigning the Presidency of Knox College in 1847, he returned to Clinton Seminary, and was later engaged in various business enterprises until 1861, when he again removed to Illinois, and was engaged in preaching and teaching at various points during the remainder of his life, dying suddenly, at his home school at Mount Forest, Ill., Jan. 1, 1881.

KELLOGG, William Pitt, was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec. 8, 1831, removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Fulton County. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1856 and 1860, being elected the latter year. Appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska in 1861, he resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. Failing health caused his retirement from the army



1.—Old Kaskaskia from Garrison Hill (1893). 2.—Kaskaskia Hotel, where LaFayette was feted in 1825.
 3.—First Illinois State House, 1818. 4.—Interior of Room (1893), where LaFayette Banquet was held.
 5.—Pierre Menard Mansion. 6.—House of Chief Ducoign, last of the Cascasquias (Kaskaskias).



1.—Remnant of Old Kaskaskia (1898). 2.—View on Principal Street (1891). 3.—Gen. John Edgar's House (1891). 4.—House of Gov. Bond (1891). 5.—“Chenu Mansion,” where LaFayette was entertained, as it appeared in 1898. 6.—Old State House (1900).

after the battle of Corinth. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of the Port at New Orleans. Thereafter he became a conspicuous figure in both Louisiana and National politics, serving as United States Senator from Louisiana from 1868 to 1871, and as Governor from 1872 to 1876, during the stormiest period of reconstruction, and making hosts of bitter personal and political enemies as well as warm friends. An unsuccessful attempt was made to impeach him in 1876. In 1877 he was elected a second time to the United States Senate by one of two rival Legislatures, being awarded his seat after a bitter contest. At the close of his term (1883) he took his seat in the lower house to which he was elected in 1882, serving until 1885. While retaining his residence in Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg has spent much of his time of late years in Washington City.

KENDALL COUNTY, a northeastern county, with an area of 330 square miles and a population (1900) of 11,467. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile, although generally a light, sandy loam. The county was organized in 1841, out of parts of Kane and La Salle, and was named in honor of President Jackson's Postmaster-General. The Fox River (running southwestwardly through the county), with its tributaries, affords ample drainage and considerable water power; the railroad facilities are admirable; timber is abundant. Yorkville and Oswego have been rivals for the county-seat, the distinction finally resting with the former. Among the pioneers may be mentioned Messrs. John Wilson, Edward Ament, David Carpenter, Samuel Smith, the Wormley and Pierce brothers, and E. Morgan.

KENDRICK, Adin A., educator, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1836; educated at Granville Academy, N. Y., and Middlebury College; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1857, studied law and began practice at Monroe, in that State, a year later removing to St. Louis, where he continued practice for a short time. Then, having abandoned the law, after a course in the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y., in 1861 he became pastor of the North Baptist Church in Chicago, but, in 1865, removed to St. Louis, where he remained in pastoral work until 1872, when he assumed the Presidency of Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill.

KENNEY, a village and railway station in Dewitt County, at the intersection of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads, 36 miles northeast of Springfield. The town has two banks

and two newspapers; the district is agricultural. Population (1880), 418; (1890), 497; (1900), 584.

KENT, (Rev.) Aratus, pioneer and Congregational missionary, was born in Suffield, Conn, in 1794, educated at Yale and Princeton and, in 1829, as a Congregational missionary, came to the Galena lead mines—then esteemed “a place so hard no one else would take it.” In less than two years he had a Sunday-school with ten teachers and sixty to ninety scholars, and had also established a day-school, which he conducted himself. In 1831 he organized the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, of which he remained pastor until 1848, when he became Agent of the Home Missionary Society. He was prominent in laying the foundations of Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, meanwhile contributing freely from his meager salary to charitable purposes. Died at Galena, Nov. 8, 1869.

KEOKUK, (interpretation, “The Watchful Fox”), a Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, born on Rock River, about 1780. He had the credit of shrewdness and bravery, which enabled him finally to displace his rival, Black Hawk. He always professed ardent friendship for the whites, although this was not infrequently attributed to a far-seeing policy. He earnestly dissuaded Black Hawk from the formation of his confederacy, and when the latter was forced to surrender himself to the United States authorities, he was formally delivered to the custody of Keokuk. By the Rock Island treaty, of September, 1832, Keokuk was formally recognized as the principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and granted a reservation on the Iowa River, 40 miles square. Here he lived until 1845, when he removed to Kansas, where, in June, 1848, he fell a victim to poison, supposedly administered by some partisan of Black Hawk. (See *Black Hawk* and *Black Hawk War*.)

KERFOOT, Samuel H., real-estate operator, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1823, and educated under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg at St. Paul's College, Flushing, Long Island, graduating at the age of 19. He was then associated with a brother in founding St. James College, in Washington County, Md., but, in 1848, removed to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he was one of the oldest operators at the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1896. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and associated with other learned and social organizations. He was also a member of the original Real Estate

and Stock Board of Chicago and its first President.

KEWANEE, a city in Henry County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 131 miles southwest of Chicago. Agriculture and coal-mining are chief industries of the surrounding country. The city contains eighteen churches, six graded schools, a public library of 10,000 volumes, three national banks, one weekly and two daily papers. It has extensive manufactories employing four to five thousand hands, the output including tubing and soil-pipe, boilers, pumps and heating apparatus, agricultural implements, etc. Population (1890), 4,569; (1900), 8,382; (1903, est.), 10,000.

KEYES, Willard, pioneer, was born at Newfane, Windsor County, Vt., Oct. 28, 1792; spent his early life on a farm, enjoying only such educational advantages as could be secured by a few months' attendance on school in winter; in 1817 started west by way of Mackinaw and, crossing Wisconsin (then an unbroken wilderness), finally reached Prairie du Chien, after which he spent a year in the "pineries." In 1819 he descended the Mississippi with a raft, his attention en route being attracted by the present site of the city of Quincy, to which, after two years spent in extensive exploration of the "Military Tract" in the interest of certain owners of bounty lands, he again returned, finding it still unoccupied. Then, after two years spent in farming in Pike County, in 1824 he joined his friend, the late Gov. John Wood, who had built the first house in Quincy two years previous. Mr. Keyes thus became one of the three earliest settlers of Quincy, the other two being John Wood and a Major Rose. On the organization of Adams County, in January, 1825, he was appointed a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, which held its first meeting in his house. Mr. Keyes acquired considerable landed property about Quincy, a portion of which he donated to the Chicago Theological Seminary, thereby furnishing means for the erection of "Willard Hall" in connection with that institution. His death occurred in Quincy, Feb. 7, 1872.

KICKAPOOS, a tribe of Indians whose ethnology is closely related to that of the Mascoutins. The French orthography of the word was various, the early explorers designating them as "Kic-a-pous," "Kick-a-poux," "Kick-a-bou," and "Quick-a-pous." The significance of the name is uncertain, different authorities construing it to mean "the otter's foot" and the "rabbit's ghost," according to dialect. From 1602, when the tribe

was first visited by Samuel Champlain, the Kickapoos were noted as a nation of warriors. They fought against Christianization, and were, for some time, hostile to the French, although they proved efficient allies of the latter during the French and Indian War. Their first formal recognition of the authority of the United States was in the treaty of Edwardsville (1819), in which reference was made to the treaties executed at Vincennes (1805 and 1809). Nearly a century before, they had left their seats in Wisconsin and established villages along the Rock River and near Chicago (1712-15). At the time of the Edwardsville treaty they had settlements in the valleys of the Wabash, Embarras, Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Illinois Rivers. While they fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe, their chief military skill lay in predatory warfare. As compared with other tribes, they were industrious, intelligent and cleanly. In 1832-33 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas. Thence many of them drifted to the southwest, joining roving, plundering bands. In language, manners and customs, the Kickapoos closely resembled the Sacs and Foxes, with whom some ethnologists believe them to have been more or less closely connected.

KILPATRICK, Thomas M., legislator and soldier, was born in Crawford County, Pa., June 1, 1807. He learned the potter's trade, and, at the age of 27, removed to Scott County, Ill. He was a deep thinker, an apt and reflective student of public affairs, and naturally eloquent. He was twice elected to the State Senate (1840 and '44), and, in 1846, was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated by Augustus C. French, Democrat. In 1850 he emigrated to California, but, after a few years, returned to Illinois and took an active part in the campaigns of 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, for which regiment he had recruited a company. He was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, while leading a charge.

KINDERHOOK, a village and railway station, in Pike County, on the Hannibal Division of the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Hannibal. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 370.

KING, John Lyle, lawyer, was born in Madison, Ind., in 1825—the son of a pioneer settler who was one of the founders of Hanover College and of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there, which afterwards became the "Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest,"

now the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. After graduating at Hanover, Mr. King began the study of law with an uncle at Madison, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and, while a member of that body, acted as Chairman of the Committee to present Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot and exile, to the Legislature; also took a prominent part, during the next few years, in the organization of the Republican party. Removing to Chicago in 1856, he soon became prominent in his profession there, and, in 1860, was elected City Attorney over Col. James A. Mulligan, who became eminent a year or two later, in connection with the war for the Union. Having a fondness for literature, Mr. King wrote much for the press and, in 1878, published a volume of sporting experiences with a party of professional friends in the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, under the title, "Trouting on the Brule River, or Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness." Died in Chicago, April 17, 1892.

KING, William H., lawyer, was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1817; graduated from Union College in 1846, studied law at Waterford and, having been admitted to the bar the following year, began practice at the same place. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, where he held a number of important positions, including the Presidency of the Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Board of Education, and the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest. In 1870 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and, during the sessions following the fire of 1871 prepared the act for the protection of titles to real estate, made necessary by the destruction of the records in the Recorder's office. Mr. King received the degree of LL.D from his Alma Mater in 1879. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 6, 1892.

KINGMAN, Martin, was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Ill., April 1, 1844; attended school at Washington, Ill., then taught two or three years, and, in June, 1862, enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving three years without the loss of a day—a part of the time on detached service in charge of an ambulance corps and, later, as Assistant Quartermaster. Returning from the war with the rank of First Lieutenant, in August, 1865, he went to Peoria, where he engaged in business and has remained ever since. He is now connected with the following business concerns: Kingman & Co.,

manufacturers and dealers in farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc.; The Kingman Plow Company, Bank of Illinois, Peoria Cordage Company, Peoria General Electric Company, and National Hotel Company, besides various outside enterprises—all large concerns in each of which he is a large stockholder and a Director. Mr. Kingman was Canal Commissioner for six years—this being his only connection with politics. During 1898 he was also chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment organized for the Spanish-American War. His career in connection with the industrial development of Peoria has been especially conspicuous and successful.

KINKADE (or Kinkead), William, a native of Tennessee, settled in what is now Lawrence County, in 1817, and was elected to the State Senate in 1822, but appears to have served only one session, as he was succeeded in the Fourth General Assembly by James Bird. Although a Tennessean by birth, he was one of the most aggressive opponents of the scheme for making Illinois a slave State, being the only man who made a speech against the pro-slavery convention resolution, though this was cut short by the determination of the pro-conventionists to permit no debate. Mr. Kinkade was appointed Postmaster at Lawrenceville by President John Quincy Adams, and held the position for many years. He died in 1846.

KINMUNDY, a city in Marion County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 229 miles south of Chicago and 24 miles northeast of Centralia. Agriculture, stock-raising, fruit-growing and coal-mining are the principal industries of the surrounding country. Kinmundy has flouring mills and brick-making plants, with other manufacturing establishments of minor importance. There are five churches, a bank and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,096; (1890), 1,045; (1900), 1,221.

KINNEY, William, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois early in life, finally settling in St. Clair County. Of limited educational advantages, he was taught to read by his wife after marriage. He became a Baptist preacher, was a good stump-orator; served two sessions in the State Senate (the First and Third), was a candidate for Governor in 1834, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan; in 1838 was elected by the Legislature a member of the Board of Public Works, becoming its President. Died in 1843.—**William C. (Kinney)**, son of the preceding, was born in Illinois, served as a member of

the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and as Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly (1855), and, in 1857, was appointed by Governor Bissell Adjutant-General of the State, dying in office the following year.

KINZIE, John, Indian-trader and earliest citizen of Chicago, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1763. His father was a Scotchman named McKenzie, but the son dropped the prefix "Mc," and the name soon came to be spelled "Kinzie"—an orthography recognized by the family. During his early childhood his father died, and his mother gave him a stepfather by the name of William Forsythe. When ten years old he left home and, for three years, devoted himself to learning the jeweler's trade at Quebec. Fascinated by stories of adventure in the West, he removed thither and became an Indian-trader. In 1804 he established a trading post at what is now the site of Chicago, being the first solitary white settler. Later he established other posts on the Rock, Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. He was twice married, and the father of a numerous family. His daughter Maria married Gen. David Hunter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, achieved literary distinction as the authoress of "Wau Bun," etc. (N. Y. 1850.) Died in Chicago, Jan. 6, 1828.—**John Harris** (Kinzie), son of the preceding, was born at Sandwich, Canada, July 7, 1803, brought by his parents to Chicago, and taken to Detroit after the massacre of 1812, but returned to Chicago in 1816. Two years later his father placed him at Mackinac Agency of the American Fur Company, and, in 1824, he was transferred to Prairie du Chien. The following year he was Sub-Agent of Indian affairs at Fort Winnebago, where he witnessed several important Indian treaties. In 1830 he went to Connecticut, where he was married, and, in 1833, took up his permanent residence in Chicago, forming a partnership with Gen. David Hunter, his brother-in-law, in the forwarding business. In 1841 he was appointed Registrar of Public Lands by President Harrison, but was removed by Tyler. In 1848 he was appointed Canal Collector, and, in 1849, President Taylor commissioned him Receiver of Public Moneys. In 1861 he was commissioned Paymaster in the army by President Lincoln, which office he held until his death, which occurred on a railroad train near Pittsburg, Pa., June 21, 1865.

KIRBY, Edward P., lawyer and legislator, was born in Putnam County, Ill., Oct. 28, 1834—the son of Rev. William Kirby, one of the founders and early professors of Illinois College at

Jacksonville; graduated at Illinois College in 1854, then taught several years at St. Louis and Jacksonville; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Morgan County as a Republican; was Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County (1891-93); also served for several years as Trustee of the Central Hospital for the Insane and, for a long period, as Trustee and Treasurer of Illinois College.

KIRK, (Gen.) Edward N., soldier, was born of Quaker parentage in Jefferson County, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1828; graduated at the Friends' Academy, at Mount Pleasant in the same State, and, after teaching for a time, began the study of law, completing it at Baltimore, Md., where he was admitted to the bar in 1853. A year later he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he continued in his profession until after the battle of the first Bull Run, when he raised a regiment. The quota of the State being already full, this was not immediately accepted; but, after some delay, was mustered in in September, 1861, as the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the subject of this sketch as Colonel. In the field he soon proved himself a brave and dashing officer; at the battle of Shiloh, though wounded through the shoulder, he refused to leave the field. After remaining with the army several days, inflammatory fever set in, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Louisville, where he lay between life and death for some time. Having partially recovered, in August, 1862, he set out to rejoin his regiment, but was stopped en route by an order assigning him to command at Louisville. In November following he was commissioned Brigadier-General for "heroic action, gallantry and ability" displayed on the field. In the last days of December, 1862, he had sufficiently recovered to take part in the series of engagements at Stone River, where he was again wounded, this time fatally. He was taken to his home in Illinois, and, although he survived several months, the career of one of the most brilliant and promising soldiers of the war was cut short by his death, July 21, 1863.

KIRKLAND, Joseph, journalist and author, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830—the son of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; was brought by his parents to Michigan in 1835, where he remained until 1856, when he came to the city of Chicago. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry (three-months' men), was elected Second Lieutenant, but later became Aid-de-Camp on the staff of

General McClellan, serving there and on the staff of General Fitz-John Porter until the retirement of the latter, meanwhile taking part in the Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam. Returning to Chicago he gave attention to some coal-mining property near Danville, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. A few years later he produced his first novel, and, from 1890, devoted his attention solely to literary pursuits, for several years being literary editor of "The Chicago Tribune." His works—several of which first appeared as serials in the magazines—include "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County" (1885); "The McVeys" (1887); "The Captain of Co. K." (1889), besides the "History of the Chicago Massacre of 1812," and "The Story of Chicago"—the latter in two volumes. At the time of his death he had just concluded, in collaboration with Hon. John Moses, the work of editing a two-volume "History of Chicago," published by Messrs. Munsell & Co. (1895). Died, in Chicago, April 29, 1894.—**Elizabeth Stansbury** (Kirkland), sister of the preceding—teacher and author—was born at Geneva, N. Y., came to Chicago in 1867 and, five years later, established a select school for young ladies, out of which grew what is known as the "Kirkland Social Settlement," which was continued until her death, July 30, 1896. She was the author of a number of volumes of decided merit, written with the especial object of giving entertainment and instruction to the young—including "Six Little Cooks," "Dora's Housekeeping," "Speech and Manners," a Child's "History of France," a "History of England," "History of English Literature," etc. At her death she left a "History of Italy" ready for the hands of the publishers.

KIRKPATRICK, John, pioneer Methodist preacher, was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated in 1802; located at Springfield, Ill., at an early day, where he built the first horse-mill in that vicinity; in 1829 removed to Adams County, and finally to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he died in 1845. Mr. Kirkpatrick is believed to have been the first local Methodist preacher licensed in Illinois. Having inherited three slaves (a woman and two boys) while in Adams County, he brought them to Illinois and gave them their freedom. The boys were bound to a man in Quincy to learn a trade, but mysteriously disappeared—presumably having been kidnaped with the connivance of the man in whose charge they had been placed.

KIRKWOOD, a city in Warren County, once known as "Young America," situated about six miles southwest of Monmouth, on the Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is a stock-shipping point and in an agricultural region. The town has two banks, five churches, and two weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 949; (1900), 1,008.

KISHWAUKEE RIVER, rises in McHenry County, runs west through Boone, and enters Rock River in Winnebago County, eight miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee River runs north-northeast and northwest through De Kalb County, and enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago County, about eight miles southeast of Rockford.

KITCHELL, Wickliff, lawyer and Attorney-General of Illinois, was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789. Feb. 29, 1812, he was married, at Newark, N. J., to Miss Elizabeth Ross, and the same year emigrated west, passing down the Ohio on a flat-boat from Pittsburg, Pa., and settled near Cincinnati. In 1814 he became a resident of Southern Indiana, where he was elected sheriff, studied law and was admitted to the bar, finally becoming a successful practitioner. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., where, in 1820, he was elected Representative in the Second General Assembly, and was also a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1832. In 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, was appointed Attorney-General in 1839, serving until near the close of the following year, when he resigned to take his seat as Representative in the Twelfth General Assembly. Between 1846 and 1854 he was a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, but the latter year returned to Hillsboro. During his early political career Mr. Kittchell had been a Democrat; but, on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, became an earnest Republican. Public-spirited and progressive, he was in advance of his time on many public questions. Died, Jan. 2, 1869.—**Alfred** (Kitchell), son of the preceding, lawyer and Judge, born at Palestine, Ill., March 29, 1820; was educated at Indiana State University and Hillsboro Academy, admitted to the bar in 1841, and, the following year, commenced practice at Olney; was elected State's Attorney in 1843, through repeated re-elections holding the office ten years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 and, in 1849, was elected Judge of Richland County; later assisted in establishing the first newspaper published in Olney, and in organizing the Republican party there in 1856; in 1859 was elected Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, serving one term. He was also influential in procuring a charter for

the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and in the construction of the line, being an original corporator and subsequently a Director of the Company. Later he removed to Galesburg, where he died, Nov. 11, 1876.—**Edward** (Kitchell), another son, was born at Palestine, Ill., Dec. 21, 1829; was educated at Hillsboro Academy until 1846, when he removed with his father's family to Fort Madison, Iowa, but later returned to Hillsboro to continue his studies; in 1852 made the trip across the plains to California to engage in gold mining, but the following year went to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he opened a law office; in 1854 returned to Illinois, locating at Olney, Richland County, forming a partnership with Horace Hayward, a relative, in the practice of law. Here, having taken position against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he became, in 1856, the editor of the first Republican newspaper published in that part of Illinois known as "Egypt," with his brother, Judge Alfred Kitchell, being one of the original thirty-nine Republicans in Richland County. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Centralia, which, in the following year having been mounted, became a part of the famous "Wilder Brigade." At first he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, but succeeded to the command of the regiment after the wounding of Colonel Funkhouser at Chickamauga in September, 1863; was finally promoted to the colonelcy in July, 1865, and mustered out with the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. Resuming the practice of his profession at Olney, he was, in 1866, the Republican candidate for Congress in a district strongly Democratic; also served as Collector of Internal Revenue for a short time and, in 1868, was Presidential Elector for the same District. Died, at Olney, July 11, 1869.—**John Wickliff** (Kitchell), youngest son of Wickliff Kitchell, was born at Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., May 30, 1835, educated at Hillsboro, read law at Fort Madison, Iowa, and admitted to the bar in that State. At the age of 19 years he served as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Springfield, and was Reading Clerk of the same body at the session of 1861. Previous to the latter date he had edited "The Montgomery County Herald," and later, "The Charleston Courier." Resigning his position as Reading Clerk in 1861, he enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln in the Ninth Illinois Volunteers, served as Adjutant of the regiment and afterwards as Captain of his company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he established

"The Union Monitor" at Hillsboro, which he conducted until drafted into the service in 1864, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he removed to Pana (his present residence), resuming practice there; was a candidate for the State Senate the same year, and, in 1870, was the Republican nominee for Congress in that District.

KNICKERBOCKER, Joshua C., lawyer, was born in Gallatin, Columbia County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1827; brought by his father to Alden, McHenry County, Ill., in 1844, and educated in the common schools of that place; removed to Chicago in 1860, studied law and was admitted to practice in 1862; served on the Board of Supervisors and in the City Council and, in 1868, was elected Representative in the General Assembly, serving one term. He was also a member of the State Board of Education from 1875 to '77, and the latter year was elected Probate Judge for Cook County, serving until his death, Jan. 5, 1890.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, a secret semi-military and benevolent association founded in the City of Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone (who died Dec. 9, 1889) being its recognized founder. The order was established in Illinois, May 4, 1869, by the organization of "Welcome Lodge, No. 1," in the city of Chicago. On July 1, 1869, this Lodge had nineteen members. At the close of the year four additional Lodges had been instituted, having an aggregate membership of 245. Early in the following year, on petition of these five Lodges, approved by the Grand Chancellor, a Grand Lodge of the Order for the State of Illinois was instituted in Chicago, with a membership of twenty-nine Past Chancellors as representatives of the five subordinate Lodges—the total membership of these Lodges at that date being 382. December 31, 1870, the total membership in Illinois had increased to 850. June 30, 1895, the total number of Lodges in the State was 525, and the membership 38,441. The assets belonging to the Lodges in Illinois, on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$418,151.77.

KNOWLTON, Dexter A., pioneer and banker, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 3, 1812, taken to Chautauqua County in infancy and passed his childhood and youth on a farm. Having determined on a mercantile career, he entered an academy at Fredonia, paying his own way; in 1838 started on a peddling tour for the West, and, in the following year, settled at Freeport, Ill., where he opened a general store; in 1843 began investments in real estate, finally laying off sundry additions to the city of Freeport, from which he realized large profits. He

was also prominently connected with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and, in 1850, became a Director of the Company, remaining in office some twelve years. In 1852 he was the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Illinois, but a few years later became extensively interested in the Congress & Empire Spring Company at Saratoga, N. Y.; then, after a four years' residence in Brooklyn, returned to Freeport in 1870, where he engaged in banking business, dying in that city, March 10, 1876.

KNOX, Joseph, lawyer, was born at Blandford, Mass., Jan. 11, 1805; studied law with his brother, Gen. Alanson Knox, in his native town, was admitted to the bar in 1828, subsequently removing to Worcester, in the same State, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1837 he removed west, locating at Stephenson, now Rock Island, Ill., where he continued in practice for twenty-three years. During the greater part of that time he was associated with Hon. John W. Drury, under the firm name of Knox & Drury, gaining a wide reputation as a lawyer throughout Northern Illinois. Among the important cases in which he took part during his residence in Rock Island was the prosecution of the murderers of Colonel Davenport in 1845. In 1852 he served as a Democratic Presidential Elector, but in the next campaign identified himself with the Republican party as a supporter of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1860 he removed to Chicago and, two years later, was appointed State's Attorney by Governor Yates, remaining in office until succeeded by his partner, Charles H. Reed. After coming to Chicago he was identified with a number of notable cases. His death occurred, August 6, 1881.

KNOX COLLEGE, a non-sectarian institution for the higher education of the youth of both sexes, located at Galesburg, Knox County. It was founded in 1837, fully organized in 1841, and graduated its first class in 1846. The number of graduates from that date until 1894, aggregated 867. In 1893 it had 663 students in attendance, and a faculty of 20 professors. Its library contains about 6,000 volumes. Its endowment amounts to \$300,000 and its buildings are valued at \$150,000. Dr. Newton Bateman was at its head for more than twenty years, and, on his resignation (1893), John H. Finley, Ph.D., became its President, but resigned in 1899.

KNOX COUNTY, a wealthy interior county west of the Illinois River, having an area of 720 square miles and a population (1900) of 43,612. It was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox. Its

territorial limits were defined by legislative enactment in 1825, but the actual organization dates from 1830, when Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash and Charles Hansford were named the first Commissioners. Knoxville was the first county-seat selected, and here (in the winter of 1830-31) was erected the first court house, constructed of logs, two stories in height, at a cost of \$192. The soil is rich, and agriculture flourishes. The present county-seat (1899) is Galesburg, well known for its educational institutions, the best known of which are Knox College, founded in 1837, and Lombard University, founded in 1851. A flourishing Episcopal Seminary is located at Knoxville, and Hedding College at Abingdon.

KNOXVILLE, a city in Knox County, on the Galesburg-Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 50 miles west of Peoria, and 5 miles east of Galesburg; was formerly the county-seat, and still contains the fair grounds and almshouse. The municipal government is composed of a mayor, six aldermen, with seven heads of departments. It has electric lighting and street-car service, good water-works, banks, numerous churches, three public schools, and is the seat of St. Mary's school for girls, and St. Alban's, for boys. Population (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,857.

KOERNER, Gustavus, lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Germany in 1809, and received a university education. He was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, settling finally at Belleville. He at once affiliated with the Democratic party, and soon became prominent in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, and three years later was appointed to the bench of the State Supreme Court. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Joel A. Matteson; but, at the close of his term, became identified with the Republican party and was a staunch Union man during the Civil War, serving for a time as Colonel on General Fremont's and General Halleck's staffs. In 1862 President Lincoln made him Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868, and a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that named Horace Greeley for the Presidency. In 1867 he served as President of the first Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and, in 1870, was elected to the Legislature a second time. The

following year he was appointed a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and served as its President. He is the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (in German, St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort on-the-Main, 1866); "Das Deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten" (Cincinnati, 1880; second edition, New York, 1885); and a number of monographs. Died, at Belleville, April 9, 1896.

KOHLSAAT, Christian C., Judge of United States Court, was born in Edwards County, Ill., Jan. 8, 1844—his father being a native of Germany who settled in Edwards County in 1825, while his mother was born in England. The family removed to Galena in 1854, where young Kohlsaatt attended the public schools, later taking a course in Chicago University, after which he began the study of law. In 1867 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Journal," was admitted to the bar in the same year, and, in 1868, accepted a position in the office of the County Clerk, where he kept the records of the County Court under Judge Bradwell's administration. During the sessions of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871-72), he served as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House, after which he began practice; in 1881 was the Republican nominee for County Judge, but was defeated by Judge Prendergast; served as member of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners, 1884-90; in 1890 was appointed Probate Judge of Cook County (as successor to Judge Knickerbocker, who died in January of that year), and was elected to the office in November following, and re-elected in 1894, as he was again in 1898. Early in 1899 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, as successor to Judge Grosscup, who had been appointed United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Showalter, deceased.

KOHLSAAT, Herman H., editor and newspaper publisher, was born in Edwards County, Ill., March 22, 1853, and taken the following year to Galena, where he remained until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Chicago. Here, after attending the public schools some three years, he became a cash-boy in the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., a year later rising to the position of cashier, remaining two years. Then, after having been connected with various business concerns, he became the junior member of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., for whom he had been a traveling salesman some five years. In 1880 he

became associated with the Dake Bakery, in connection with which he laid the foundation of an extensive business by establishing a system of restaurants and lunch counters in the business portions of the city. In 1891, after a somewhat protracted visit to Europe, Mr. Kohlsaatt bought a controlling interest in "The Chicago Inter Ocean," but withdrew early in 1894. In April, 1895, he became principal proprietor of "The Chicago Times-Herald," as the successor of the late James W. Scott, who died suddenly in New York, soon after effecting a consolidation of Chicago's two Democratic papers, "The Times" and "Herald," in one concern. Although changing the political status of the paper from Democratic to Independent, Mr. Kohlsaatt's liberal enterprise has won for it an assured success. He is also owner and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Post." His whole business career has been one of almost phenomenal success attained by vigorous enterprise and high-minded, honorable methods. Mr. Kohlsaatt is one of the original incorporators of the University of Chicago, of which he continues to be one of the Trustees.

KROME, William Henry, lawyer, born of German parentage, in Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1842; in 1851 was brought by his father to Madison County, Ill., where he lived and worked for some years on a farm. He acquired his education in the common schools and at McKendree College, graduating from the latter in 1863. After spending his summer months in farm labor and teaching school during the winter, for a year or two, he read law for a time with Judge M. G. Dale of Edwardsville, and, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1869, though admitted the year previous to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Krome has been successively the partner of Judge John G. Irwin, Hon. W. F. L. Hadley (late Congressman from the Eighteenth District) and C. W. Terry. He has held the office of Mayor of Edwardsville (1873), State Senator (1874-78), and, in 1893, was a prominent candidate before the Democratic judicial convention for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Scholfield, deceased. He is also President of the Madison County State Bank.

KUEFFNER, William C., lawyer and soldier, was born in Germany and came to St. Clair County, Ill., in 1861. Early in 1865 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the latest regiments organized for the Civil War, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brevet

Brigadier-General, serving until January, 1866. Later, General Kueffner studied law at St. Louis, and having graduated in 1871, established himself in practice at Belleville, where he has since resided. He was a successful contestant for a seat in the Republican National Convention of 1880 from the Seventeenth District.

KUYKENDALL, Andrew J., lawyer and legislator, was born of pioneer parents in Gallatin (now Hardin) County, Ill., March 3, 1815; was self-educated chiefly, but in his early manhood adopted the law as a profession, locating at Vienna in Johnson County, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. In 1842 he was elected a Representative in the Thirteenth General Assembly, and re-elected two years later; in 1850 became State Senator, serving continuously in the same body for twelve years; in 1861 enlisted, and was commissioned Major, in the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers (Gen. John A. Logan's regiment), but was compelled to resign, in May following, on account of impaired health. Two years later (1864) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving one term; and, after several years in private life, was again returned to the State Senate in 1878, serving in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. In all, Major Kuykendall saw twenty years' service in the State Legislature, of which sixteen were spent in the Senate and four in the House, besides two years in Congress. A zealous Democrat previous to the war, he was an ardent supporter of the war policy of the Government, and, in 1864, presided over the "Union" (Republican) State Convention of that year. He was also a member of the Senate Finance Committee in the session of 1859, which had the duty of investigating the Matteson "canal scrip fraud." Died, at Vienna, Ill., May 11, 1891.

LABOR TROUBLES. 1. **THE RAILROAD STRIKE OF 1877.**—By this name is generally characterized the labor disturbances of 1877, which, beginning at Pittsburg in July, spread over the entire country, interrupting transportation, and, for a time, threatening to paralyze trade. Illinois suffered severely. The primary cause of the troubles was the general prostration of business resulting from the depression of values, which affected manufacturers and merchants alike. A reduction of expenses became necessary, and the wages of employes were lowered. Dissatisfaction and restlessness on the part of the latter ensued, which found expression in the ordering of a strike among railroad operatives on a larger scale than

had ever been witnessed in this country. In Illinois, Peoria, Decatur, Braidwood, East St. Louis, Galesburg, La Salle and Chicago were the principal points affected. In all these cities angry, excited men formed themselves into mobs, which tore up tracks, took possession of machine shops, in some cases destroyed roundhouses, applied the torch to warehouses, and, for a time, held commerce by the throat, not only defying the law, but even contending in arms against the military sent to disperse them. The entire force of the State militia was called into service, Major-General Arthur C. Ducat being in command. The State troops were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Torrence, Bates and Pavey. General Ducat assumed personal command at Braidwood, where were sent the Third Regiment and the Tenth Battalion, who suppressed the riots at that point with ease. Col. Joseph W. Stambaugh and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Parsons were the respective regimental commanders. Generals Bates and Pavey were in command at East St. Louis, where the excitement was at fever heat, the mobs terrorizing peaceable citizens and destroying much property. Governor Cullom went to this point in person. Chicago, however, was the chief railroad center of the State, and only prompt and severely repressive measures held in check one of the most dangerous mobs which ever threatened property and life in that city. The local police force was inadequate to control the rioters, and Mayor Heath felt himself forced to call for aid from the State. Brig.-Gen. Joseph T. Torrence then commanded the First Brigade, I. N. G., with headquarters at Chicago. Under instructions from Governor Cullom, he promptly and effectively co-operated with the municipal authorities in quelling the uprising. He received valuable support from volunteer companies, some of which were largely composed of Union veterans. The latter were commanded by such experienced commanders as Generals Reynolds, Martin Beem, and O. L. Mann, and Colonel Owen Stuart. General Lieb also led a company of veterans enlisted by himself, and General Shaffner and Major James H. D. Daly organized a cavalry force of 150 old soldiers, who rendered efficient service. The disturbance was promptly subdued, transportation resumed, and trade once more began to move in its accustomed channels.

2. **THE STRIKE OF 1894.**—This was an uprising which originated in Chicago and was incited by a comparatively young labor organization called the American Railway Union. In its inception it

was sympathetic, its ostensible motive, at the outset, being the righting of wrongs alleged to have been suffered by employés of the Pullman Palace Car Company. The latter quit work on May 11, and, on June 22, the American Railway Union ordered a general boycott against all railroad companies hauling Pullman cars after June 26. The General Managers of the lines entering Chicago took prompt action (June 25) looking toward mutual protection, protesting against the proposed boycott, and affirming their resolution to adhere to existing contracts, any action on the part of the strikers to the contrary notwithstanding. Trouble began on the 26th. The hauling of freight was necessarily soon discontinued; suburban traffic was interrupted; switching had to be done by inexperienced hands under police or military protection (officials and clerks sometimes throwing the levers), and in the presence of large crowds of law-defying hoodlums gathered along the tracks, avowedly through sympathy with the strikers, but actually in the hope of plunder. Trains were sidetracked, derailed, and, in not a few instances, valuable freight was burned. Passengers were forced to undergo the inconvenience of being cooped up for hours in crowded cars, in transit, without food or water, sometimes almost within sight of their destination, and sometimes threatened with death should they attempt to leave their prison houses. The mobs, intoxicated by seeming success, finally ventured to interfere with the passage of trains carrying the United States mails, and, at this juncture, the Federal authorities interfered. President Cleveland at once ordered the protection of all mail trains by armed guards, to be appointed by the United States Marshal. An additional force of Deputy Sheriffs was also sworn in by the Sheriff of Cook County, and the city police force was augmented. The United States District Court also issued a restraining order, directed against the officers and members of the American Railway Union, as well as against all other persons interfering with the business of railroads carrying the mails. Service was readily accepted by the officers of the Union, but the copies distributed among the insurgent mob were torn and trampled upon. Thereupon the President ordered Federal troops to Chicago, both to protect Government property (notably the Sub-treasury) and to guard mail trains. The Governor (John P. Altgeld) protested, but without avail. A few days later, the Mayor of Chicago requested the State Executive to place a force of State militia at his control for the protection of

property and the prevention of bloodshed. General Wheeler, with the entire second division of the I. N. G., at once received orders to report to the municipal authorities. The presence of the militia greatly incensed the turbulent crowds, yet it proved most salutary. The troops displayed exemplary firmness under most trying circumstances, dispersing jeering and threatening crowds by physical force or bayonet charges, the rioters being fired upon only twice. Gradually order was restored. The disreputable element subsided, and wiser and more conservative counsels prevailed among the ranks of the strikers. Impediments to traffic were removed and trains were soon running as though no interruption had occurred. The troops were withdrawn (first the Federal and afterwards those of the State), and the courts were left to deal with the subject in accordance with the statutes. The entire executive board of the American Railway Union were indicted for conspiracy, but the indictments were never pressed. The officers, however, were all found guilty of contempt of court in having disobeyed the restraining order of the Federal court, and sentenced to terms in the county jail. Eugene V. Debs, the President of the Union, was convicted on two charges and given a sentence of six months on each, but the two sentences were afterward made concurrent. The other members of the Board received a similar sentence for three months each. All but the Vice-President, George W. Howard, served their terms at Woodstock, McHenry County. Howard was sent to the Will County jail at Joliet.

LACEY, Lyman, lawyer and jurist, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., May 6, 1832. In 1837 his parents settled in Fulton County, Ill. He graduated from Illinois College in 1855 and was admitted to the bar in 1856, commencing practice at Havana, Mason County, the same year. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the counties of Mason and Menard in the lower house of the Legislature; was elected to the Circuit Court bench in 1873, and re-elected in 1879, '85 and '91; also served for several years upon the bench of the Appellate Court.

LACON, a city and county-seat of Marshall County, situated on the Illinois River, and on the Dwight and Lacon branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 130 miles southwest of Chicago. A pontoon bridge connects it with Sparland on the opposite bank of the Illinois. The surrounding country raises large quantities of grain, for which Lacon is a shipping point. The river is navigable by steamboats to this point. The city

has grain elevators, woolen mills, marble works, a carriage factory and a national bank. It also has water works, an excellent telephone system, good drainage, and is lighted by electricity. There are seven churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,814; (1890), 1,649; (1900), 1,601.

LA FAYETTE (Marquis de), **VISIT OF**. An event of profound interest in the history of Illinois, during the year 1825, was the visit to the State by the Marquis de La Fayette, who had been the ally of the American people during their struggle for independence. The distinguished Frenchman having arrived in the country during the latter part of 1824, the General Assembly in session at Vandalia, in December of that year, adopted an address inviting him to visit Illinois. This was communicated to La Fayette by Gov. Edward Coles, who had met the General in Europe seven years before. Governor Coles' letter and the address of the General Assembly were answered with an acceptance by La Fayette from Washington, under date of Jan. 16, 1825. The approach of the latter was made by way of New Orleans, the steamer *Natchez* (by which General La Fayette ascended the Mississippi) arriving at the old French village of Carondelet, below St. Louis, on the 28th of April. Col. William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, and at that time a Representative in the General Assembly from Sangamon County, as well as an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Coles, was dispatched from the home of the latter at Edwardsville, to meet the distinguished visitor, which he did at St. Louis. On Saturday, April 30, the boat bearing General La Fayette, with a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, left St. Louis, arriving at Kaskaskia, where a reception awaited him at the elegant residence of Gen. John Edgar, Governor Coles delivering an address of welcome. The presence of a number of old soldiers, who had fought under La Fayette at Brandywine and Yorktown, constituted an interesting feature of the occasion. This was followed by a banquet at the tavern kept by Colonel Sweet, and a closing reception at the house of William Morrison, Sr., a member of the celebrated family of that name, and one of the leading merchants of Kaskaskia. Among those participating in the reception ceremonies, who were then, or afterwards became, prominent factors in State history, appear the names of Gen. John Edgar, ex-Governor Bond, Judge Nathaniel Pope, Elias Kent Kane, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Menard, Col. Thomas Mather and Sidney Breese,

a future United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. The boat left Kaskaskia at midnight for Nashville, Tenn., Governor Coles accompanying the party and returning with it to Shawneetown, where an imposing reception was given and an address of welcome delivered by Judge James Hall, on May 14, 1825. A few hours later General La Fayette left on his way up the Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad*.)

LAFLIN, Matthew, manufacturer, was born at Southwick, Hampden County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1803; in his youth was clerk for a time in the store of Laffin & Loomis, powder manufacturers, at Lee, Mass., later becoming a partner in the Canton Powder Mills. About 1832 he engaged in the manufacture of axes at Saugerties, N. Y., which proving a failure, he again engaged in powder manufacture, and, in 1837, came to Chicago, where he finally established a factory—his firm, in 1840, becoming Laffin & Smith, and, later, Laffin, Smith & Co. Becoming largely interested in real estate, he devoted his attention chiefly to that business after 1849, with great success, not only in Chicago but elsewhere, having done much for the development of Waukesha, Wis., where he erected one of the principal hotels—the "Fountain Spring House"—also being one of the original stockholders of the Elgin Watch Company. Mr. Laffin was a zealous supporter of the Government during the war for the preservation of the Union, and, before his death, made a donation of \$75,000 for a building for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was erected in the western part of Lincoln Park. Died, in Chicago, May 20, 1897.

LA GRANGE, a village in Cook County, and one of the handsomest suburbs of Chicago, from which it is distant 15 miles, south-southwest, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The streets are broad and shaded and there are many handsome residences. The village is lighted by electricity, and has public water-works, seven churches, a high school and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 531; (1890), 2,314; (1900), 3,969.

LA HARPE, a city in Hancock County, on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, 70 miles west by south from Peoria and 20 miles south-southeast of Burlington, Iowa. Brick, tile and cigars constitute the manufactured output. La Harpe has two banks, five churches, a graded and a high school, a seminary, and two newspapers. Population (1880), 958; (1890), 1,113; (1900), 1,591.

LAKE COUNTY, in the extreme northeast corner of the State, having an area of 490 square miles, and a population (1900) of 34,504. It was cut off from McHenry County and separately organized in 1839. Pioneer settlers began to arrive in 1839, locating chiefly along the Des Plaines River. The Indians vacated the region the following year. The first County Commissioners (E. E. Hunter, William Brown and E. C. Berrey) located the county-seat at Libertyville, but, in 1841, it was removed to Little Fort, now Waukegan. The county derives its name from the fact that some forty small lakes are found within its limits. The surface is undulating and about equally divided between sand, prairie and second-growth timber. At Waukegan there are several manufacturing establishments, and the Glen Flora medicinal spring attracts many invalids. Highland Park and Lake Forest are residence towns of great beauty situated on the lake bluff, populated largely by the families of Chicago business men.

LAKE ERIE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
(See *Lake Erie & Western Railroad.*)

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD. Of the 710.61 miles which constitute the entire length of this line, only 118.6 are within Illinois. This portion extends from the junction of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, on the east side of the Illinois River opposite Peoria, to the Indiana State line. It is a single-track road of standard gauge. About one-sixth of the line in Illinois is level, the grade nowhere exceeding 40 feet to the mile. The track is of 56 and 60-pound steel rails, and lightly ballasted. The total capital of the road (1898)—including \$23,680,000 capital stock, \$10,875,000 bonded debt and a floating debt of \$1,479,809—was \$36,034,809, or \$50,708 per mile. The total earnings and income in Illinois for 1898 were \$559,743, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$457,713.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Illinois Division of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad was acquired by consolidation, in 1880, of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (81 miles in length), which had been opened in 1871, with certain Ohio and Indiana lines. In May, 1885, the line thus formed was consolidated, without change of name, with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension of the Lake Erie & Western from Bloomington to Peoria (43 miles). The road was sold under foreclosure in 1886, and the present company organized, Feb. 9, 1887.

LAKE FOREST, a city in Lake County, on Lake Michigan and Chicago & Northwestern Rail-

way, 28 miles north by west from Chicago. It is the seat of Lake Forest University; has four schools, five churches, one bank, gas and electric light system, electric car line, water system, fire department and hospital. Population (1890), 1,203; (1900), 2,215; (1904, est.), 2,800.

LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, an institution of learning comprising six distinct schools, viz.: Lake Forest Academy, Ferry Hall Seminary, Lake Forest College, Rush Medical College, Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and the Chicago College of Law. The three first named are located at Lake Forest, while the three professional schools are in the city of Chicago. The college charter was granted in 1857, but the institution was not opened until nineteen years later, and the professional schools, which were originally independent, were not associated until 1887. In 1894 there were 316 undergraduates at Lake Forest, in charge of forty instructors. During the same year there were in attendance at the professional schools, 1,557 students, making a total enrollment in the University of 1,873. While the institution is affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination, the Board of Trustees is self-perpetuating. The Academy and Seminary are preparatory schools for the two sexes, respectively. Lake Forest College is co-educational and organized upon the elective plan, having seventeen departments, a certain number of studies being required for graduation, and work upon a major subject being required for three years. The schools at Lake Forest occupy fifteen buildings, standing within a campus of sixty-five acres.

LAKE MICHIGAN, one of the chain of five great northern lakes, and the largest lake lying wholly within the United States. It lies between the parallels of 41° 35' and 46° North latitude, its length being about 335 miles. Its width varies from 50 to 88 miles, its greatest breadth being opposite Milwaukee. Its surface is nearly 600 feet above the sea-level and its maximum depth is estimated at 840 feet. It has an area of about 20,000 square miles. It forms the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, the western boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan and a part of the northern boundary of Illinois and Indiana. Its waters find their outlet into Lake Huron through the straits of Mackinaw, at its northeast extremity, and are connected with Lake Superior by the Sault Ste. Marie River. It contains few islands, and these mainly in its northern part, the largest being some fifteen miles long. The principal rivers which empty into this lake are the Fox,

Menominee, Manistee, Muskegon, Kalamazoo, Grand and St. Joseph. Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Manitowoc are the chief cities on its banks.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. The main line extends from Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., a distance of 539 miles, with various branches of leased and proprietary lines located in the States of Michigan, New York and Ohio, making the mileage of lines operated 1,415.63 miles, of which 862.15 are owned by the company—only 14 miles being in Illinois. The total earnings and income in Illinois, in 1898, were \$453,946, and the expenditures for the same period, \$360,971.—(HISTORY.) The company was formed in 1869, from the consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, and the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Companies. The proprietary roads have been acquired since the consolidation.

LAMB, James L., pioneer merchant, was born in Connellsville, Pa., Nov. 7, 1800; at 12 years of age went to Cincinnati to serve as clerk in the store of a distant relative, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1820, and soon after engaged in mercantile business with Thomas Mather, who had come to Illinois two years earlier. Later, the firm established a store at Chester and shipped the first barrels of pork from Illinois to the New Orleans market. In 1831 Mr. Lamb located in Springfield, afterwards carrying on merchandising and pork-packing extensively; also established an iron foundry, which continued in operation until a few years ago. Died, Dec. 3, 1873.

LAMB, Martha J. R. N., magazine editor and historian, was born (Martha Joan Reade Nash) at Plainfield, Mass., August 13, 1829, received a thorough education and, after her marriage in 1852 to Charles A. Lamb, resided for eight years in Chicago, Ill., where she was one of the principal founders of the Home for the Friendless and Half Orphan Asylum, and Secretary of the Sanitary Fair of 1863. In 1866 she removed to New York and gave her after life to literary work, from 1883 until her death being editor of "The Magazine of American History," besides furnishing numerous papers on historical and other subjects; also publishing some sixteen volumes, one of her most important works being a "History of New York City," in two volumes. She was a member of nearly thirty historical and other learned societies. Died, Jan. 2, 1893.

LAMBORN, Josiah, early lawyer and Attorney-General; born in Washington County, Ky.,

and educated at Transylvania University; was Attorney-General of the State by appointment of Governor Carlin, 1840-43, at that time being a resident of Jacksonville. He is described by his contemporaries as an able and brilliant man, but of convivial habits and unscrupulous to such a degree that his name was mixed up with a number of official scandals. Separated from his family, he died of delirium tremens, at Whitehall, Greene County.

LA MOILLE, a village of Bureau County, on the Mendota-Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 9 miles northwest of Mendota; in rich farming and stock-raising region; has a bank, three churches, fine school-building, and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 516; (1900), 576.

LAMON, Ward Hill, lawyer, was born at Mill Creek, Frederick County, W. Va., Jan. 6, 1828; received a common school education and was engaged in teaching for a time; also began the study of medicine, but relinquished it for the law. About 1847-48 he located at Danville, Ill., subsequently read law with the late Judge Oliver L. Davis, attending lectures at the Louisville Law School, where he had Gen. John A. Logan for a class-mate. On admission to the bar, he became the Danville partner of Abraham Lincoln—the partnership being in existence as early as 1852. In 1859 he removed to Bloomington, and, in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln. In February, 1861, he was chosen by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington, making the perilous night journey through Baltimore in Mr. Lincoln's company. Being a man of undoubted courage, as well as almost giant stature, he soon received the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia, and, in the first weeks of the new administration, made a confidential visit to Colonel Anderson, then in command at Fort Sumter, to secure accurate information as to the situation there. In May, 1861, he obtained authority to raise a regiment, of which he was commissioned Colonel, remaining in the field to December, when he returned to the discharge of his duties as Marshal at Washington, but was absent from Washington on the night of the assassination—April 14, 1865. Resigning his office after this event, he entered into partnership for the practice of law with the late Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania. Some years later he published the first volume of a proposed Life of Lincoln, using material which he obtained from Mr. Lincoln's Springfield partner, William H. Herndon, but the second volume was never issued. His death occurred at Martins-

burg, W. Va., not far from his birthplace, May 7, 1893. Colonel Lamon married a daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield.

LANARK, a city in Carroll County, 19 miles by rail southwest of Freeport, and 7 miles east of Mount Carroll. The surrounding country is largely devoted to grain-growing, and Lanark has two elevators and is an important shipping-point. Manufacturing of various descriptions is carried on. The city has two banks (one National and one State), eight churches, a graded and high school, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,198; (1890), 1,295; (1900), 1,306.

LANDES, Silas Z., ex-Congressman, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 15, 1842. In early youth he removed to Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of this State in August, 1863, and has been in active practice at Mount Carmel since 1864. In 1872 he was elected State's Attorney for Wabash County, was re-elected in 1876, and again in 1880. He represented the Sixteenth Illinois District in Congress from 1885 to 1889, being elected on the Democratic ticket.

LANDRIGAN, John, farmer and legislator, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1832, and brought to America at one year of age, his parents stopping for a time in New Jersey. His early life was spent at Lafayette, Ind. After completing his education in the seminary there, he engaged in railroad and canal contracting. Coming to Illinois in 1858, he purchased a farm near Albion, Edwards County, where he has since resided. He has been twice elected as a Democrat to the House of Representatives (1868 and '74) and twice to the State Senate (1870 and '96), and has been, for over twenty years, a member of the State Agricultural Society—for four years of that time being President of the Board, and some sixteen years Vice-President.

LANE, Albert Grannis, educator, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 15, 1841, and educated in the public schools, graduating with the first class from the Chicago High School in 1858. He immediately entered upon the business of teaching as Principal, but, in 1869, was elected Superintendent of Schools for Cook County. After three years' service as cashier of a bank, he was elected County Superintendent, a second time, in 1877, and regularly every four years thereafter until 1890. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Superintendent Howland—a position which he continued to fill until the appointment of E. B. Andrews,

Superintendent, when he became First Assistant Superintendent.

LANE, Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, 1842, and became a resident of Illinois at the age of 16. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar in February, 1865. Since then he has been a successful practitioner at Hillsboro. From 1869 to 1873 he served as County Judge. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeenth Illinois District and re-elected for three successive terms, but was defeated by Frederick Remann (Republican) in 1894, and again by W. F. L. Hadley, at a special election, in 1895, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Remann.

LANPHIER, Charles H., journalist, was born at Alexandria, Va., April 14, 1820; from 4 years of age lived in Washington City; in 1836 entered the office as an apprentice of "The State Register" at Vandalia, Ill., (then owned by his brother-in-law, William Walters). Later, the paper was removed to Springfield, and Walters, having enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, died at St. Louis, en route to the field. Lanphier, having thus succeeded to the management, and, finally, to the proprietorship of the paper, was elected public printer at the next session of the Legislature, and, in 1847, took into partnership George Walker, who acted as editor until 1858. Mr. Lanphier continued the publication of the paper until 1863, and then sold out. During the war he was one of the State Board of Army Auditors appointed by Governor Yates; was elected Circuit Clerk in 1864 and re-elected in 1868, and, in 1872, was Democratic candidate for County Treasurer but defeated with the rest of his party.

LARCOM, Lucy, author and teacher, born at Beverly, Mass., in 1826; attended a grammar school and worked in a cotton mill at Lowell, becoming one of the most popular contributors to "The Lowell Offering," a magazine conducted by the factory girls, thereby winning the acquaintance and friendship of the poet Whittier. In 1846 she came to Illinois and, for three years, was a student at Monticello Female Seminary, near Alton, meanwhile teaching at intervals in the vicinity. Returning to Massachusetts she taught for six years; in 1865 established "Our Young Folks," of which she was editor until 1874. Her books, both poetical and prose, have taken a high rank for their elevated literary and moral tone. Died, in Boston, April 17, 1893.

LARNED, Edward Channing, lawyer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820; graduated at Brown University in 1840; was Professor of Mathematics one year in Kemper College, Wis., then studied law and, in 1847, came to Chicago. He was an earnest opponent of slavery and gained considerable deserved celebrity by a speech which he delivered in 1851, in opposition to the fugitive slave law. He was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and, in 1860, made speeches in his support; was an active member of the Union Defense Committee of Chicago during the war, and, in 1861, was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States District Attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, but compelled to resign by failing health. Being absent in Europe at the time of the fire of 1871, he returned immediately and devoted his attention to the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Making a second visit to Europe in 1872-73, he wrote many letters for the press, also doing much other literary work in spite of declining health. Died at Lake Forest, Ill., September, 1884.

LA SALLE, a city in La Salle County, 99 miles southwest of Chicago, situated on the Illinois River at southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and at intersection of three trunk lines of railroads. Bituminous coal abounds and is extensively mined; zinc smelting and the manufacture of glass and hydraulic and Portland cement are leading industries; also has a large ice trade with the South annually. It is connected with adjacent towns by electric railways, and with Peoria by daily river packets. Population (1890), 9,855; (1900), 10,446.

LA SALLE, Reni Robert Cavalier, Sieur de, a famous explorer, born at Rouen, France, in 1643; entered the Jesuit order, but conceiving that he had mistaken his vocation, came to America in 1666. He obtained a grant of land about the Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence, above Montreal. It was probably his intention to settle there as a grand seigneur; but, becoming interested in stories told him by some Seneca Indians, he started two years later in quest of a great waterway, which he believed led to the South Sea (Pacific Ocean) and afforded a short route to China. He passed through Lake Ontario, and is believed to have discovered the Ohio. The claim that he reached the Illinois River at this time has been questioned. Having re-visited France in 1677 he was given a patent of nobility and extensive land-grants in Canada. In 1679 he visited the Northwest and explored the great lakes, finally reaching the head of Lake Michi-

gan and erecting a fort near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. From there he made a portage to the Illinois, which he descended early in 1680 to Lake Peoria, where he began the erection of a fort to which, in consequence of the misfortunes attending the expedition, was given the name of Creve-Cœur. Returning from here to Canada for supplies, in the following fall he again appeared in Illinois, but found his fort at Lake Peoria a ruin and his followers, whom he had left there, gone. Compelled again to return to Canada, in the latter part of 1681 he set out on his third expedition to Illinois, and making the portage by way of the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers, reached "Starved Rock," near the present city of Ottawa, where his lieutenant, Tonty, had already begun the erection of a fort. In 1682, accompanied by Tonty, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, reaching the Gulf of Mexico on April 9. He gave the region the name of Louisiana. In 1683 he again returned to France and was commissioned to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi, which he unsuccessfully attempted to do in 1684, the expedition finally landing about Matagorda Bay in Texas. After other fruitless attempts (death and desertions having seriously reduced the number of his colonists), while attempting to reach Canada, he was murdered by his companions near Trinity River in the present State of Texas, March 19, 1687. Another theory regarding La Salle's ill-starred Texas expedition is, that he intended to establish a colony west of the Mississippi, with a view to contesting with the Spaniards for the possession of that region, but that the French government failed to give him the support which had been promised, leaving him to his fate.

LA SALLE COUNTY, one of the wealthiest counties in the northeastern section, being second in size and in population in the State. It was organized in 1831, and has an area of 1,152 square miles; population (1900), 87,776. The history of this region dates back to 1675, when Marquette established a mission at an Indian village on the Illinois River about where Utica now stands, eight miles west of Ottawa. La Salle (for whom the county is named) erected a fort here in 1682, which was, for many years, the headquarters for French missionaries and traders. Later, the Illinois Indians were well-nigh exterminated by starvation, at the same point, which has become famous in Western history as "Starved Rock." The surface of the county is undulating and slopes toward the Illinois River. The soil is rich, and timber abounds on the bluffs and

along the streams. Water is easily procured. Four beds of coal underlie the entire county, and good building stone is quarried at a depth of 150 to 200 feet. Excellent hydraulic cement is made from the calciferous deposit, Utica being especially noted for this industry. The First American settlers came about the time of Captain Long's survey of a canal route (1816). The Illinois & Michigan Canal was located by a joint corps of State and National engineers in 1830. (See *Illinois & Michigan Canal*.) During the Black Hawk War, La Salle County was a prominent base of military operations.

LATHROP, William, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 17, 1825. His early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he read law and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in 1851, making his home in Central New York until his removal to Illinois. In 1856 he represented the Rockford District in the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1876, was elected, as a Republican, to represent the (then) Fourth Illinois District in Congress.

LA VANTUM, the name given, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, to the principal village of the Illinois Indians, situated on the Illinois River, near the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. (See *Starved Rock*.)

LAWLER, Frank, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842. His first active occupation was as a news-agent on railroads, which business he followed for three years. He learned the trade of a ship-calker, and was elected to the Presidency of the Ship-Carpenters' and Ship-Calkers' Association. While yet a young man he settled in Chicago and, in 1869, was appointed to a clerical position in the postoffice in that city; later, served as a letter-carrier, and as a member of the City Council (1876-84). In 1884 he was elected to Congress from the Second District, which he represented in that body for three successive terms. While serving his last year in Congress (1890) he was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic ticket for Sheriff of Cook County; in 1893 was an unsuccessful applicant for the Chicago postmastership, was defeated as an Independent-Democrat for Congress in 1894, but, in 1895, was elected Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Chicago. Died, Jan. 17, 1896.

LAWLER, (Gen.) Michael K., soldier, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1814, brought to the United States in 1816, and, in 1819, to Gallatin County, Ill., where his father began

farming. The younger Lawler early evinced a military taste by organizing a military company in 1842, of which he served as Captain three or four years. In 1846 he organized a company for the Mexican War, which was attached to the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Forman's), and, at the end of its term of enlistment, raised a company of cavalry, with which he served to the end of the war—in all, seeing two and a half years' service. He then resumed the peaceful life of a farmer; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion, again gave proof of his patriotism by recruiting the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first regiment organized in the Eighteenth Congressional District—of which he was commissioned Colonel, entering into the three years' service in May, 1861. His regiment took part in most of the early engagements in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, including the capture of Fort Donelson, where it lost heavily, Colonel Lawler himself being severely wounded. Later, he was in command, for some time, at Jackson, Tenn., and, in November, 1862, was commissioned Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious service." He was also an active participant in the operations against Vicksburg, and was thanked on the field by General Grant for his service at the battle of Big Black, pronounced by Charles A. Dana (then Assistant Secretary of War) "one of the most splendid exploits of the war." After the fall of Vicksburg he took part in the siege of Jackson, Miss., and in the campaigns on the Teche and Red River, and in Texas, also being in command, for six months, at Baton Rouge, La. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, and mustered out, January, 1866, after a service of four years and seven months. He then returned to his Gallatin County farm, where he died, July 26, 1882.

LAWLER, Thomas G., soldier and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Liverpool, Eng., April 7, 1844; was brought to Illinois by his parents in childhood, and, at 17 years of age, enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, serving first as a private, then as Sergeant, later being elected First Lieutenant, and (although not mustered in, for two months) during the Atlanta campaign being in command of his company, and placed on the roll of honor by order of General Rosecrans. He participated in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was the first man of his command over the enemy's works. After the war he became prominent as an officer

of the Illinois National Guard, organizing the Rockford Rifles, in 1876, and serving as Colonel of the Third Regiment for seven years; was appointed Postmaster at Rockford by President Hayes, but removed by Cleveland in 1885; re-appointed by Harrison and again displaced on the accession of Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of G. L. Nevius Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander twenty-six years; in 1882 was elected Department Commander for the State of Illinois and, in 1894, Commander-in-Chief, serving one year.

LAWRENCE, Charles B., jurist, was born at Vergennes, Vt., Dec. 17, 1820. After two years spent at Middlebury College, he entered the junior class at Union College, graduating from the latter in 1841. He devoted two years to teaching in Alabama, and began reading law at Cincinnati in 1843, completing his studies at St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1844. The following year he removed to Quincy, Ill., where he was a prominent practitioner for ten years. The years 1856-58 he spent in foreign travel, with the primary object of restoring his impaired health. On his return home he began farming in Warren County, with the same end in view. In 1861 he accepted a nomination to the Circuit Court bench and was elected without opposition. Before the expiration of his term, in 1864, he was elected a Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for the Northern Grand Division, and, in 1870, became Chief Justice. At this time his home was at Galesburg. Failing of a re-election in 1873, he removed to Chicago, and at once became one of the leaders of the Cook County bar. Although persistently urged by personal and political friends, to permit his name to be used in connection with a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, he steadfastly declined. In 1877 he received the votes of the Republicans in the State Legislature for United States Senator against David Davis, who was elected. Died, at Decatur, Ala., April 9, 1883.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, one of the eastern counties in the "southern tier," originally a part of Edwards, but separated from the latter in 1821, and named for Commodore Lawrence. In 1900 its area was 360 square miles, and its population, 16,523. The first English speaking settlers seem to have emigrated from the colony at Vincennes, Ind. St. Francisville, in the southeastern portion, and Allison prairie, in the northeast, were favored by the American pioneers. Settlement was more or less desultory until after the

War of 1812. Game was abundant and the soil productive. About a dozen negro families found homes, in 1819, near Lawrenceville, and a Shaker colony was established about Charlottesville the same year. Among the best remembered pioneers are the families of Lautermann, Chubb, Kincaid, Buchanan and Laus—the latter having come from South Carolina. Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman and father of Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor (1857-64), was a large land proprietor at an early day, and his house was first utilized as a court house. The county is richer in historic associations than in populous towns. Lawrenceville, the county-seat, was credited with 865 inhabitants by the census of 1890. St. Francisville and Sumner are flourishing towns.

LAWRENCEVILLE, the county-seat of Lawrence County, is situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 9 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 139 miles east of St. Louis. It has a courthouse, four churches, a graded school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 865; (1900), 1,300; (1903, est.), 1,600.

LAWSON, Victor F., journalist and newspaper proprietor, was born in Chicago, of Scandinavian parentage, Sept. 9, 1850. After graduating at the Chicago High School, he prosecuted his studies at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard University. In August, 1876, he purchased an interest in "The Chicago Daily News," being for some time a partner of Melville E. Stone, but became sole proprietor in 1888, publishing morning and evening editions. He reduced the price of the morning edition to one cent, and changed its name to "The Chicago Record." He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of popular education, and, in 1888, established a fund to provide for the distribution of medals among public school children of Chicago, the award to be made upon the basis of comparative excellence in the preparation of essays upon topics connected with American history.

LEBANON, a city in St. Clair County, situated on Silver Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles northeast of Belleville and 24 miles east of St. Louis; is located in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Its manufacturing interests are limited, a flouring mill being the chief industry of this character. The city has electric lights and electric trolley line connecting with Belleville and St. Louis; also has a bank, eight churches, two

newspapers and is an important educational center, being the seat of McKendree College, founded in 1828. Population (1890), 1,636; (1900), 1,812.

LEE COUNTY, one of the third tier of counties south of the Wisconsin State line; named for Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame: area, 740 square miles; population (1900), 29,894. It was cut off from Ogle County, and separately organized in 1839. In 1840 the population was but little over 2,000. Charles F. Ingals, Nathan R. Whitney and James P. Dixon were the first County-Commissioners. Agriculture is the principal pursuit, although stone quarries are found here and there, notably at Ashton. The county-seat is Dixon, where, in 1828, one Ogee, a half-breed, built a cabin and established a ferry across the Rock River. In 1830, John Dixon, of New York, purchased Ogee's interest for \$1,800. Settlement and progress were greatly retarded by the Black Hawk War, but immigration fairly set in in 1838. The first court house was built in 1840, and the same year the United States Land Office was removed from Galena to Dixon, Colo., John Dement, an early pioneer, being appointed Receiver. Dixon was incorporated as a city in 1859, and, in 1900, had a population of 7,917.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT. (See *Apportionment, Legislative.*)

LEGISLATURE. (See *General Assemblies.*)

LELAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 29 miles southwest of Aurora. Population (1900), 634.

LELAND, Edwin S., lawyer and Judge, was born at Dennysville, Me., August 28, 1812, and admitted to the bar at Dedham, Mass., in 1834. In 1835 he removed to Ottawa, Ill., and, in 1839, to Oregon, Ogle County, where he practiced for four years. Returning to Ottawa in 1843, he rapidly rose in his profession, until, in 1852, he was elected to the Circuit Court bench to fill the unexpired term of Judge T. Lyle Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 Governor Oglesby appointed him Circuit Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister. He was elected by popular vote in 1867, and re-elected in 1873, being assigned to the Appellate Court of the Second District in 1877. He was prominently identified with the genesis of the Republican party, whose tenets he zealously championed. He was also prominent in local affairs, having been elected the first Republican Mayor of Ottawa (1856), President of the Board of Education and County Treasurer. Died, June, 24, 1889.

LEMEN, James, Sr., pioneer, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Nov. 20, 1760; served as a soldier

in the War of the Revolution, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; in 1786 came to Illinois, settling at the village of New Design, near the present site of Waterloo, in Monroe County. He was a man of enterprise and sterling integrity, and ultimately became the head of one of the most prominent and influential families in Southern Illinois. He is said to have been the first person admitted to the Baptist Church by immersion in Illinois, finally becoming a minister of that denomination. Of a family of eight children, four of his sons became ministers. Mr. Lemen's prominence was indicated by the fact that he was approached by Aaron Burr, with offers of large rewards for his influence in founding that ambitious schemer's projected South-western Empire, but the proposals were indignantly rejected and the scheme denounced. Died, at Waterloo, Jan. 8, 1822.—**Robert (Lemen)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 25, 1783; came with his father to Illinois, and, after his marriage, settled in St. Clair County. He held a commission as magistrate and, for a time, was United States Marshal for Illinois under the administration of John Quincy Adams. Died in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, August 24, 1860.—**Rev. Joseph (Lemen)**, the second son, was born in Berkeley County, Va., Sept. 8, 1785, brought to Illinois in 1786, and, on reaching manhood, married Mary Kinney, a daughter of Rev. William Kinney, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Joseph Lemen settled in Ridge Prairie, in the northern part of St. Clair County, and for many years supplied the pulpit of the Bethel Baptist church, which had been founded in 1809 on the principle of opposition to human slavery. His death occurred at his home, June 29, 1861.—**Rev. James (Lemen), Jr.**, the third son, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Oct. 8, 1787; early united with the Baptist Church and became a minister—assisting in the ordination of his father, whose sketch stands at the head of this article. He served as a Delegate from St. Clair County in the first State Constitutional Convention (1818), and as Senator in the Second, Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. He also preached extensively in Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, and assisted in the organization of many churches, although his labors were chiefly within his own. Mr. Lemen was the second child of American parents born in Illinois—Enoch Moore being the first. Died, Feb. 8, 1870.—**William (Lemen)**, the fourth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1791; served as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Died in Monroe

County, in 1857.—**Rev. Josiah (Lemen)**, the fifth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., August 15, 1794; was a Baptist preacher. Died near Duquoin, July 11, 1867.—**Rev. Moses (Lemen)**, the sixth son, born in Monroe County, Ill., in 1797; became a Baptist minister early in life, served as Representative in the Sixth General Assembly (1828-30) for Monroe County. Died, in Montgomery County, Ill., March 5, 1859.

LEMONT, a city in Cook County, 25 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. A thick vein of Silurian limestone (Athens marble) is extensively quarried here, constituting the chief industry. Owing to the number of industrial enterprises, Lemont is at times the temporary home of a large number of workmen. The city has a bank, electric lights, six churches, two papers, five public and four private schools, one business college, aluminum and concrete works. Population of the township (1890), 5,539; (1900), 4,441.

LE MOYNE, John V., ex-Congressman, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1828, and graduated from Washington College, Pa., in 1847. He studied law at Pittsburg, where he was admitted to the bar in 1852. He at once removed to Chicago, where he continued a permanent resident and active practitioner. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Liberal Republican ticket, but was defeated by Charles B. Farwell, Republican. In 1874 he was again a candidate against Mr. Farwell. Both claimed the election, and a contest ensued which was decided by the House in favor of Mr. Le Moyne.

LENA, a village in Stephenson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Freeport and 38 miles east of Galena. It is in a farming and dairying district, but has some manufactures, the making of caskets being the principal industry in this line. There are six churches, two banks, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 1,270; (1900), 1,252.

LEONARD, Edward F., Railway President, was born in Connecticut in 1836; graduated from Union College, N. Y., was admitted to the bar and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1858; served for several years as clerk in the office of the State Auditor, was afterwards connected with the construction of the "St. Louis Short Line" (now a part of the Illinois Central Railway), and was private secretary of Governor Cullom during his first term. For several years he has been President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Peoria.

LEROY, a city in McLean County, 15 miles southwest of Bloomington; has two banks, several churches, a graded school and a plow factory. Two weekly papers are published there. Population (1880), 1,068; (1890), 1,258; (1900), 1,629.

LEVERETT, Washington and Warren, educators and twin-brothers, whose careers were strikingly similar; born at Brookline, Mass., Dec. 19, 1805, and passed their boyhood on a farm; in 1827 began a preparatory course of study under an elder brother at Roxbury, Mass., entered Brown University as freshmen, the next year, and graduated in 1832. Warren, being in bad health, spent the following winter in South Carolina, afterwards engaging in teaching, for a time, and in study in Newton Theological Seminary, while Washington served as tutor two years in his Alma Mater and in Columbian College in Washington, D. C., then took a course at Newton, graduating there in 1836. The same year he accepted the chair of Mathematics in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, remaining, with slight interruption, until 1868. Warren, after suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, came west in the fall of 1837, and, after teaching for a few months at Greenville, Bond County, in 1839 joined his brother at Shurtleff College as Principal of the preparatory department, subsequently being advanced to the chair of Ancient Languages, which he continued to occupy until June, 1868, when he retired in the same year with his brother. After resigning he established himself in the book business, which was continued until his death, Nov. 8, 1872. Washington, the surviving brother, continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of Shurtleff College, and to discharge the duties of Librarian and Treasurer of the institution. Died, Dec. 13, 1889.

LEWIS INSTITUTE, an educational institution based upon a bequest of Allen C. Lewis, in the city of Chicago, established in 1895. It maintains departments in law, the classics, preparatory studies and manual training, and owns property valued at \$1,600,000, with funds and endowment amounting to \$1,100,000. No report is made of the number of pupils.

LEWIS, John H., ex-Congressman, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., July 21, 1830. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Knox County, Ill., where he attended the public schools, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knox County. In 1874 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1880, was the successful Repub-

lican candidate for Congress from the old Ninth District. In 1882, he was a candidate for reelection from the same district (then the Tenth), but was defeated by Nicholas E. Worthington, his Democratic opponent.

LEWISTOWN, the county-seat of Fulton County, located on two lines of railway, fifty miles southwest of Peoria and sixty miles northwest of Springfield. It contains flour and saw-mills, carriage and wagon, can-making, duplex-scales and evener factories, six churches and four newspapers, one issuing a daily edition; also excellent public schools. Population (1880), 1,771; (1890), 2,166; (1900), 2,504.

LEXINGTON, a city in McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 110 miles south of Chicago and 16 miles northeast of Bloomington. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising, and the town has a flourishing trade in horses and other live-stock. Tile is manufactured here, and the town has two banks, five churches, a high school and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 1,187; (1900), 1,415.

LIBERTYVILLE, a village of Lake County, on the main line of the Chicago & Madison Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 35 miles north-northwest of Chicago. The region is agricultural. The town has some manufactures, two banks and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 550; (1900), 864.

LIBRARIES. (STATISTICAL.)—A report of the Commissioner of Education for 1895-96, on the subject of "Public, Society and School Libraries in the United States," presents some approximate statistics of libraries in the several States, based upon the reports of librarians, so far as they could be obtained in reply to inquiries sent out from the Bureau of Education in Washington. As shown by the statistical tables embodied in this report, there were 348 libraries in Illinois reporting 300 volumes and over, of which 134 belonged to the smallest class noted, or those containing less than 1,000 volumes. The remaining 214 were divided into the following classes:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Containing 300,000 and less than 500,000 volumes | 1 |
| " 100,000 " 300,000 | 2 |
| " 50,000 " 100,000 | 1 |
| " 25,000 " 50,000 | 5 |
| " 10,000 " 25,000 | 27 |
| " 5,000 " 10,000 | 34 |
| " 1,000 " 5,000 | 144 |

A general classification of libraries of 1,000 volumes and over, as to character, divides them into, General, 91; School, 36; College, 42; College Society, 7; Law, 3; Theological, 7; State, 2; Asy-

lum and Reformatory, 4; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Scientific, 6; Historical, 3; Society, 8; Medical, Odd Fellows and Social, 1 each. The total number of volumes belonging to the class of 1,000 volumes and over was 1,822,580 with 447,168 pamphlets; and, of the class between 300 and 1,000 volumes, 66,992—making a grand total of 1,889,572 volumes. The library belonging to the largest (or 300,000) class, is that of the University of Chicago, reporting 305,000 volumes, with 180,000 pamphlets, while the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library belong to the second class, reporting, respectively, 217,065 volumes with 42,000 pamphlets, and 135,244 volumes and 35,654 pamphlets. (The report of the Chicago Public Library for 1898 shows a total, for that year, of 235,385 volumes and 44,069 pamphlets.)

As to sources of support or method of administration, 42 of the class reporting 1,000 volumes and over, are supported by taxation; 27, by appropriations by State, County or City; 20, from endowment funds; 54, from membership fees and dues; 16, from book-rents; 26, from donations, leaving 53 to be supported from sources not stated. The total income of 131 reporting on this subject is \$787,262; the aggregate endowment of 17 of this class is \$2,283,197, and the value of buildings belonging to 36 is estimated at \$2,981,575. Of the 214 libraries reporting 1,000 volumes and over, 88 are free, 28 are reference, and 158 are both circulating and reference.

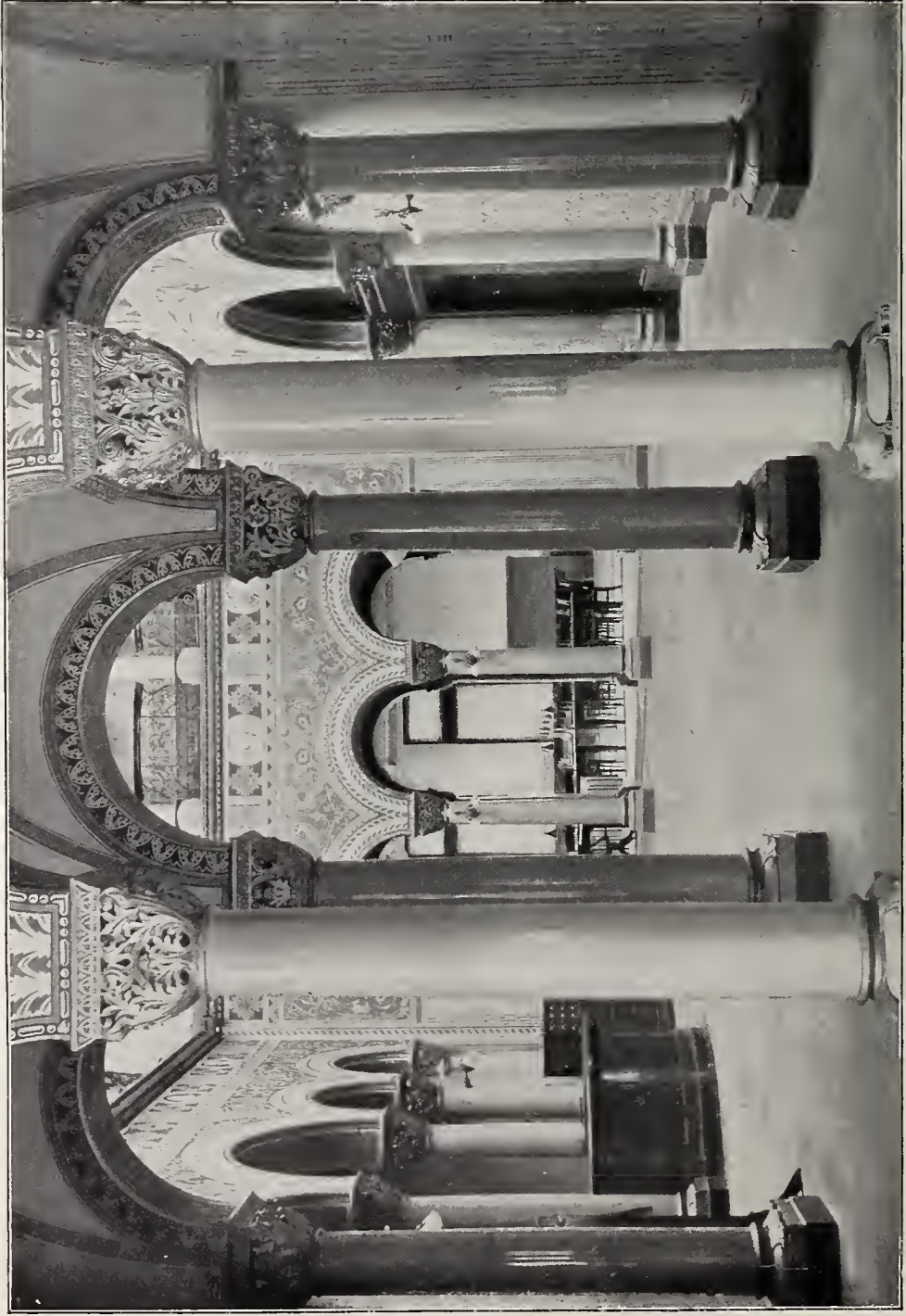
The free public libraries in the State containing 3,000 volumes and over, in 1896, amounted to 39. The following list includes those of this class containing 10,000 volumes and over:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Chicago, Public Library | (1896) | 217,065 |
| Peoria, " " | | 57,604 |
| Springfield, " " | | 28,639 |
| Rockford, " " | | 28,000 |
| Quincy, " " and Reading Room | | 19,400 |
| Galesburg, " " | | 18,449 |
| Elgin, Gail Borden Public Library | | 17,000 |
| Bloomington, Withers " " | | 16,068 |
| Evanston, Free " " | | 15,515 |
| Decatur, " " | | 14,766 |
| Belleville, " " | | 14,511 |
| Aurora, " " | | 14,350 |
| Rock Island, " " | | 12,634 |
| Joliet, " " | | 22,325 |

The John Crerar Library (a scientific reference library)—established in the City of Chicago in 1894, on the basis of a bequest of the late John Crerar, estimated as amounting to fully \$3,000,000—is rapidly adding to its resources, having, in the four years of its history, acquired over 40,000 volumes. With its princely endowment,



LIBRARY BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



LIBRARY BUILDING (MAIN FLOOR). UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

it is destined, in the course of a few years, to be reckoned one of the leading libraries of its class in the United States, as it is one of the most modern and carefully selected.

The Newberry and Chicago Historical Society Libraries fill an important place for reference purposes, especially on historical subjects. A tardy beginning has been made in building up a State Historical Library in Springfield; but, owing to the indifference of the Legislature and the meager support it has received, the State which was, for nearly a hundred years, the theater of the most important events in the development of the Mississippi Valley, has, as yet, scarcely accomplished anything worthy of its name in collecting and preserving the records of its own history.

In point of historical origin, next to the Illinois State Library, which dates from the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, the oldest library in the State is that of the McCormick Theological Seminary, which is set down as having had its origin in 1825, though this occurred in another State. The early State College Libraries follow next in chronological order: Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, 1827; Illinois College, at Jacksonville, 1829; McKendree College, at Lebanon, 1834; Rockford College, 1849; Lombard University, at Galesburg, 1852. In most cases, however, these are simply the dates of the establishment of the institution, or the period at which instruction began to be given in the school which finally developed into the college.

The school library is constantly becoming a more important factor in the liberal education of the youth of the State. Adding to this the "Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle," organized by the State Teachers' Association some ten years ago, but still in the experimental stage, and the system of "traveling libraries," set on foot at a later period, there is a constant tendency to enlarge the range of popular reading and bring the public library, in some of its various forms, within the reach of a larger class.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.
—The following history and analysis of the Free Public Library Law of Illinois is contributed, for the "Historical Encyclopedia," by E. S. Willcox, Librarian of the Peoria Public Library:

The Library Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois in 1872 was the first broadly planned, comprehensive and complete Free Public Library Law placed on the statute book of any State in the Union. It is true, New Hampshire, in 1849, and Massachusetts, in 1851, had taken steps in this direction, with three or four brief sections of laws, permissive in their

character rather than directive, but lacking the vitalizing qualities of our Illinois law, in that they provided no sufficiently specific working method—no sailing directions—for starting and administering such free public libraries. They seem to have had no influence on subsequent library legislation, while, to quote the language of Mr. Fletcher in his "Public Libraries in America," "the wisdom of the Illinois law, in this regard, is probably the reason why it has been so widely copied in other States."

By this law of 1872 Illinois placed herself at the head of her sister States in encouraging the spread of general intelligence among the people; but it is also a record to be equally proud of, that, within less than five years after her admission to the Union, Dec. 3, 1818—that is, at the first session of her Third General Assembly—a general Act was passed and approved, Jan. 31, 1823, entitled: "An act to incorporate such persons as may associate for the purpose of procuring and erecting public libraries in this State," with the following preamble:

"WHEREAS, a disposition for improvement in useful knowledge has manifested itself in various parts of this State, by associating for procuring and erecting public libraries; and, whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the public that the sources of information should be multiplied, and institutions for that purpose encouraged and promoted: Sec. 1. Be it enacted," etc.

Then follow ten sections, covering five and a half pages of the published laws of that session, giving explicit directions as to the organizing and maintaining of such Associations, with provisions as enlightened and liberal as we could ask for to-day. The libraries contemplated in this act are, of course, subscription libraries, the only kind known at that time, free public libraries supported by taxation not having come into vogue in that early day.

It is the one vivifying quality of the Illinois law of 1872, that it showed how to start a free public library, how to manage it when started and how to provide it with the necessary funds. It furnished a full and minute set of sailing directions for the ship it launched, and, moreover, was not loaded down with useless limitations.

With a few exceptions—notably the Boston Public Library, working under a special charter, and an occasional endowed library, like the Astor Library—all public libraries in those days were subscription libraries, like the great Mercantile Libraries of New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with dues of from \$3 to \$10 from each member per year. With dues at \$4 a year, our Peoria Mercantile Library, at its best, never had over 286 members in any one year. Compare this with our present public membership of 6,500, and it will be seen that some kind of a free public library law was needed. That was the conclusion I, as one of the Directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, came to in 1869. We had tried every expedient for years, in the way of lecture courses, concerts, spelling matches, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," and begging, to increase our membership and revenue. So far, and no farther, seemed to be the rule with all subscription libraries. They did not reach the masses who needed them most. And, for this manifest rea-

son: the necessary cost of annual dues stood in the way; the women and young people who wanted something to read, who thirsted for knowledge, and who are the principal patrons of the free public library to-day, did not hold the family purse-strings; while the men, who did hold the purse-strings, did not particularly care for books.

It was my experience, derived as a Director in the Peoria Mercantile Library when it was still a small, struggling subscription library, that suggested the need of a State law authorizing cities and towns to tax themselves for the support of public libraries, as they already did for the support of public schools. When, in 1870, I submitted the plan to some of my friends, they pronounced it Quixotic—the people would never consent to pay taxes for libraries. To which I replied, that, until sometime in the '50's, we had no free public schools in this State.

I then drew up the form of a law, substantially as it now stands; and, after submitting it to Justin Winsor, then of the Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, then in Cincinnati, and William T. Harris, then in St. Louis, I placed it in the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Caldwell, in December, 1870, who took it with him to Springfield, promising to do what he could to get it through the Legislature, of which he was a member from Peoria. The bill was introduced by Mr. Caldwell, March 23, 1871, as House bill No. 563, and as House bill No. 563 it finally received the Governor's signature and became a law, March 7, 1872.

The essential features of our Illinois law are:

I. The power of initiative in starting a free public library lies in the City Council, and not in an appeal to the voters of the city at a general election.

It is a weak point in the English public libraries act that this initiative is left to the electors or voters of a city, and, in several London and provincial districts, the proposed law has been repeatedly voted down by the very people it was most calculated to benefit, from fear of a little extra taxation.

II. The amount of tax to be levied is permissive, not mandatory.

We can trust to the public spirit of our city authorities, supported by an intelligent public sentiment, to provide for the library needs. A mandatory law, requiring the levying of a certain fixed percentage of the city's total assessment, might invite extravagance, as it has in several instances where a mandatory law is in force.

III. The Library Board has exclusive control of library appropriations.

This is to be interpreted that Public Library Boards are separate and distinct departments of the city administration; and experience has shown that they are as capable and honest in handling money as School Boards or City Councils.

IV. Library Boards consist of nine members to serve for three years.

V. The members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office.

VI. An annual report is to be made by the Board to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of each year.

This, with slight modifications adapting it to villages, towns and townships, is, in substance, the Free Public Library Law of Illinois. Under its beneficent operation flourishing free public libraries have been established in the principal cities and towns of our State—slowly, at first, but, of late years, more rapidly as their usefulness has become apparent.

No argument is now needed to show the importance—the imperative necessity—of the widest possible diffusion of intelligence among the people of a free State. Knowledge and ignorance—the one means civilization, the other, barbarism. Give a man the taste for good books and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a better, happier man and a wiser citizen. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history; you set before him nobler examples to imitate and safer paths to follow.

We have no way of foretelling how many and how great benefits will accrue to society and the State, in the future, from the comparatively modern introduction of the free public library into our educational system; but when some youthful Abraham Lincoln, poring over Æsop's Fables, Weems' Life of Washington and a United States History, by the flickering light of a pine-knot in a log-cabin, rises at length to be the hope and bulwark of a nation, then we learn what the world may owe to a taste for books. In the general spread of intelligence through our free schools, our free press and our free libraries, lies our only hope that our free American institutions shall not decay and perish from the earth.

"Knowledge is the only good, ignorance the only evil."
"Let knowledge grow from more to more."

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor, created by the Constitution of 1818, has been retained in each of the subsequent Constitutions, being elective by the people at the same time with that of Governor. The following is a list of the Lieutenant-Governors of the State, from the date of its admission into the Union to the present time (1899), with the date and length of each incumbent's term: Pierre Menard, 1818-22; Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, 1822-26; William Kinney, 1826-30; Zadoc Casey, 1830-33; William Lee D. Ewing (succeeded to the office as President of the Senate), 1833-34; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834-36; William H. Davidson (as President of the Senate), 1836-38; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838-42; John Moore, 1842-46; Joseph B. Wells, 1846-49; William McMurtry, 1849-53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853-57; John Wood, 1857-60; Thomas A. Marshall (as President of the Senate), Jan. 7-14, 1861; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861-65; William Bross, 1865-69; John Dougherty, 1869-73; John L.

Beveridge, Jan. 13-23, 1873; John Early (as President of the Senate), 1873-75; Archibald A. Glenn (as President of the Senate), 1875-77; Andrew Shuman, 1877-81; John M. Hamilton, 1881-83; William J. Campbell (as President of the Senate), 1883-85; John C. Smith, 1885-89; Lyman B. Ray, 1889-93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893-97; William A. Northcott, 1897 —.

LIMESTONE. Illinois ranks next to Pennsylvania in its output of limestone, the United States Census Report for 1890 giving the number of quarries as 104, and the total value of the product as \$2,190,604. In the value of stone used for building purposes Illinois far exceeds any other State, the greater proportion of the output in Pennsylvania being suitable only for flux. Next to its employment as building stone, Illinois limestone is chiefly used for street-work, a small percentage being used for flux, and still less for bridge-work, and but little for burning into lime. The quarries in this State employ 3,383 hands, and represent a capital of \$3,316,616, in the latter particular also ranking next to Pennsylvania. The quarries are found in various parts of the State, but the most productive and most valuable are in the northern section.

LINCOLN, an incorporated city, and county-seat of Logan County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Champaign and Havana and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Divisions of the Illinois Central Railroad; is 28 miles northeast of Springfield, and 157 miles southwest of Chicago. The surrounding country is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, among the products being flour, brick and drain tile. The city has water-works, fire department, gas and electric lighting plant, telephone system, machine shops, eighteen churches, good schools, three national banks, a public library, electric street railways, and several newspapers. Besides possessing good schools, it is the seat of Lincoln University (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution, founded in 1865). The Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home and the Illinois (State) Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children are also located here. Population (1890), 6,725; (1900), 8,962; (1903, est.), 12,000.

LINCOLN, Abraham, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809, of Quaker-English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780, where he was killed by the Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, settled in Indiana in 1816, and removed

to Macon County in 1830. Abraham was the issue of his father's first marriage, his mother's maiden name being Nancy Hanks. The early occupations of the future President were varied. He served at different times as farm-laborer, flat-boatman, country salesman, merchant, surveyor, lawyer, State legislator, Congressman and President. In 1832 he enlisted for the Black Hawk War, and was chosen Captain of his company. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature the same year, but elected two years later. About this time he turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and, one year later, began practice at Springfield. By successive re-elections he served in the House until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1838, and again in 1840, he was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, on both occasions being defeated by William L. D. Ewing. In 1841 he was an applicant to President William Henry Harrison for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, the appointment going to Justin Butterfield. His next official position was that of Representative in the Thirtieth Congress (1847-49). From that time he gave his attention to his profession until 1855, when he was a leading candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, but failed of election, Lyman Trumbull being chosen. In 1856, he took a leading part in the organization of the Republican party at Bloomington, and, in 1858, was formally nominated by the Republican State Convention for the United States Senate, later engaging in a joint debate with Senator Douglas on party issues, during which they delivered speeches at seven different cities of the State. Although he again failed to secure the prize of an election, owing to the character of the legislative apportionment then in force, which gave a majority of the Senators and Representatives to a Democratic minority of the voters, his burning, incisive utterances on the subject of slavery attracted the attention of the whole country, and prepared the way for the future triumph of the Republican party. Previous to this he had been four times (1840, '44, '52, and '56) on the ticket of his party as candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1860, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency and was chosen by a decisive majority in the Electoral College, though receiving a minority of the aggregate popular vote. Unquestionably his candidacy was aided by internal dissensions in the Democratic party. His election and his inauguration (on March 4, 1861) were

made a pretext for secession, and he met the issue with promptitude and firmness, tempered with kindness and moderation towards the secessionists. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864, the vote in the Electoral College standing 212 for Lincoln to 21 for his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan. The history of Mr. Lincoln's life in the Presidential chair is the history of the whole country during its most dramatic period. Next to his success in restoring the authority of the Government over the whole Union, history will, no doubt, record his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation of January, 1863, as the most important and far-reaching act of his administration. And yet to this act, which has embalmed his memory in the hearts of the lovers of freedom and human justice in all ages and in all lands, the world over, is due his death at the hands of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington City, April 15, 1865, as the result of an assault made upon him in Ford's Theater the evening previous—his death occurring one week after the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army—just as peace, with the restoration of the Union, was assured. A period of National mourning ensued, and he was accorded the honor of a National funeral, his remains being finally laid to rest in a mausoleum in Springfield. His profound sympathy with every class of sufferers during the War of the Rebellion; his forbearance in the treatment of enemies; his sagacity in giving direction to public sentiment at home and in dealing with international questions abroad; his courage in preparing the way for the removal of slavery—the bone of contention between the warring sections—have given him a place in the affections of the people beside that of Washington himself, and won for him the respect and admiration of all civilized nations.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd, lawyer, member of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, the son of Abraham Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1843, and educated in the home schools and at Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1864. During the last few months of the Civil War, he served on the staff of General Grant with the rank of Captain. After the war he studied law and, on his admission to the bar, settled in Chicago, finally becoming a member of the firm of Lincoln & Isham. In 1880, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in March following, appointed Secretary of War by President Garfield, serving to the close of the term. In 1889 he became Minister to England by appointment of President Harrison,

gaining high distinction as a diplomatist. This was the last public office held by him. After the death of George M. Pullman he became Acting President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, later being formally elected to that office, which (1899) he still holds. Mr. Lincoln's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but its use has not been encouraged by him.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE, a name popularly given to a series of joint discussions between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, held at different points in the State during the summer and autumn of 1858, while both were candidates for the position of United States Senator. The places and dates of holding these discussions were as follows: At Ottawa, August 21; at Freeport, August 27; at Jonesboro, Sept. 15; at Charleston, Sept. 18; at Galesburg, Oct. 7; at Quincy, Oct. 13; at Alton, Oct. 15. Immense audiences gathered to hear these debates, which have become famous in the political history of the Nation, and the campaign was the most noted in the history of any State. It resulted in the securing by Douglas of a re-election to the Senate; but his answers to the shrewdly-couched interrogatories of Lincoln led to the alienation of his Southern following, the disruption of the Democratic party in 1860, and the defeat of his Presidential aspirations, with the placing of Mr. Lincoln prominently before the Nation as a sagacious political leader, and his final election to the Presidency.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, an institution located at Lincoln, Logan County, Ill., incorporated in 1865. It is co-educational, has a faculty of eleven instructors and, for 1896-8, reports 209 pupils—ninety-one male and 118 female. Instruction is given in the classics, the sciences, music, fine arts and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 3,000 volumes, and reports funds and endowment amounting to \$60,000, with property valued at \$55,000.

LINDER, Usher F., lawyer and politician, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky. (ten miles from the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln), March 20, 1809; came to Illinois in 1835, finally locating at Charleston, Coles County; after traveling the circuit a few months was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), but resigned before the close of the session to accept the office of Attorney-General, which he held less than a year and a half, when he resigned that also. Again, in 1846, he was elected to the Fifteenth General Assembly and re-elected to the

Sixteenth and Seventeenth, afterwards giving his attention to the practice of his profession. Mr. Linder, in his best days, was a fluent speaker with some elements of eloquence which gave him a wide popularity as a campaign orator. Originally a Whig, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and, in 1860, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and at Baltimore. During the last four years of his life he wrote a series of articles under the title of "Reminiscences of the Early Bench and Bar of Illinois," which was published in book form in 1876. Died in Chicago, June 5, 1876.

LINEGAR, David T., legislator, was born in Ohio, Feb. 12, 1830; came to Spencer County, Ind., in 1840, and to Wayne County, Ill., in 1858, afterward locating at Cairo, where he served as Postmaster during the Civil War; was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1872, but afterwards became a Democrat, and served as such in the lower branch of the General Assembly (1880-86). Died at Cairo, Feb. 2, 1886.

LIPPINCOTT, Charles E., State Auditor, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1825; attended Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1849 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and began the practice of medicine at Chandlerville, Cass County. In 1852 he went to California, remaining there five years, taking an active part in the anti-slavery contest, and serving as State Senator (1853-55). In 1857, having returned to Illinois, he resumed practice at Chandlerville, and, in 1861, under authority of Governor Yates, recruited a company which was attached to the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry as Company K, and of which he was commissioned Captain, having declined the lieutenant-colonelcy. Within twelve months he became Colonel, and, on Sept. 16, 1865, was mustered out as brevet Brigadier-General. In 1866 he reluctantly consented to lead the Republican forlorn hope as a candidate for Congress in the (then) Ninth Congressional District, largely reducing the Democratic majority. In 1867 he was elected Secretary of the State Senate, and the same year chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1868 he was elected State Auditor, and re-elected in 1872; also served as Permanent President of the Republican State Convention of 1878. On the establishment of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, he became its first Superintendent, assuming his duties in March, 1887, but died Sept. 13, following, as a result of injuries received from a runaway team

while driving through the grounds of the institution a few days previous. — **Emily Webster Chandler** (Lippincott), wife of the preceding, was born March 13, 1833, at Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., the daughter of Dr. Charles Chandler, a prominent physician widely known in that section of the State; was educated at Jacksonville Female Academy, and married, Dec. 25, 1851, to Dr. (afterwards General) Charles E. Lippincott. Soon after the death of her husband, in September, 1887, Mrs. Lippincott, who had already endeared herself by her acts of kindness to the veterans in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was appointed Matron of the institution, serving until her death, May 21, 1895. The respect in which she was held by the old soldiers, to whose comfort and necessities she had ministered in hospital and elsewhere, was shown in a most touching manner at the time of her death, and on the removal of her remains to be laid by the side of her husband, in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield.

LIPPINCOTT, (Rev.) Thomas, early clergyman, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1791; in 1817 started west, arriving in St. Louis in February, 1818; the same year established himself in mercantile business at Milton, then a place of some importance near Alton. This place proving unhealthy, he subsequently removed to Edwardsville, where he was for a time employed as clerk in the Land Office. He afterwards served as Secretary of the Senate (1822-23). That he was a man of education and high intelligence, as well as a strong opponent of slavery, is shown by his writings, in conjunction with Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, George Churchill and others, in opposition to the scheme for securing the adoption of a pro-slavery Constitution in Illinois in 1824. In 1825 he purchased from Hooper Warren "The Edwardsville Spectator," which he edited for a year or more, but soon after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and became an influential factor in building up that denomination in Illinois. He was also partly instrumental in securing the location of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He died at Pana, Ill., April 13, 1869. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor (1869-77), was a son of the subject of this sketch.

LIQUOR LAWS. In the early history of the State, the question of the regulation of the sale of intoxicants was virtually relegated to the control of the local authorities, who granted license, collected fees, and fixed the tariff of charges. As early as 1851, however, the General Assembly, with a view to mitigating what it was felt had

become a growing evil, enacted a law popularly known as the "quart law," which, it was hoped, would do away with the indiscriminate sale of liquor by the glass. The law failed to meet the expectation of its framers and supporters, and, in 1855, a prohibitory law was submitted to the electors, which was rejected at the polls. Since that date a general license system has prevailed, except in certain towns and cities where prohibitory ordinances were adopted. The regulations governing the traffic, therefore, have been widely variant in different localities. The Legislature, however, has always possessed the same constitutional power to regulate the sale of intoxicants, as aconite, henbane, strychnine, or other poisons. In 1879 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union began the agitation of the license question from a new standpoint. In March of that year, a delegation of Illinois women, headed by Miss Frances E. Willard, presented to the Legislature a monster petition, signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, praying for the amendment of the State Constitution, so as to give females above the age of 21 the right to vote upon the granting of licenses in the localities of their residences. Miss Willard and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, addressed the House in its favor, and Miss Willard spoke to the Senate on the same lines. The measure was defeated in the House by a vote of fifty-five to fifty-three, and the Senate took no action. In 1881 the same bill was introduced anew, but again failed of passage. Nevertheless, persistent agitation was not without its results. In 1883 the Legislature enacted what is generally termed the "High License Law," by the provisions of which a minimum license of \$500 per annum was imposed for the sale of alcoholic drinks, and \$150 for malt liquors, with the authority on the part of municipalities to impose a still higher rate by ordinance. This measure was made largely a partisan issue, the Republicans voting almost solidly for it, and the Democrats almost solidly opposing it. The bill was promptly signed by Governor Hamilton. The liquor laws of Illinois, therefore, at the present time are based upon local option, high license and local supervision. The criminal code of the State contains the customary provisions respecting the sale of stimulants to minors and other prohibited parties, or at forbidden times, but, in the larger cities, many of the provisions of the State law are rendered practically inoperative by the municipal ordinances, or absolutely nullified by the indifference or studied neglect of the local officials.

LITCHFIELD, the principal city of Montgomery County, at the intersection of Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Wabash and the Illinois Central, with three other short-line railways, 43 miles south of Springfield and 47 miles northeast of St. Louis. The surrounding country is fertile, undulating prairie, in which are found coal, oil and natural gas. A coal mine is operated within the corporate limits. Grain is extensively raised, and Litchfield has several elevators, flouring mills, a can factory, briquette works, etc. The output of the manufacturing establishments also includes foundry and machine shop products, brick and tile, brooms, ginger ale and cider. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, and has a Holly water-works system, a public library and public parks, two banks, twelve churches, high and graded schools, and an Ursuline convent, a Catholic hospital, and two monthly, two weekly, and two daily periodicals. Population (1890), 5,811; (1900), 5,918; (1903, est.), 7,000.

LITCHFIELD, CARROLLTON & WESTERN RAILROAD, a line which extends from Columbiana, on the Illinois River, to Barnett, Ill., 51.5 miles; is of standard gauge, the track being laid with fifty-six pound steel rails. It was opened for business, in three different sections, from 1883 to 1887, and for three years was operated in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway. In May, 1890, the latter was sold under foreclosure, and, in November, 1893, the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western reverted to the former owners. Six months later it passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom (up to 1898) it has since been operated. The general offices are at Carlinville.

LITTLE, George, merchant and banker, was born in Columbia, Pa., in 1808; came to Rushville, Ill., in 1836, embarking in the mercantile business, which he prosecuted sixty years. In 1865 he established the Bank of Rushville, of which he was President, in these two branches of business amassing a large fortune. Died, March 5, 1896.

LITTLE VERMILION RIVER rises in Vermilion County, Ill., and flows eastwardly into Indiana, emptying into the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind.

LITTLE WABASH RIVER, rises in Effingham and Cumberland Counties, flows east and south through Clay, Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles above the mouth of the latter. Its estimated length is about 180 miles.

LITTLER, David T., lawyer and State Senator, was born at Clifton, Greene County, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1836; was educated in the common schools in his native State and, at twenty-one, removed to Lincoln, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter's trade for two years, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, soon after was elected a Justice of the Peace, and later appointed Master in Chancery. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District, but resigned in 1868, removing to Springfield the same year, where he entered into partnership with the late Henry S. Greene, Milton Hay being admitted to the firm soon after, the partnership continuing until 1881. In 1882 Mr. Littler was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly from Sangamon County, was re-elected in 1886, and returned to the Senate in 1894, serving in the latter body four years. In both Houses Mr. Littler took a specially prominent part in legislation on the revenue question.

LIVERMORE, Mary Ashton, reformer and philanthropist, was born (Mary Ashton Rice) in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1821; taught for a time in a female seminary in Charlestown, and spent two years as a governess in Southern Virginia; later married Rev. Daniel P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, who held pastorates at various places in Massachusetts and at Quincy, Ill., becoming editor of "The New Covenant" at Chicago, in 1857. During this time Mrs. Livermore wrote much for denominational papers and in assisting her husband; in 1862 was appointed an agent, and traveled extensively in the interest of the United States Sanitary Commission, visiting hospitals and camps in the Mississippi Valley; also took a prominent part in the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair at Chicago in 1863. Of late years she has labored and lectured extensively in the interest of woman suffrage and temperance, besides being the author of several volumes, one of these being "Pen Pictures of Chicago" (1865). Her home is in Boston.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, situated about midway between Chicago and Springfield. The surface is rolling toward the east, but is level in the west; area, 1,026 square miles; population (1900), 42,035, named for Edward Livingston. It was organized in 1837, the first Commissioners being Robert Breckenridge, Jonathan Moon and Daniel Rockwood. Pontiac was selected as the county-seat, the proprietors donating ample lands and \$3,000 in cash for the erection of public buildings. Vermilion River and Indian Creek are the prin-

cipal streams. Coal underlies the entire county, and shafts are in successful operation at various points. It is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, the yield of oats and corn being large. Stock-raising is also extensively carried on. The development of the county really dates from the opening of the Chicago & Alton Railroad in 1854, since which date it has been crossed by numerous other lines. Pontiac, the county-seat, is situated on the Vermilion, is a railroad center and the site of the State Reform School. Its population in 1890 was 2,784. Dwight has attained a wide reputation as the seat of the parent "Keeley" Institute for the cure of the liquor habit.

LOCKPORT, a village in Will County, laid out in 1837 and incorporated in 1853; situated 33 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Des Plaines River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Chicago & Alton Railroads. The surrounding region is agricultural; limestone is extensively quarried. Manufactures are flour, oatmeal, brass goods, paper and strawboard. It has ten churches, a public and high school, parochial schools, a bank, gas plant, electric car lines, and one weekly paper. The controlling works of the Chicago Drainage Canal and offices of the Illinois & Michigan Canal are located here. Population (1890), 2,449; (1900), 2,659.

LOCKWOOD, Samuel Drake, jurist, was born at Poundridge, Westchester County, N. Y., August 2, 1789; left fatherless at the age of ten, after a few months at a private school in New Jersey, he went to live with an uncle (Francis Drake) at Waterford, N. Y., with whom he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Batavia, N. Y., in 1811. In 1813 he removed to Auburn, and later became Master in Chancery. In 1818 he descended the Ohio River upon a flat-boat in company with William H. Brown, afterwards of Chicago, and walking across the country from Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia in December, but finally settled at Carmi, where he remained a year. In 1821 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, but resigned the following year to accept the position of Secretary of State, to which he was appointed by Governor Coles, and which he filled only three months, when President Monroe made him Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville. About the same time he was also appointed agent of the First Board of Canal Commissioners. The Legislature of 1824-25 elected him Judge of the Supreme Court, his service extending until the adoption

of the Constitution of 1848, which he assisted in framing as a Delegate from Morgan County. In 1851 he was made State Trustee of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held until his death. He was always an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and a leading supporter of Governor Coles in opposition to the plan to secure a pro-slavery Constitution in 1824. His personal and political integrity was recognized by all parties. From 1828 to 1853 Judge Lockwood was a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved himself an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College, serving for over a quarter of a century as one of its Trustees, and was also influential in securing several of the State charitable institutions there. His later years were spent at Batavia, where he died, April 23, 1874, in the 85th year of his age.

LODA, a village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central Railway, 4 miles north of Paxton. The region is agricultural, and the town has considerable local trade. It also has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1880), 635; (1890), 598; (1900), 668.

LOGAN, Cornelius Ambrose, physician and diplomatist, born at Deerfield, Mass., August 6, 1836, the son of a dramatist of the same name; was educated at Auburn Academy and served as Medical Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, and, later, as Professor in the Hospital at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1873 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, afterwards served as Minister to Guatemala, and again (1881) as Minister to Chili, remaining until 1883. He was for twelve years editor of "The Medical Herald," Leavenworth, Kan., and edited the works of his relative, Gen. John A. Logan (1886), besides contributing to foreign medical publications and publishing two or three volumes on medical and sanitary questions. Resides in Chicago.

LOGAN, John, physician and soldier, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1809; at six years of age was taken to Missouri, his family settling near the Grand Tower among the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. He began business as clerk in a New Orleans commission house, but returning to Illinois in 1830, engaged in the blacksmith trade for two years; in 1831 enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Militia and took part in the Indian troubles of that year and the Black Hawk War of 1832, later being Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment State Militia. At the close of the Black Hawk War he settled in Carlinville, and having graduated in medicine,

engaged in practice in that place until 1861. At the beginning of the war he raised a company for the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, but the quota being already full, it was not accepted. He was finally commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and reported to General Grant at Cairo, in January, 1862, a few weeks later taking part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson. Subsequently he had command of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee under General Hurlbut. His regiment lost heavily at the battle of Shiloh, he himself being severely wounded and compelled to leave the field. In December, 1864, he was discharged with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. In 1866 Colonel Logan was appointed by President Johnson United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, serving as a delegate to the first Republican State Convention at Bloomington in 1856. He was a man of strong personal characteristics and an earnest patriot. Died at his home at Carlinville, August 24, 1885.

LOGAN, John Alexander, soldier and statesman, was born at old Brownsville, the original county-seat of Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, the son of Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland and an early immigrant into Illinois, where he attained prominence as a public man. Young Logan volunteered as a private in the Mexican War, but was soon promoted to a lieutenancy, and afterwards became Quartermaster of his regiment. He was elected Clerk of Jackson County in 1849, but resigned the office to prosecute his law studies. Having graduated from Louisville University in 1851, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1852, and again in 1856, having been Prosecuting Attorney in the interim. He was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, was elected to Congress in 1858, and again in 1860, as a Douglas Democrat. During the special session of Congress in 1861, he left his seat, and fought in the ranks at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he organized the Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned by Governor Yates its Colonel. His military career was brilliant, and he rapidly rose to be Major-General. President Johnson tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected as a Republican to Con-

gress for the State-at-large, and acted as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of the President; was twice re-elected and, in 1871, was chosen United States Senator, as he was again in 1879. In 1884 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in Chicago, but was finally placed on the ticket for the Vice-Presidency with James G. Blaine, the ticket being defeated in November following. In 1885 he was again elected Senator, but died during his term at Washington, Dec. 26, 1886. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy" and of "The Volunteer Soldier of America." In 1897 an equestrian statue was erected to his memory on the Lake Front Park in Chicago.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, eminent Illinois jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800; studied law at Glasgow, Ky., and was admitted to the bar before attaining his majority. After practicing in his native State some ten years, in 1832 he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, one year later opening an office at Springfield. In 1835 he was elevated to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit; resigned two years later, was re-commissioned in 1839, but again resigned. In 1842, and again in 1844 and 1846, he was elected to the General Assembly; also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. Between 1841 and 1844 he was a partner of Abraham Lincoln. In 1854 he was again chosen a member of the lower house of the Legislature, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, and, in 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates to represent Illinois in the Peace Conference, which assembled in Washington. Soon afterward he retired to private life. As an advocate his ability was widely recognized. Died at Springfield, July 17, 1880.

LOGAN COUNTY, situated in the central part of the State, and having an area of about 620 square miles. Its surface is chiefly a level or moderately undulating prairie, with some high ridges, as at Elkhart. Its soil is extremely fertile and well drained by numerous creeks. Coal-mining is successfully carried on. The other staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle and pork. Settlers began to locate in 1819-22, and the county was organized in 1839, being originally cut off from Sangamon. In 1840 a portion of Tazewell was added and, in 1845, a part of De Witt County. It was named in honor of Dr. John Logan, father of Senator John A. Logan. Postville was the first county-seat, but,

in 1847, a change was made to Mount Pulaski, and, later, to Lincoln, which is the present capital. Population (1890), 25,489; (1900), 28,680.

LOMBARD, a village of Dupage County, on the Chicago & Great Western and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways. Population (1880), 378; (1890), 515; (1900), 590.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY, an institution at Galesburg under control of the Universalist denomination, founded in 1851. It has preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The collegiate department includes both classical and scientific courses, with a specially arranged course of three years for young women, who constitute nearly half the number of students. The University has an endowment of \$200,000, and owns additional property, real and personal, of the value of \$100,000. In 1898 it reported a faculty of thirteen professors, with an attendance of 191 students.

LONDON MILLS, a village and railway station of Fulton County, on the Fulton Narrow Gauge and Iowa Central Railroads, 19 miles southeast of Galesburg. The district is agricultural; the town has two banks and a weekly newspaper; fine brick clay is mined. Pop. (1900), 528.

LONG, Stephen Harriman, civil engineer, was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Dec. 30, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and, after teaching some years, entered the United States Army in December, 1814, as a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point; in 1816 was transferred to the Topographical Engineers with the brevet rank of Major. From 1818 to 1823 he had charge of explorations between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and, in 1823-24, to the sources of the Mississippi. One of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains was named in his honor. Between 1827 and 1830 he was employed as a civil engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and from 1837 to 1840, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, in Georgia, where he introduced a system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge afterwards generally adopted. On the organization of the Topographical Engineers as a separate corps in 1838, he became Major of that body, and, in 1861, chief, with the rank of Colonel. An account of his first expedition to the Rocky Mountains (1819-20) by Dr. Edwin James, was published in 1823, and the following year appeared "Long's Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake of the Woods, Etc." He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the author of the

first original treatise on railroad building ever published in this country, under the title of "Railroad Manual" (1829). During the latter days of his life his home was at Alton, Ill., where he died, Sept. 4, 1864. Though retired from active service in June, 1863, he continued in the discharge of important duties up to his death.

LONGENECKER, Joel M., lawyer, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 12, 1847; before reaching his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war. After attending the high school at Robinson and teaching for some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Olney in 1870; served two years as City Attorney and four (1877-81) as Prosecuting Attorney, in the latter year removing to Chicago. Here, in 1884, he became the assistant of Luther Laflin Mills in the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Cook County, retaining that position with Mr. Mills' successor, Judge Grinnell. On the promotion of the latter to the bench, in 1886, Mr. Longenecker succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, continuing in that position until 1892. While in this office he conducted a large number of important criminal cases, the most important, perhaps, being the trial of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, in which he gained a wide reputation for skill and ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases.

LOOMIS, (Rev.) Hubbell, clergyman and educator, was born in Colchester, Conn., May 31, 1775; prepared for college in the common schools and at Plainfield Academy, in his native State, finally graduating at Union College, N. Y., in 1799—having supported himself during a considerable part of his educational course by manual labor and teaching. He subsequently studied theology, and, for twenty-four years, served as pastor of a Congregational church at Willington, Conn., meanwhile fitting a number of young men for college, including among them Dr. Jared Sparks, afterwards President of Harvard College and author of numerous historical works. About 1829 his views on the subject of baptism underwent a change, resulting in his uniting himself with the Baptist Church. Coming to Illinois soon after, he spent some time at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, and, in 1832, located at Upper Alton, where he became a prominent factor in laying the foundation of Shurtleff College, first by the establishment of the Baptist Seminary, of which he was the Principal for several years, and later by assisting, in 1835, to secure the charter of the college in which the seminary was merged. His name stood first on

the list of Trustees of the new institution, and, in proportion to his means, he was a liberal contributor to its support in the period of its infancy. The latter years of his life were spent among his books in literary and scientific pursuits. Died at Upper Alton, Dec. 15, 1872, at the advanced age of nearly 98 years.—A son of his—**Prof. Elias Loomis**—an eminent mathematician and naturalist, was the author of "Loomis' Algebra" and other scientific text-books, in extensive use in the colleges of the country. He held professorships in various institutions at different times, the last being that of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College, from 1860 up to his death in 1889.

LORIMER, William, Member of Congress, was born in Manchester, England, of Scotch parentage, April 27, 1861; came with his parents to America at five years of age, and, after spending some years in Michigan and Ohio, came to Chicago in 1870, where he entered a private school. Having lost his father by death at twelve years of age, he became an apprentice in the sign-painting business; was afterwards an employé on a street-railroad, finally engaging in the real-estate business and serving as an appointee of Mayor Roche and Mayor Washburne in the city water department. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Clerk of the Superior Court, but was defeated. Two years later he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Second Illinois District, and re-elected in 1896, as he was again in 1898. His plurality in 1896 amounted to 26,736 votes.

LOUISVILLE, the county-seat of Clay County; situated on the Little Wabash River and on the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. It is 100 miles south-southeast of Springfield and 7 miles north of Flora; has a courthouse, three churches, a high school, a savings bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1890), 637; (1900) 646.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS (Consolidated) RAILROAD. The length of this entire line is 358.55 miles, of which nearly 150 miles are operated in Illinois. It crosses the State from East St. Louis to Mount Carmel, on the Wabash River. Within Illinois the system uses a single track of standard gauge, laid with steel rails on white-oak ties. The grades are usually light, although, as the line leaves the Mississippi bottom, the gradient is about two per cent or 105.6 feet per mile. The total capitalization

(1898) was \$18,236,246, of which \$4,247,909 was in stock and \$10,568,350 in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was organized in both Indiana and Illinois in 1869, and the Illinois section of the line opened from Mount Carmel to Albion (18 miles) in January, 1873. The Indiana division was sold under foreclosure in 1876 to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company, while the Illinois division was reorganized in 1878 under the name of the St. Louis, Mount Carmel & New Albany Railroad. A few months later the two divisions were consolidated under the name of the former. In 1881 this line was again consolidated with the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railroad (of Indiana), taking the name of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. In 1889, by a still further consolidation, it absorbed several short lines in Indiana and Illinois—those in the latter State being the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the Belleville, Centralia & Eastern (projected from Belleville to Mount Vernon) and the Venice & Carondelet—the new organization assuming the present name—Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD, a corporation operating an extensive system of railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River and extending through Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana. The portion of the line in Illinois (known as the St. Louis, Evansville & Nashville line) extends from East St. Louis to the Wabash River, in White County (133.64 miles), with branches from Belleville to O'Fallon (6.07 miles), and from McLeansboro to Shawneetown (40.7 miles)—total, 180.41 miles. The Illinois Division, though virtually owned by the operating line, is formally leased from the Southeast & St. Louis Railway Company, whose corporate existence is merely nominal. The latter company acquired title to the property after foreclosure in November, 1880, and leased it in perpetuity to the Louisville & Nashville Company. The total earnings and income of the leased line in Illinois, for 1898, were \$1,052,789, and the total expenditures (including \$47,198 taxes) were \$657,125.

LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Jacksonville & St. Louis Railway.*)

LOVEJOY, Elijah Parish, minister and anti-slavery journalist, was born at Albion, Maine, Nov. 9, 1802—the son of a Congregational minister. He graduated at Waterville College in 1826, came west and taught school in St. Louis in 1827, and became editor of a Whig paper there in 1829. Later, he studied theology at Princeton

and was licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1833. Returning to St. Louis, he started "The Observer"—a religious weekly, which condemned slave-holding. Threats of violence from the pro-slavery party induced him to remove his paper, presses, etc., to Alton, in July, 1836. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. A fourth press having been procured, a number of his friends agreed to protect it from destruction in the warehouse where it was stored. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, a mob, having assembled about the building, sent one of their number to the roof to set it on fire. Lovejoy, with two of his friends, stepped outside to reconnoiter, when he was shot down by parties in ambush, breathing his last a few minutes later. His death did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment north of Mason and Dixon's line. His party regarded him as a martyr, and his death was made the text for many impassioned and effective appeals in opposition to an institution which employed mobocracy and murder in its efforts to suppress free discussion. (See *Alton Riots.*)

LOVEJOY, Owen, clergyman and Congressman, was born at Albion, Maine, Jan. 6, 1811. Being the son of a clergyman of small means, he was thrown upon his own resources, but secured a collegiate education, graduating at Bowdoin College. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill., joining his brother, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who was conducting an anti-slavery and religious journal there, and whose assassination by a pro-slavery mob he witnessed the following year. (See *Alton Riots* and *Elijah P. Lovejoy.*) This tragedy induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. Having previously begun the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry and officiated for several years as pastor of a Congregational church at Princeton. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention on the "Liberty" ticket, but, in 1854, was elected to the Legislature upon that issue, and earnestly supported Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator. Upon his election to the Legislature he resigned his pastorate at Princeton, his congregation presenting him with a solid silver service in token of their esteem. In 1856 he was elected a Representative in Congress by a majority of 7,000, and was re-elected for three successive terms. As an orator he had few equals in the State, while his courage in the support of his principles was indomitable. In the campaigns of 1856, '58 and '60 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, as he

did later in upholding the cause of the Union in Congress. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1864.

LOVINGTON, a village of Moultrie County, on the Terre Haute-Peoria branch of the Vandalia Line and the Bement & Altamont Division of the Wabash Railway, 23 miles southeast of Decatur. The town has two banks, a newspaper, water-works, electric lights, telephones and volunteer fire department. Pop. (1890), 767; (1900), 815.

LUDLAM, (Dr.) Reuben, physician and author, was born at Camden, N. J., Oct. 11, 1831, the son of Dr. Jacob Watson Ludlam, an eminent physician who, in his later years, became a resident of Evanston, Ill. The younger Ludlam, having taken a course in an academy at Bridgeton, N. J., at sixteen years of age entered upon the study of medicine with his father, followed by a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated, in 1852. Having removed to Chicago the following year, he soon after began an investigation of the homœopathic system of medicine, which resulted in its adoption, and, a few years later, had acquired such prominence that, in 1859, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the newly established Hahnemann Medical College in the city of Chicago, with which he continued to be connected for nearly forty years. Besides serving as Secretary of the institution at its inception, he had, as early as 1854, taken a position as one of the editors of "The Chicago Homœopath," later being editorially associated with "The North American Journal of Homœopathy," published in New York City, and "The United States Medical and Surgical Journal" of Chicago. He also served as President of numerous medical associations, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the State Board of Health, serving, by two subsequent reappointments, for a period of fifteen years. In addition to his labors as a lecturer and practitioner, Dr. Ludlam was one of the most prolific authors on professional lines in the city of Chicago, besides numerous monographs on special topics, having produced a "Course of Clinical Lectures on Diphtheria" (1863); "Clinical and Didactic Lectures on the Diseases of Women" (1871), and a translation from the French of "Lectures on Clinical Medicine" (1880). The second work mentioned is recognized as a valuable text-book, and has passed through seven or eight editions. A few years after his first connection with the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Ludlam became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and, on the

death of President C. S. Smith, was chosen President of the institution. Died suddenly from heart disease, while preparing to perform a surgical operation on a patient in the Hahnemann Medical College, April 29, 1899.

LUNDY, Benjamin, early anti-slavery journalist, was born in New Jersey of Quaker parentage; at 19 worked as a saddler at Wheeling, Va., where he first gained a practical knowledge of the institution of slavery; later carried on business at Mount Pleasant and St. Clairsville, O., where, in 1815, he organized an anti-slavery association under the name of the "Union Humane Society," also contributing anti-slavery articles to "The Philanthropist," a paper published at Mount Pleasant. Removing to St. Louis, in 1819, he took a deep interest in the contest over the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Again at Mount Pleasant, in 1821, he began the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," a monthly, which he soon removed to Jonesborough, Tenn., and finally to Baltimore in 1824, when it became a weekly. Mr. Lundy's trend towards colonization is shown in the fact that he made two visits (1825 and 1829) to Hayti, with a view to promoting the colonization of emancipated slaves in that island. Visiting the East in 1828, he made the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, who became a convert to his views and a firm ally. The following winter he was assaulted by a slave-dealer in Baltimore and nearly killed; soon after removed his paper to Washington and, later, to Philadelphia, where it took the name of "The National Enquirer," being finally merged into "The Pennsylvania Freeman." In 1838 his property was burned by the pro-slavery mob which fired Pennsylvania Hall, and, in the following winter, he removed to Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., with a view to reviving his paper there, but the design was frustrated by his early death, which occurred August 22, 1839. The paper, however, was revived by Zebina Eastman under the name of "The Genius of Liberty," but was removed to Chicago, in 1842, and issued under the name of "The Western Citizen." (See *Eastman, Zebina.*)

LUNT, Orrington, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in Bowdoinham, Maine, Dec. 24, 1815; came to Chicago in 1842, and engaged in the grain commission business, becoming a member of the Board of Trade at its organization. Later, he became interested in real estate operations, fire and life insurance and in railway enterprises, being one of the early promoters of the Chicago & Galena Union, now a part of the

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, and, during the War, was an efficient member of the "War Finance Committee." A liberal patron of all moral and benevolent enterprises, as shown by his coöperation with the "Relief and Aid Society" after the fire of 1871, and his generous benefactions to the Young Men's Christian Association and feeble churches, his most efficient service was rendered to the cause of education as represented in the Northwestern University, of which he was a Trustee from its organization, and much of the time an executive officer. To his noble benefaction the institution owes its splendid library building, erected some years ago at a cost of \$100,000. In the future history of Chicago, Mr. Lunt's name will stand beside that of J. Young Scammon, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and others of its most liberal benefactors. Died, at his home in Evanston, April 5, 1897.

LUSK, John T., pioneer, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 7, 1784; brought to Kentucky in 1791 by his father (James Lusk), who established a ferry across the Ohio, opposite the present town of Golconda, in Pope County, Ill. Lusk's Creek, which empties into the Ohio in that vicinity, took its name from this family. In 1805 the subject of this sketch came to Madison County, Ill., and settled near Edwardsville. During the War of 1812-14 he was engaged in the service as a "Ranger." When Edwardsville began its growth, he moved into the town and erected a house of hewn logs, a story and a half high and containing three rooms, which became the first hotel in the town and a place of considerable historical note. Mr. Lusk held, at different periods, the positions of Deputy Circuit Clerk, County Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, dying, Dec. 22, 1857.

LUTHERANS, The. While this sect in Illinois, as elsewhere, is divided into many branches, it is a unit in accepting the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith, in the use of Luther's small Catechism in instruction of the young, in the practice of infant baptism and confirmation at an early age, and in acceptance of the Augsburg Confession. Services are conducted, in various sections of the country, in not less than twelve different languages. The number of Lutheran ministers in Illinois exceeds 400, who preach in the English, German, Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian tongues. The churches over which they preside recognize allegiance to eight distinct ecclesiastical bodies, denominated synods, as follows: The Northern, South-

ern, Central and Wartburg Synods of the General Synod; the Illinois-Missouri District of the Synodical Conference; the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Church; the Swedish-Augustana, and the Indiana Synod of the General Council. To illustrate the large proportion of the foreign element in this denomination, reference may be made to the fact that, of sixty-three Lutheran churches in Chicago, only four use the English language. Of the remainder, thirty-seven make use of the German, ten Swedish, nine Norwegian and three Danish. The whole number of communicants in the State, in 1892, was estimated at 90,000. The General Synod sustains a German Theological Seminary in Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

LYONS, a village of Cook County, 12 miles southwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 486; (1890), 732; (1900), 951

MACALISTER & STEBBINS BONDS, the name given to a class of State indebtedness incurred in the year 1841, through the hypothecation, by John D. Whiteside (then Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois), with Messrs. Macalister & Stebbins, brokers of New York City, of 804 interest-bearing bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in 1865, upon which the said Macalister & Stebbins advanced to the State \$261,560.83. This was done with the understanding that the firm would make further advances sufficient to increase the aggregate to forty per cent of the face value of the bonds, but upon which no further advances were actually made. In addition to these, there were deposited with the same firm, within the next few months, with a like understanding, internal improvement bonds and State scrip amounting to \$109,215.44—making the aggregate of State securities in their hands \$913,215.44, upon which the State had received only the amount already named—being 28.64 per cent of the face value of such indebtedness. Attempts having been made by the holders of these bonds (with whom they had been hypothecated by Macalister & Stebbins), to secure settlement on their par face value, the matter became the subject of repeated legislative acts, the most important of which were passed in 1847 and 1849—both reciting, in their respective preambles, the history of the transaction. The last of these provided for the issue to Macalister & Stebbins of new bonds, payable in 1865, for the amount of principal and interest of the sum actually advanced and found to be due, conditioned upon the surrender, by them, of the original bonds and other

evidences of indebtedness received by them in 1841. This the actual holders refused to accept, and brought the case before the Supreme Court in an effort to compel the Governor (who was then *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner) to recognize the full face of their claim. This the Supreme Court refused to do, on the ground that, the executive being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, they had no authority over his official acts. In 1859 a partial refunding of these bonds, to the amount of \$114,000, was obtained from Governor Bissell, who, being an invalid, was probably but imperfectly acquainted with their history and previous legislation on the subject. Representations made to him led to a suspension of the proceeding, and, as the bonds were not transferable except on the books of the Funding Agency in the office of the State Auditor, they were treated as illegal and void, and were ultimately surrendered by the holders on the basis originally fixed, without loss to the State. In 1865 an additional act was passed requiring the presentation, for payment, of the portion of the original bonds still outstanding, on pain of forfeiture, and this was finally done.

MACK, Alonzo W., legislator, was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1822; at 16 years of age settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., later began the study of medicine and graduated at Laporte, Ind., in 1844. Then, having removed to Kankakee, Ill., he adopted the practice of law; in 1858 was elected Representative, and, in 1860 and '64, to the Senate, serving through five continuous sessions (1858-68). In 1862 he assisted in organizing the Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, but resigned, in January following, to take his seat in the Senate. Colonel Mack, who was a zealous friend of Governor Yates, was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of "The Chicago Republican," in May, 1865, and was its business manager the first year of its publication, but disagreeing with the editor, Charles A. Dana, both finally retired. Colonel Mack then resumed the practice of law in Chicago, dying there, Jan. 4, 1871.

MACKINAW, the first county-seat of Tazewell County, at intersection of two railroad lines, 18 miles southeast of Peoria. The district is agricultural and stock-raising. There are manufactories of farm implements, pressed brick, harness, wagons and carriages, also a State bank and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 545; (1900), 859.

MAC MILLAN, Thomas C., Clerk of United States District Court, was born at Stranraer, Scotland, Oct. 4, 1850; came with his parents, in

1857, to Chicago, where he graduated from the High School and spent some time in the Chicago University; in 1873 became a reporter on "The Chicago Inter Ocean;" two years later accompanied an exploring expedition to the Black Hills and, in 1875-76, represented that paper with General Crook in the campaign against the Sioux. After an extended tour in Europe, he assumed charge of the "Curiosity Shop" department of "The Inter Ocean," served on the Cook County Board of Education and as a Director of the Chicago Public Library, besides eight years in the General Assembly—1885-89 in the House and 1889-93 in the Senate. In January, 1896, Mr. MacMillan was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court at Chicago. He has been a Trustee of Illinois College since 1886, and, in 1885, received the honorary degree of A.M. from that institution.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, situated on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles northeast of Quincy, 39 miles southwest of Galesburg. The principal manufactures are sewer-pipes, drain-tile, pottery, and school-desk castings. The city has interurban electric car line, banks, nine churches, high school and four newspapers; is the seat of Western Illinois State Normal School, and Western Preparatory School and Business College. Population (1890), 4,052; (1900), 5,375.

MACON, a village in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles south by west of Decatur. Macon County is one of the most fertile in the corn belt, and the city is an important shipping-point for corn. It has wagon and cigar factories, four churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 819; (1900), 705.

MACON COUNTY, situated near the geographical center of the State. The census of 1900 gave its area as 580 square miles, and its population, 44,003. It was organized in 1829, and named for Nathaniel Macon, a revolutionary soldier and statesman. The surface is chiefly level prairie, although in parts there is a fair growth of timber. The county is well drained by the Sangamon River and its tributaries. The soil is that high grade of fertility which one might expect in the corn belt of the central portion of the State. Besides corn, oats, rye and barley are extensively cultivated, while potatoes, sorghum and wool are among the products. Decatur is the county-seat and principal city in the heart of a rich agricultural region. Maroa, in the northern part of the county, enjoys considerable local trade.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, a south-central county, with an area of 864 square miles and a population

of 42,256 in 1900. The word Macoupin is of Indian derivation, signifying "white potato." The county, originally a part of Madison, and later of Greene, was separately organized in 1829, under the supervision of Seth Hodges, William Wilcox and Theodorus Davis. The first court house (of logs) was erected in 1830. It contained but two rooms, and in pleasant weather juries were wont to retire to a convenient grove to deliberate upon their findings. The surface of the county is level, with narrow belts of timber following the course of the streams. The soil is fertile, and both corn and wheat are extensively raised. While agriculture is the chief industry in the south, stock-raising is successfully carried on in the north. Carlinville is the county-seat and Bunker Hill, Stanton, Virden and Girard the other principal towns.

MAC VEAGH, Franklin, merchant, lawyer and politician, was born on a farm in Chester County, Pa., graduated from Yale University in 1862, and, two years later, from Columbia Law School, New York. He was soon compelled to abandon practice on account of ill-health, and removed to Chicago, in September, 1865, where he embarked in business as a wholesale grocer. In 1874 he was chosen President of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, which inaugurated many important municipal reforms. He was thereafter repeatedly urged to accept other offices, among them the mayoralty, but persistently refused until 1894, when he accepted a nomination for United States Senator by a State Convention of the Democratic Party. He made a thorough canvass of the State, but the Republicans having gained control of the Legislature, he was defeated. He is the head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in the city of Chicago.

MADISON COUNTY, situated in the southwest division of the State, and bordering on the Mississippi River. Its area is about 740 square miles. The surface of the county is hilly along the Mississippi bluffs, but generally either level or only slightly undulating in the interior. The "American Bottom" occupies a strip of country along the western border, four to six miles wide, as far north as Alton, and is exceptionally fertile. The county was organized in 1812, being the first county set off from St. Clair County after the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809, and the third within the Territory. It was named in honor of James Madison, then President of the United States. At that time it embraced substantially the whole of the northern part of the

State, but its limits were steadily reduced by excisions until 1843. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes being raised and exported in large quantities. Coal seams underlie the soil, and carboniferous limestone crops out in the neighborhood of Alton. American settlers began first to arrive about 1800, the Judys, Gillhams and Whitesides being among the first, generally locating in the American Bottom, and laying the foundation for the present county. In the early history of the State, Madison County was the home of a large number of prominent men who exerted a large influence in shaping its destiny. Among these were Governor Edwards, Governor Coles, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, and many more whose names are intimately interwoven with State history. The county-seat is at Edwardsville, and Alton is the principal city. Population (1890), 51,535; (1900), 64,694.

MAGRUDER, Benjamin D., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born near Natchez, Miss., Sept. 27, 1838; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and, for three years thereafter, engaged in teaching in his father's private academy at Baton Rouge, La., and in reading law. In 1859 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and the same year opened an office at Memphis, Tenn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, his sympathies being strongly in favor of the Union, he came North, and, after visiting relatives at New Haven, Conn., settled at Chicago, in June, 1861. While ever radically loyal, he refrained from enlisting or taking part in political discussions during the war, many members of his immediate family being in the Confederate service. He soon achieved and easily maintained a high standing at the Chicago bar; in 1868 was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1885, was elected to succeed Judge T. Lyle Dickey on the bench of the Supreme Court, being re-elected for a full term of nine years in 1888, and again in 1897. He was Chief Justice in 1891-92.

MAKANDA, a village of Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 49 miles north of Cairo, in South Pass, in spur of Ozark Mountains. It is in the midst of a rich fruit-growing region, large amounts of this product being shipped there and at Cobden. The place has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 528.

MALTBY, Jasper A., soldier, was born in Ash-tabula County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1826, served as a private in the Mexican War and was severely wounded at Chapultepec. After his discharge he

established himself in the mercantile business at Galena, Ill.; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Fort Donelson, promoted Colonel in November, 1862, and wounded a second time at Vicksburg; commissioned Brigadier-General in August, 1863; served through the subsequent campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, and was mustered out, January, 1866. Later, he was appointed by the commander of the district Mayor of Vicksburg, dying in that office, Dec. 12, 1867.

MANCHESTER, a town of Scott County, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 16 miles south of Jacksonville; has some manufactures of pottery. Population (1890), 408; (1900), 430.

MANIERE, George, early Chicago lawyer and jurist, born of Huguenot descent, at New London, Conn., in 1817. Bereft of his father in 1831, his mother removed to New York City, where he began the study of law, occasionally contributing to "The New York Mirror," then one of the leading literary periodicals of the country. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he completed his professional studies and was admitted to the bar in 1839. His first office was a deputyship in the Circuit Clerk's office; later, he was appointed Master in Chancery, and served one term as Alderman and two terms as City Attorney. While filling the latter office he codified the municipal ordinances. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1861 without opposition. Before the expiration of his second term he died, May 21, 1863. He held the office of School Commissioner from 1844 to 1852, during which time, largely through his efforts, the school system was remodeled and the impaired school fund placed in a satisfactory condition. He was one of the organizers of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, a member of the first Board of Regents of the (old) Chicago University, and prominently connected with several societies of a semi-public character. He was a polished writer and was, for a time, in editorial control of "The Chicago Democrat."

MANN, James R., lawyer and Congressman, was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 20, 1856, whence his father moved to Iroquois County in 1867; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1876 and at the Union College of Law in Chicago, in 1881, after which he established himself in practice in Chicago, finally becoming the head of the law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller; in 1888 was elected Attorney of the village of Hyde Park

and, after the annexation of that municipality to the city of Chicago, in 1892 was elected Alderman of the Thirty-second Ward, and re-elected in 1894, while in the City Council becoming one of its most prominent members; in 1894, served as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Peoria, and, in 1895, as Chairman of the Cook County Republican Convention. In 1896 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving a plurality of 28,459 over the Free Silver Democratic candidate, and 26,907 majority over all. In 1898 he was a candidate for re-election, and was again successful, by over 17,000 plurality, on a largely reduced vote. Other positions held by Mr. Mann, previous to his election to Congress, include those of Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County and General Attorney of the South Park Commissioners of the city of Chicago.

MANN, Orrin L., lawyer and soldier, was born in Geauga County, Ohio., and, in his youth, removed to the vicinity of Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the blacksmith trade, but, being compelled to abandon it on account of an injury, in 1851 began study with the late Dr. Hinman, then in charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Albion, Mich. Dr. Hinman having, two years later, become President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Mr. Mann accompanied his preceptor to Chicago, continuing his studies for a time, but later engaging in teaching; in 1856 entered the University of Michigan, but left in his junior year. In 1860 he took part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Lincoln; early in the following spring had made arrangements to engage in the lumber-trade in Chicago, but abandoned this purpose at the firing on Fort Sumter; then assisted in organizing the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (the "Yates Phalanx"), which having been accepted after considerable delay, he was chosen Major. The regiment was first assigned to duty in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but afterwards took part in the first battle of Winchester and in operations in North and South Carolina. Having previously been commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Mann was now assigned to court-martial duty at Newbern and Hilton Head. Later, he participated in the siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, winning a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for meritorious service. The Thirty-ninth, having "veteranized" in 1864, was again sent east, and being assigned to the command of Gen. B. F. Butler, took part in the battle of Bermuda

Hundreds, where Colonel Mann was seriously wounded, necessitating a stay of several months in hospital. Returning to duty, he was assigned to the staff of General Ord, and later served as Provost Marshal of the District of Virginia, with headquarters at Norfolk, being finally mustered out in December, 1865. After the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, but, in 1866, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, serving until 1868, when he was succeeded by General Corse. Other positions held by him have been: Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly (1874-76), Coroner of Cook County (1878-80), and Sheriff (1880-82). General Mann was injured by a fall, some years since, inducing partial paralysis.

MANNING, Joel, first Secretary of the Illinois & Michigan Canal Commissioners, was born in 1793, graduated at Union College, N. Y., in 1818, and came to Southern Illinois at an early day, residing for a time at Brownsville, Jackson County, where he held the office of County-Clerk. In 1836 he was practicing law, when he was appointed Secretary of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, remaining in office until 1845. He continued to reside at Lockport, Will County, until near the close of his life, when he removed to Joliet, dying there, Jan. 8, 1869.

MANNING, Julius, lawyer, was born in Canada, near Chateaugay, N. Y., but passed his earlier years chiefly in the State of New York, completing his education at Middlebury College, Vt.; in 1839 came to Knoxville, Ill., where he served one term as County Judge and two terms (1842-46) as Representative in the General Assembly. He was also a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1848. In 1853 he removed to Peoria, where he was elected, in 1861, a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of the following year. Died, at Knoxville, July 4, 1862.

MANSFIELD, a village of Piatt County, at the intersection of the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railways, 32 miles southeast of Bloomington. It is in the heart of a rich agricultural region; has one newspaper. Population (1890), 533; (1900), 708.

MANTENO, a village of Kankakee County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles south of Chicago; a shipping point for grain, livestock, small fruits and dairy products; has one newspaper. Population (1880), 632; (1890), 627; (1900), 932.

MAQUON, a village of Knox County, on the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 16 miles southeast of Galesburg. The region is agricultural. The town has banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 548; (1890), 501, (1900), 475.

MARCY, (Dr.) Oliver, educator, was born in Coleraine, Mass., Feb. 13, 1820; received his early education in the grammar schools of his native town, graduating, in 1842, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. He early manifested a deep interest in the natural sciences and became a teacher in an academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he remained until 1862, meanwhile making numerous trips for geologic investigation. One of these was made in 1849, overland, to Puget Sound, for the purpose of securing data for maps of the Pacific Coast, and settling disputed questions as to the geologic formation of the Rocky Mountains. During this trip he visited San Francisco, making maps of the mountain regions for the use of the Government. In 1862 he was called to the professorship of Natural History in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, remaining there until his death. The institution was then in its infancy, and he taught mathematics in connection with his other duties. From 1890 he was Dean of the faculty. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1876. Died, at Evanston, March 19, 1899.

MAREDOSIA (MARAIS de OGEE), a peculiar depression (or slough) in the southwestern part of Whiteside County, connecting the Mississippi and Rock Rivers, through which, in times of freshets, the former sometimes discharges a part of its waters into the latter. On the other hand, when Rock River is relatively higher, it sometimes discharges through the same channel into the Mississippi. Its general course is north and south.—**Cat-Tail Slough**, a similar depression, runs nearly parallel with the Maredosia, at a distance of five or six miles from the latter. The highest point in the Maredosia above low water in the Mississippi is thirteen feet, and that in the Cat-Tail Slough is twenty-six feet. Each is believed, at some time, to have served as a channel for the Mississippi.

MARENGO, a city of McHenry County, settled in 1835, incorporated as a town in 1857 and, as a city, in 1893; lies 68 miles northwest of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is in the heart of a dairying and fruit-growing district; has a foundry, stove works, condensed milk plant, canning factory, water-works, elec-

tric lights, has six churches, good schools and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,264; (1890), 1, 445; (1900), 2,005.

MARINE, a village of Madison County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles northeast of St. Louis. Several of its earliest settlers were sea captains from the East, from whom the "Marine Settlement" obtained its name. Population (1880) 774; (1890), 637; (1900), 666.

MARION, the county-seat of Williamson County, 172 miles southeast of Springfield, on the Illinois Central and Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads; in agricultural and coal region; has cotton and woolen mills, electric cars, water-works, ice and cold-storage plant, dry pressed brick factory, six churches, a graded school, and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,338; (1900), 2,510.

MARION COUNTY, located near the center of the southern half of the State, with an area of 580 square miles; was organized in 1823, and, by the census of 1900, had a population of 30,446. About half the county is prairie, the chief products being tobacco, wool and fruit. The remainder is timbered land. It is watered by the tributaries of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers. The bottom lands have a heavy growth of choice timber, and a deep, rich soil. A large portion of the county is underlaid with a thin vein of coal, and the rocks all belong to the upper coal measures. Sandstone and building sand are also abundant. Ample shipping facilities are afforded by the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio (S.W.) Railroads. Salem is the county-seat, but Centralia is the largest and most important town, being a railroad junction and center of an extensive fruit-trade. Sandoval is a thriving town at the junction of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads.

MARISSA, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 39 miles southeast of St. Louis. It is in a farming and mining district; has two banks, a newspaper and a magazine. Population (1890), 876; (1900), 1,086.

MAROA, a city in Macon County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles north of Decatur and 31 miles south of Bloomington. The city has three elevators, an agricultural implement factory, water-works system, electric light plant, telephone service, two banks, one newspaper, three churches and a graded school. Population (1880), 870; (1890), 1,164; (1900), 1,213.

MARQUETTE, (Father) Jacques, a French missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, in 1637. He became a Jesuit at the age of 17, and, twelve years later (1666), was ordained a priest.

The same year he sailed for Canada, landing at Quebec. For eighteen months he devoted himself chiefly to the study of Indian dialects, and, in 1668, accompanied a party of Nez-Perces to Lake Superior, where he founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. Later, after various vicissitudes, he went to Mackinac, and, in that vicinity, founded the Mission of St. Ignace and built a rude church. In 1673 he accompanied Joliet on his voyage of discovery down the Mississippi, the two setting out from Green Bay on May 17, and reaching the Mississippi, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, June 17. (For an interesting translation of Marquette's quaint narrative of the expedition, see Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," N. Y., 1852.) In September, 1673, after leaving the Illinois and stopping for some time among the Indians near "Starved Rock," he returned to Green Bay much broken in health. In October, 1674, under orders from his superior, he set out to establish a mission at Kaskaskia on the Upper Illinois. In December he reached the present site of Chicago, where he was compelled to halt because of exhaustion. On March 29, 1675, he resumed his journey, and reached Kaskaskia, after much suffering, on April 8. After laboring indefatigably and making many converts, failing health compelled him to start on his return to Mackinac. Before the voyage was completed he died, May 18, 1675, at the mouth of a stream which long bore his name—but is not the present Marquette River—on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His remains were subsequently removed to Point St. Ignace. He was the first to attempt to explain the lake tides, and modern science has not improved his theory.

MARSEILLES, a city on the Illinois River, in La Salle County, 8 miles east of Ottawa, and 77 miles southwest of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Excellent water power is furnished by a dam across the river. The city has several factories, among the leading products being flour, paper and agricultural implements. Coal is mined in the vicinity. The grain trade is large, sufficient to support three elevators. There are three papers (one daily). Population (1890), 2,210; (1900), 2,559; (1903, est.), 3,100.

MARSH, Benjamin F., Congressman, born in Wythe Township, Hancock County, Ill., was educated at private schools and at Jubilee College, leaving the latter institution one year before graduation. He read law under the tutelage of his brother, Judge J. W. Marsh, of Warsaw, and was

admitted to the bar in 1860. The same year he was an unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney. Immediately upon the first call for troops in 1861, he raised a company of cavalry, and, going to Springfield, tendered it to Governor Yates. No cavalry having been called for, the Governor felt constrained to decline it. On his way home Mr. Marsh stopped at Quincy and enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, in which regiment he served until July 4, 1861, when Governor Yates advised him by telegraph of his readiness to accept his cavalry company. Returning to Warsaw he recruited another company within a few days, of which he was commissioned Captain, and which was attached to the Second Illinois Cavalry. He served in the army until January, 1866, being four times wounded, and rising to the rank of Colonel. On his return home he interested himself in politics. In 1869 he was a Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and, in 1876, was elected to represent the Tenth Illinois District in Congress, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving until 1889. In 1894 he was again elected to Congress from his old district, which, under the new apportionment, had become the Fifteenth, was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress he was a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs and Chairman of the Committee on Militia.

MARSH, William, jurist, was born at Moravia, N. Y., May 11, 1822; was educated at Groton Academy and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1842. He studied law, in part, in the office of Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, practicing at Ithaca until 1854, when he removed to Quincy, Ill. Here he continued in practice, in partnership, at different periods, with prominent lawyers of that city, until elected to the Circuit bench in 1885, serving until 1891. Died, April 14, 1894.

MARSHALL, the county-seat of Clark County, and an incorporated city, 16½ miles southwest of Terre Haute, Ind., and a point of intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Vandalia Railroads. The surrounding country is devoted to farming and stock-raising. The city has woolen, flour, saw and planing mills, and milk condensing plant. It has two banks, eight churches and a good public school system, which includes city and township high schools, and three newspapers. Population (1890), 1,900; (1900), 2,077.

MARSHALL, Samuel S., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824; studied law and soon after located at McLeansboro. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the Fifteenth General Assembly, but resigned, early in the following year, to become State's Attorney, serving until 1848; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1851 to 1854, and again from 1861 to 1865; was delegate from the State-at-large to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866. In 1861 he received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature for United States Senator, and was similarly honored in the Fortieth Congress (1867) by receiving the Democratic support for Speaker of the House. He was first elected to Congress in 1854, re-elected in 1856, and, later, served continuously from 1865 to 1875, when he returned to the practice of his profession. Died, July 26, 1890.

MARSHALL COUNTY, situated in the north-central part of the State, with an area of 400 square miles—named for Chief Justice John Marshall. Settlers began to arrive in 1827, and county organization was effected in 1839. The Illinois River bisects the county, which is also drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is generally level prairie, except along the river, although occasionally undulating. The soil is fertile, corn, wheat, hay and oats forming the staple agricultural products. Hogs are raised in great number, and coal is extensively mined. Lacon is the county-seat. Population (1880), 15,053; (1890), 13,653; (1900), 16,370.

MARTIN, (Gen.) James S., ex-Congressman and soldier, was born in Scott County, Va., August 19, 1826, educated in the common schools, and, at the age of 20, accompanied his parents to Southern Illinois, settling in Marion County. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war with Mexico. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Marion County Court, which office he filled for twelve years. By profession he is a lawyer, and has been in active practice when not in public or military life. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, and, at the close of the war, brevetted Brigadier-General. On his return home he was elected County Judge of Marion County, and, in 1868, appointed United States Pension Agent. The latter post he resigned in 1872, having been elected, as a Republican, to represent

the Sixteenth District in the Forty-third Congress. He was Commander of the Grand Army for the Department of Illinois in 1889-90.

MARTINSVILLE, a village of Clark County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 11 miles southwest of Marshall; has two banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 663; (1890), 779; (1900), 1,000.

MASCOUTAH, a city in St. Clair County, 25 miles from St. Louis and 11 miles east of Belleville, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Coal-mining and agriculture are the principal industries of the surrounding country. The city has flour mills, a brickyard, dairy, school, churches, and electric line. Population (1880), 2,558; (1890), 2,032; (1900), 2,171.

MASON, Roswell B., civil engineer, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1805; in his boyhood was employed as a teamster on the Erie Canal, a year later (1822) accepting a position as rodman under Edward F. Gay, assistant-engineer in charge of construction. Subsequently he was employed on the Schuylkill and Morris Canals, on the latter becoming assistant-engineer and, finally, chief and superintendent. Other works with which Mr. Mason was connected in a similar capacity were the Pennsylvania Canal and the Housatonic, New York & New Haven and the Vermont Valley Railroads. In 1851 he came west and took charge of the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, a work which required five years for its completion. The next four years were spent as contractor in the construction of roads in Iowa and Wisconsin, until 1860, when he became Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but remained only one year, in 1861 accepting the position of Controller of the land department of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he retained until 1867. The next two years were occupied in the service of the State in lowering the summit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago, and it was in the closing days of his term that the great fire of 1871 occurred, testing his executive ability to the utmost. From 1873 to 1883 he served as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Industrial University, and was one of the incorporators, and a life-long Director, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. Died, Jan. 1, 1892.—**Edward Gay (Mason)**, son of the preceding, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., August 23, 1839; came with his father's family, in 1852, to Chicago, where he attended school for several years, after which he entered Yale College, graduating there in 1860. He then

studied law, and, later, became a member of the law firm of Mattocks & Mason, but subsequently, in conjunction with two brothers, organized the firm of Mason Brothers, for the prosecution of a real-estate and law business. In 1881 Mr. Mason was one of the organizers of the Chicago Musical Festival, which was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to Chicago. In 1887 he became President of the Chicago Historical Society, as the successor of Elihu B. Washburne, retaining the position until his death, Dec. 18, 1898. During his incumbency, the commodious building, now occupied by the Historical Society Library, was erected, and he added largely to the resources of the Society by the collection of rare manuscripts and other historical records. He was the author of several historical works, including "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century," "Kaskaskia and Its Parish Records," besides papers on La Salle and the first settlers of Illinois, and "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the American Revolution." He also edited a volume entitled "Early Chicago and Illinois," which was published under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Mason was, for several years, a Trustee of Yale University and, about the time of his death, was prominently talked of for President of that institution, as successor to President Timothy Dwight.

MASON, William E., United States Senator, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 7, 1850, and accompanied his parents to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1858. He was educated at the Bentonsport Academy and at Birmingham College. From 1866 to 1870 he taught school, the last two years at Des Moines. In that city he studied law with Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, who afterward admitted him to partnership. In 1872 he removed to Chicago, where he has since practiced his profession. He soon embarked in politics, and, in 1878, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1882, to the State Senate. In 1884 he was the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District (then strongly Republican), but, owing to party dissensions, was defeated by James H. Ward, a Democrat. In 1886, and again in 1888, he was elected to Congress, but, in 1890, was defeated for re-election by Allan C. Durborow. He is a vigorous and effective campaign speaker. In 1897 he was elected United States Senator, receiving in the Legislature 125 votes to 77 for John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate.

MASON CITY, a prosperous city in Mason County, at the intersection of the Chicago &

Alton and the Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroads, 18 miles west by north of Lincoln, and about 30 miles north of Springfield. Being in the heart of a rich corn-growing district, it is an important shipping point for that commodity. It has four churches, two banks, two newspapers, brick works, flour-mills, grain-elevators and a carriage factory. Population (1880), 1,714; (1890), 1,869; (1900), 1,890.

MASON COUNTY, organized in 1841, with a population of about 2,000; population (1900), 17,491, and area of 560 square miles,—named for a county in Kentucky. It lies a little northwest of the center of the State, the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers forming its west and its south boundaries. The soil, while sandy, is fertile. The chief staple is corn, and the county offers excellent opportunities for viticulture. The American pioneer of Mason County was probably Maj. Ossian B. Ross, who settled at Havana in 1832. Not until 1837, however, can immigration be said to have set in rapidly. Havana was first chosen as the county-seat, but Bath enjoyed the honor for a few years, the county offices being permanently removed to the former point in 1851. Mason City is an important shipping point on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

MASONS, ANCIENT ORDER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED. (See *Free-Masons*.)

MASSAC COUNTY, an extreme southern county of the State and one of the smallest, its area, being but little more than 240 square miles, with a population (1900) of 13,110—named for Fort Massac, within its borders. The surface is hilly toward the north, but the bottom lands along the Ohio River are swampy and liable to frequent overflows. A considerable portion of the natural resources consists of timber—oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, cypress and cottonwood abounding. Saw-mills are found in nearly every town, and considerable grain and tobacco are raised. The original settlers were largely from Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina, and hospitality is traditional. Metropolis, on the Ohio River, is the county-seat. It was laid off in 1839, although Massac County was not separately organized until 1843. At Massac City may be seen the ruins of the early French fort of that name.

MASSAC COUNTY REBELLION, the name commonly given to an outbreak of mob violence which occurred in Massac County, in 1845-46. An arrested criminal having asserted that an organized band of thieves and robbers existed, and having given the names of a large number of the

alleged members, popular excitement rose to fever heat. A company of self-appointed "regulators" was formed, whose acts were so arbitrary that, at the August election of 1846, a Sheriff and County Clerk were elected on the avowed issue of opposition to these irregular tactics. This served to stimulate the "regulators" to renewed activity. Many persons were forced to leave the county on suspicion, and others tortured into making confession. In consequence, some leading "regulators" were thrown into jail, only to be soon released by their friends, who ordered the Sheriff and County Clerk to leave the county. The feud rapidly grew, both in proportions and in intensity. Governor French made two futile efforts to restore order through mediation, and the ordinary processes of law were also found unavailing. Judge Scates was threatened with lynching. Only 60 men dared to serve in the Sheriff's posse, and these surrendered upon promise of personal immunity from violence. This pledge was not regarded, several members of the posse being led away as prisoners, some of whom, it was believed, were drowned in the Ohio River. All the incarcerated "regulators" were again released, the Sheriff and his supporters were once more ordered to leave, and fresh seizures and outrages followed each other in quick succession. To remedy this condition of affairs, the Legislature of 1847 enacted a law creating district courts, under the provisions of which a Judge might hold court in any county in his circuit. This virtually conferred upon the Judge the right to change the venue at his own discretion, and thus secure juries unbiased by local or partisan feeling. The effect of this legislation was highly beneficial in restoring quiet, although the embers of the feud still smoldered and intermittently leaped into flame for several years thereafter.

MATHENY, Charles R., pioneer, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 6, 1786, licensed as a Methodist preacher, in Kentucky, and, in 1805, came to St. Clair County (then in Indiana Territory), as a missionary. Later, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the Third Territorial (1817) and the Second State Legislatures (1820-22); removed, in 1821, to the newly organized county of Sangamon, where he was appointed the first County Clerk, remaining in office eighteen years, also for some years holding, at the same time, the offices of Circuit Clerk, Recorder and Probate Judge. Died, while County Clerk, in 1839.—**Noah W. (Matheny)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 31, 1815; was assistant of his father in the

County Clerk's office in Sangamon County, and, on the death of the latter, (November, 1839), was elected his successor, and re-elected for eight consecutive terms, serving until 1873. Died, April 30, 1877.—**JAMES H.** (Matheny), another son, born Oct. 30, 1818, in St. Clair County; served in his youth as Clerk in various local offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, elected Circuit Clerk in 1852, at the close of his term beginning the practice of law; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, in October, 1862, and, after the siege of Vicksburg, served as Judge Advocate until July, 1864, when he resigned. He then returned to his profession, but, in 1873, was elected County Judge of Sangamon County, holding the office by repeated re-elections until his death, Sept. 7, 1890,—having resided in Springfield 68 years.

MATHER, Thomas, pioneer merchant, was born, April 24, 1795, at Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn.; in early manhood was engaged for a time in business in New York City, but, in the spring of 1818, came to Kaskaskia, Ill., where he soon after became associated in business with James L. Lamb and others. This firm was afterwards quite extensively engaged in trade with New Orleans. Later he became one of the founders of the town of Chester. In 1820 Mr. Mather was elected to the lower branch of the Second General Assembly from Randolph County, was re-elected to the Third (serving for a part of the session as Speaker), and again to the Fourth, but, before the expiration of his last term, resigned to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as Commissioner to locate the military road from Independence to Santa Fe, and to conclude treaties with the Indians along the line. In the Legislature of 1822 he was one of the most determined opponents of the scheme for securing a pro-slavery Constitution. In 1828 he was again elected to the House and, in 1832, to the Senate for a term or four years. He also served as Colonel on the staff of Governor Coles, and was supported for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McLean, in 1830. Having removed to Springfield in 1835, he became prominent in business affairs there in connection with his former partner, Mr. James L. Lamb; in 1837 was appointed a member of the first Board of Fund Commissioners for the State under the internal improvement system; also served seven years as President of the Springfield branch of the State Bank; was connected, as a stock-

holder, with the construction of the Sangamon & Morgan (now Wabash) Railroad, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river at Naples, and was also identified, financially, with the old Chicago & Galena Union Railroad. From 1835 until his death, Colonel Mather served as one of the Trustees of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and was a liberal contributor to the endowment of that institution. His death occurred during a visit to Philadelphia, March 28, 1853.

MATTESON, Joel Aldrich, ninth regularly elected Governor of Illinois (1853-57), was born in Watertown, N. Y., August 8, 1808; after some experience in business and as a teacher, in 1831 he went to South Carolina, where he was foreman in the construction of the first railroad in that State. In 1834 he removed to Illinois, where he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and also engaged in manufacturing at Joliet. After serving three terms in the State Senate, he was elected Governor in 1852, and, in 1855, was defeated by Lyman Trumbull for the United States Senatorship. At the close of his gubernatorial term he was complimented by the Legislature, and retired to private life a popular man. Later, there were developed grave scandals in connection with the refunding of certain canal scrip, with which his name—unfortunately—was connected. He turned over property to the State of the value of nearly \$250,000, for its indemnification. He finally took up his residence in Chicago, and later spent considerable time in travel in Europe. He was for many years the lessee and President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Died in Chicago, Jan. 31, 1873.

MATTHEWS, Asa C., ex-Comptroller of the United States Treasury, was born in Pike County, Ill., March 22, 1833; graduated from Illinois College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar three years later. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he abandoned a remunerative practice at Pittsfield to enlist in the army, and was elected and commissioned a Captain in the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He rose to the rank of Colonel, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Supervisor for the District composed of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, in 1875. Being elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1876, he resigned his office, and was re-elected to the Legislature in 1878. On the death of Judge Higbee, Governor Hamilton appointed Mr. Matthews to fill the vacancy thus created on the bench of the Sixth Circuit, his term expiring in 1885. In 1888 he was elected to

the Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House. In May, 1889, President Harrison named him First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and the House, by a unanimous vote, expressed its gratification at his selection. Since retiring from office, Colonel Matthews has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession at Pittsfield.

MATTHEWS, Milton W., lawyer and journalist, was born in Clark County, Ill., March 1, 1846, educated in the common schools, and, near the close of the war, served in a 100-days' regiment; began teaching in Champaign County in 1865, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867; in 1873 was appointed Master in Chancery, served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, and, in 1888, was elected to the State Senate, meanwhile, from 1879, discharging the duties of editor of "The Champaign County Herald," of which he was also proprietor. During his last session in the State Senate (1891-92) he served as President pro tem. of that body; was also President of the State Press Association and served on the staff of Governor Fifer, with the rank of Colonel of the Illinois National Guard. Died, at Urbana, May 10, 1892.

MATTOON, an important city in Coles County, 172 miles west of south from Chicago and 56 miles west of Terre Haute, Ind.; a point of junction for three lines of railway, and an important shipping point for corn and broom corn, which are both extensively grown in the surrounding region. It has several banks, foundries, machine shops, brick and tile-works, flour-mills, grain-elevators, with two daily and four weekly newspapers; also has good graded schools and a high school. The repair shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad are located here. Population (1890), 6,833; (1900), 9,622.

MAXWELL, Philip, M.D., pioneer physician, was born at Guilford, Vt., April 3, 1799, graduated in medicine and practiced for a time at Sackett's Harbor, also serving in the New York Legislature; was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Fort Dearborn, in 1833, remaining until the abandonment of the fort at the end of 1836. In 1838 he was promoted Surgeon, and served with Gen. Zachary Taylor in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida, but resumed private practice in Chicago in 1844; served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly (1848-52) and, in 1855, settled on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wis., where he died, Nov. 5, 1859.

MAY, William L., early lawyer and Congressman, was born in Kentucky, came at an early day

to Edwardsville, Ill., and afterwards to Jacksonville; was elected from Morgan County to the Sixth General Assembly (1828), and the next year removed to Springfield, having been appointed by President Jackson Receiver of Public Moneys for the Land Office there. He was twice elected to Congress (1834 and '36), the first year defeating Benjamin Mills, a brilliant lawyer of Galena. Later, May became a resident of Peoria, but finally removed to California, where he died.

MAYO, Walter L., legislator, was born in Albemarle County Va., March 7, 1810; came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1828, and began teaching. He took part in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), being appointed by Governor Reynolds Quartermaster of a battalion organized in that section of the State. He had previously been appointed County Clerk of Edwards County to fill a vacancy, and continued, by successive re-elections, to occupy the position for thirty-seven years—also acting, for a portion of the time, as Circuit Clerk, Judge of Probate and County Treasurer. In 1870 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly for the Edwards County District. On the evening of Jan. 18, 1878, he mysteriously disappeared, having been last seen at the Union Depot at East St. Louis, when about to take the train for his home at Albion, and is supposed to have been secretly murdered. No trace of his body or of the crime was ever discovered, and the affair has remained one of the mysteries of the criminal history of Illinois.

MAYWOOD, a village of Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, 10 miles west of that city, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; has churches, two weekly newspapers, public schools and some manufactures. Population (1900), 4,532.

McALLISTER, William K., jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1818. After admission to the bar he commenced practice at Albion, N. Y., and, in 1854, removed to Chicago. In 1866 he was a candidate for the bench of the Superior Court of that city, but was defeated by Judge Jameson. Two years later he was chosen Judge of the Recorder's Court, and, in 1870, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1875, having been elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill a vacancy. He was re-elected for a full term and assigned to Appellate Court duty in 1879. He was elected for a third time in 1885, but, before the expiration of his term, he died, Oct. 29, 1888.

McARTHUR, John, soldier, was born in Erskine, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1826; worked at his father's trade of blacksmith until 23 years old, when, coming to the United States, he settled in Chicago. Here he became foreman of a boiler-making establishment, later acquiring an establishment of his own. Having joined the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers at the beginning of the war, with a company of which he was Captain, he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, still later Colonel, and, in March, 1862, promoted to Brigadier-General for gallantry in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade. At Shiloh he was wounded, but after having his wound dressed, returned to the fight and succeeded to the command of the Second Division when Gen. W. H. L. Wallace fell mortally wounded. He commanded a division of McPherson's corps in the operations against Vicksburg, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Nashville, where he commanded a division under Gen. A. J. Smith, winning a brevet Major-Generalship by his gallantry. General McArthur was Postmaster of Chicago from 1873 to 1877.

McCAGG, Ezra Butler, lawyer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825; studied law at Hudson, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, soon afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Scammon & McCagg. During the war Mr. McCagg was an active member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and (for some years after the fire of 1871) of the Relief and Aid Society; is also a life-member and officer of the Chicago Historical Society, besides being identified with several State and municipal boards. His standing in his profession is shown by the fact that he has been more than once offered a non-partisan nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, but has declined. He occupies a high rank in literary circles, as well as a connoisseur in art, and is the owner of a large private library collected since the destruction of one of the best in the West by the fire of 1871.

McCARTNEY, James, lawyer and ex-Attorney General, was born of Scotch parentage in the north of Ireland, Feb. 14, 1835; at two years of age was brought to the United States and, until 1845, resided in Pennsylvania, when his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he spent his youth in general farm work, meanwhile attending a high school and finally engaging in teaching. In 1856 he began the study of law at Warren, Ohio, which he continued a year later in the office of Harding & Reed, at Monmouth, Ill.; was admitted to the bar in January, 1858, and

began practice at Monmouth, removing the following year to Galva. In April, 1861, he enlisted in what afterwards became the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was commissioned a First Lieutenant, but, a year later, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. A few months later he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, being soon promoted to a captaincy, although serving much of the time as Judge Advocate on courts-martial, and, for one year, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Army of the Ohio. At the conclusion of his term of service in the army, he resumed the practice of his profession at Fairfield, Ill.; in 1880 was nominated and elected, as a Republican, Attorney-General of the State, and, during his last year in office, began the celebrated "Lake Front suits" which finally terminated successfully for the city of Chicago. Since retiring from office, General McCartney has been engaged in the practice of his profession, chiefly in Springfield and Chicago, having been a resident of the latter city since 1890.

McCARTNEY, Robert Wilson, lawyer and jurist, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 19, 1843, spent a portion of his boyhood in Pennsylvania, afterwards returning to Youngstown, Ohio, where he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, lying two days and nights on the field and enduring untold suffering. As soon as able to take the field he was commissioned, by Governor Curtin, a Captain in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in the army of the Potomac to the close of the war, and taking part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865. After the war he took a course in a business college at Pittsburg, removed to Cleveland and began the study of law, but soon came to Illinois, and, having completed his law studies with his brother, J. T. McCartney, at Metropolis, was admitted to the bar in 1868; also edited a Republican paper there, became interested in lumber manufacture and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of Massac County, serving nine years, when (1882) he was elected Representative in the Thirty-third General Assembly. At the close of his term in the Legislature he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the first Circuit, serving from 1885 to 1891. Died, Oct. 27, 1893. Judge McCartney was able, public-spirited and patriotic. The city of Metropolis owes to him the Free Public Library bearing his name.

McCLAUGHRY, Robert Wilson, penologist, was born at Fountain Green, Hancock County, Ill., July 22, 1839, being descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry—his grandfather, who was a native of the North of Ireland, having come to America in his youth and served in the War of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch grew up on a farm, attending school in the winter until 1854, then spent the next two winters at an academy, and, in 1856, began a course in Monmouth College, where he graduated in 1860. The following year he spent as instructor in Latin in the same institution, but, in 1861, became editor of "The Carthage Republican," a Democratic paper, which he made a strong advocate of the cause of the Union, meanwhile, both by his pen and on the stump, encouraging enlistments in the army. About the first of July, 1862, having disposed of his interest in the paper, he enlisted in a company of which he was unanimously chosen Captain, and which, with four other companies organized in the same section, became the nucleus of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers. The regiment having been completed at Camp Butler, he was elected Major, and going to the field in the following fall, took part in General Sherman's first movement against Vicksburg by way of Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862. Later, as a member of Osterhaus' Division of General McClernand's corps, he participated with his regiment in the capture of Arkansas Post, and in the operations against Vicksburg which resulted in the capture of that stronghold, in July, 1863. He then joined the Department of the Gulf under command of General Banks, but was compelled by sickness to return north. Having sufficiently recovered, he spent a few months in the recruiting service (1864), but, in May of that year, was transferred, by order of President Lincoln, to the Pay Department, as Additional-Paymaster, with the rank of Major, being finally assigned to duty at Springfield, where he remained, paying off Illinois regiments as mustered out of the service, until Oct. 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. A few weeks later he was elected County Clerk of Hancock County, serving four years. In the meantime he engaged in the stone business, as head of the firm of R. W. McClaughry & Co., furnishing stone for the basement of the State Capitol at Springfield and for bridges across the Mississippi at Quincy and Keokuk—later being engaged in the same business at St. Genevieve, Mo., with headquarters at St. Louis. Compelled to retire by failing health, he took up his residence at Monmouth in 1873, but, in 1874, was

called to the wardenship of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., but, in May, 1891, accepted from Mayor Washburne the position of Chief of Police in Chicago, continuing in service, under Mayor Harrison, until August, 1893, when he became Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Early in 1897 he was again offered and accepted the position of Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. Here he remained until 1899, when he received from President McKinley the appointment of Warden of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which position he now (1899) occupies. Major McClaughry's administration of penal and reformatory institutions has been eminently satisfactory, and he has taken rank as one of the most successful penologists in the country.

McCLELLAN, Robert H., lawyer and banker, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1823; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1847, and then studied law with Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, being admitted to the bar in 1850. The same year he removed to Galena, Ill.; during his first winter there, edited "The Galena Gazette," and the following spring formed a partnership with John M. Douglas, afterwards General Solicitor and President of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ended with the removal of the latter to Chicago, when Mr. McClellan succeeded him as local attorney of the road at Galena. In 1864 Mr. McClellan became President of the Bank of Galena—later the "National Bank of Galena"—remaining for over twenty years. He is also largely interested in local manufactories and financial institutions elsewhere. He served as a Republican Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly (1861-62), and as Senator (1876-80), and maintained a high rank as a sagacious and judicious legislator. Liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, his name has been prominently connected with all movements for the improvement of his locality and the advancement of the interests of the State.

McCLERNAND, John Alexander, a volunteer officer in the Civil War and prominent Democratic politician, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, brought to Shawneetown in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in journalism for a time. He served in the Black Hawk War, and was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and again in 1840 and '42. The latter year he was elected to Congress, serv-

ing four consecutive terms, but declining a renomination, being about to remove to Jacksonville, where he resided from 1851 to 1856. Twice (1840 and '52) he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 he removed to Springfield, and, in 1859, re-entered Congress as Representative of the Springfield District; was re-elected in 1860, but resigned in 1861 to accept a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers from President Lincoln, being promoted Major-General early in 1862. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and before Vicksburg, and was in command at the capture of Arkansas Post, but was severely criticised for some of his acts during the Vicksburg campaign and relieved of his command by General Grant. Having finally been restored by order of President Lincoln, he participated in the campaign in Louisiana and Texas, but resigned his commission in 1864. General McClernand presided over the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, in 1886, was appointed by President Cleveland one of the members of the Utah Commission, serving through President Harrison's administration. He was also elected Circuit Judge in 1870, as successor to Hon. B. S. Edwards, who had resigned. Died Sept. 20, 1900.

McCLURG, Alexander C., soldier and publisher, was born in Philadelphia but grew up in Pittsburg, where his father was an iron manufacturer. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio., and, after studying law for a time with Chief Justice Lowrie of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1859, and entered the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co., as a junior clerk. Early in 1861 he enlisted as a private in the War of the Rebellion, but the quota of three-months' men being already full, his services were not accepted. In August, 1862, he became a member of the "Crosby Guards," afterwards incorporated in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry (Second Board of Trade Regiment), and was unanimously elected Captain of Company H. After the battle of Perryville, he was detailed as Judge Advocate at Nashville, and, in the following year, offered the position of Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General McCook, afterwards serving in a similar capacity on the staffs of Generals Thomas, Sheridan and Baird. He took part in the defense of Chattanooga and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, had two horses shot under him; was also with the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign, and, at the request of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, was promoted to the rank of Colonel and brevetted Brigadier-General—later, being pre-

sented with a sword bearing the names of the principal battles in which he was engaged, besides being especially complimented in letters by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Baird, Mitchell, Davis and others. He was invited to enter the regular army at the close of the war, but preferred to return to private life, and resumed his former position with S. C. Griggs & Co., soon after becoming a junior partner in the concern, of which he has since become the chief. In the various mutations through which this extensive firm has gone, General McClurg has been a leading factor until now (and since 1887) he stands at the head of the most extensive publishing firm west of New York.

McCONNEL, Murray, pioneer and lawyer, was born in Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1798, and educated in the common schools; left home at 14 years of age and, after a year at Louisville, spent several years flat-boating, trading and hunting in the West, during this period visiting Arkansas, Texas and Kansas, finally settling on a farm near Herculaneum, Mo. In 1823 he located in Scott (then a part of Morgan) County, Ill., but when the town of Jacksonville was laid out, became a citizen of that place. During the Black Hawk War (July and August, 1832), he served on the staff of Gen. J. D. Henry with the rank of Major; in 1837 was appointed by Governor Duncan a member of the Board of Public Works for the First Judicial District, in this capacity having charge of the construction of the railroad between Meredosia and Springfield (then known as the Northern Cross Railroad)—the first public railroad built in the State, and the only one constructed during the "internal improvement" era following 1837. He also held a commission from Governor French as Major-General of State Militia, in 1855 was appointed by President Pierce Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, but retired in 1859. In 1832, on his return from the Black Hawk War, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature from Morgan County, and, in 1864, was elected to the State Senate for the District composed of Morgan, Menard, Cass, Schuyler and Brown Counties, serving until 1868. Though previously a Democrat and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, he was an earnest supporter of the war policy of the Government, and was one of four Democratic Senators, in the General Assembly of 1865, who voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the United States. His death occurred by assassination, by

some unknown person, in his office at Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1869.—**John Ludlum** (McConnell), son of the preceding, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 11, 1826, studied law and graduated at Transylvania Law School; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was promoted Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, where he was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Jacksonville and wrote several books illustrative of Western life and character, which were published between 1850 and 1853. At the time of his death—Jan. 17, 1862—he was engaged in the preparation of a "History of Early Explorations in America," having special reference to the labors of the early Roman Catholic missionaries.

McCONNELL, (Gen.) John, soldier, was born in Madison County, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1824, and came with his parents to Illinois when about sixteen years of age. His father (James McConnell) was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States shortly before the War of 1812, and, after remaining in New York until 1840, came to Sangamon County, Ill., locating a few miles south of Springfield, where he engaged extensively in sheep-raising. He was an enterprising and progressive agriculturist, and was one of the founders of the State Agricultural Society, being President of the Convention of 1852 which resulted in its organization. His death took place, Jan. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged with his father and brothers in the farming and stock business until 1861, when he raised a company for the Third Illinois Cavalry, of which he was elected Captain, was later promoted Major, serving until March, 1863, during that time taking part in some of the important battles of the war in Southwest Missouri, including Pea Ridge, and was highly complimented by his commander, Gen. G. M. Dodge, for bravery. Some three months after leaving the Third Cavalry, he was commissioned by Governor Yates Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and, in March, 1865, was commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, his commission being signed by President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, the morning preceding the night of his assassination. During the latter part of his service, General McConnell was on duty in Texas, being finally mustered out in October, 1865. After the death of his father, and until 1879, he continued in the business of sheep-raising and farming, being for a time the owner of several extensive farms in Sangamon County, but, in 1879, engaged in the insurance business in Springfield, where he died, March 14, 1898.

McCONNELL, Samuel P., son of the preceding, was born at Springfield, Ill., on July 5, 1849. After completing his literary studies he read law at Springfield in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, soon after establishing himself in practice in Chicago. After various partnerships, in which he was associated with leading lawyers of Chicago, he was elected Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, in 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. K. McAllister, serving until 1894, when he resigned to give his attention to private practice. Although one of the youngest Judges upon the bench, Judge McConnell was called upon, soon after his election, to preside at the trial of the conspirators in the celebrated Cronin murder case, in which he displayed great ability. He has also had charge, as presiding Judge, of a number of civil suits of great importance affecting corporations.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall, inventor and manufacturer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 15, 1809. In youth he manifested unusual mechanical ingenuity, and early began attempts at the manufacture of some device for cutting grain, his first finished machine being produced in 1831. Though he had been manufacturing for years in a small way, it was not until 1844 that his first machine was shipped to the West, and, in 1847, he came to Chicago with a view to establishing its manufacture in the heart of the region where its use would be most in demand. One of his early partners in the business was William B. Ogden, afterwards so widely known in connection with Chicago's railroad history. The business grew on his hands until it became one of the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. McCormick was a Democrat, and, in 1860, he bought "The Chicago Times," and having united it with "The Herald," which he already owned, a few months later sold the consolidated concern to Wilbur F. Storey. "The Interior," the Northwestern mouthpiece of the Presbyterian faith, had been founded by a joint stock-company in 1870, but was burned out in 1871 and removed to Cincinnati. In January, 1872, it was returned to Chicago, and, at the beginning of the following year, it became the property of Mr. McCormick in conjunction with Dr. Gray, who has been its editor and manager ever since. Mr. McCormick's most liberal work was undoubtedly the endowment of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Chicago, which goes by his name. His death occurred, May 13, 1884, after a business life of almost unprece-

dented success, and after conferring upon the agriculturists of the country a boon of inestimable value.

McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a Presbyterian school of theology in Chicago, being the outgrowth of an institution originally connected with Hanover College, Ind., in 1830. In 1859 the late Cyrus H. McCormick donated \$100,000 to the school, and it was removed to Chicago, where it was opened in September, with a class of fifteen students. Since then nearly \$300,000 have been contributed toward a building fund by Mr. McCormick and his heirs, besides numerous donations to the same end made by others. The number of buildings is nine, four being for the general purposes of the institution (including dormitories), and five being houses for the professors. The course of instruction covers three annual terms of seven months each, and includes didactic and polemic theology, biblical and ecclesiastical history, sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, church government and the sacraments, New Testament literature and exegesis, apologetics and missions, and homiletics. The faculty consists of eight professors, one adjunct professor, and one instructor in elocution and vocal culture. Between 200 and 300 students are enrolled, including post-graduates.

McCULLOCH, David, lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Jan. 25, 1832; received his academic education at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in the class of 1852. Then, after spending some six months as a teacher in his native village, he came west, arriving at Peoria early in 1853. Here he conducted a private school for two years, when, in 1855, he began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, being admitted to the bar in 1857. Soon after entering upon his law studies he was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County, serving, by successive re-elections, three terms (1855-61). At the close of this period he was taken into partnership with his old preceptor, Julius Manning, who died, July 4, 1862. In 1877 he was elected Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, under the law authorizing the increase of Judges in each circuit to three, and was re-elected in 1879, serving until 1885. Six years of this period were spent as a Justice of the Appellate Court for the Third Appellate District. On retiring from the bench, Judge McCulloch entered into partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which is still maintained. Politically, Judge McCulloch was reared as a Democrat, but during the Civil War became a Republican. Since 1886

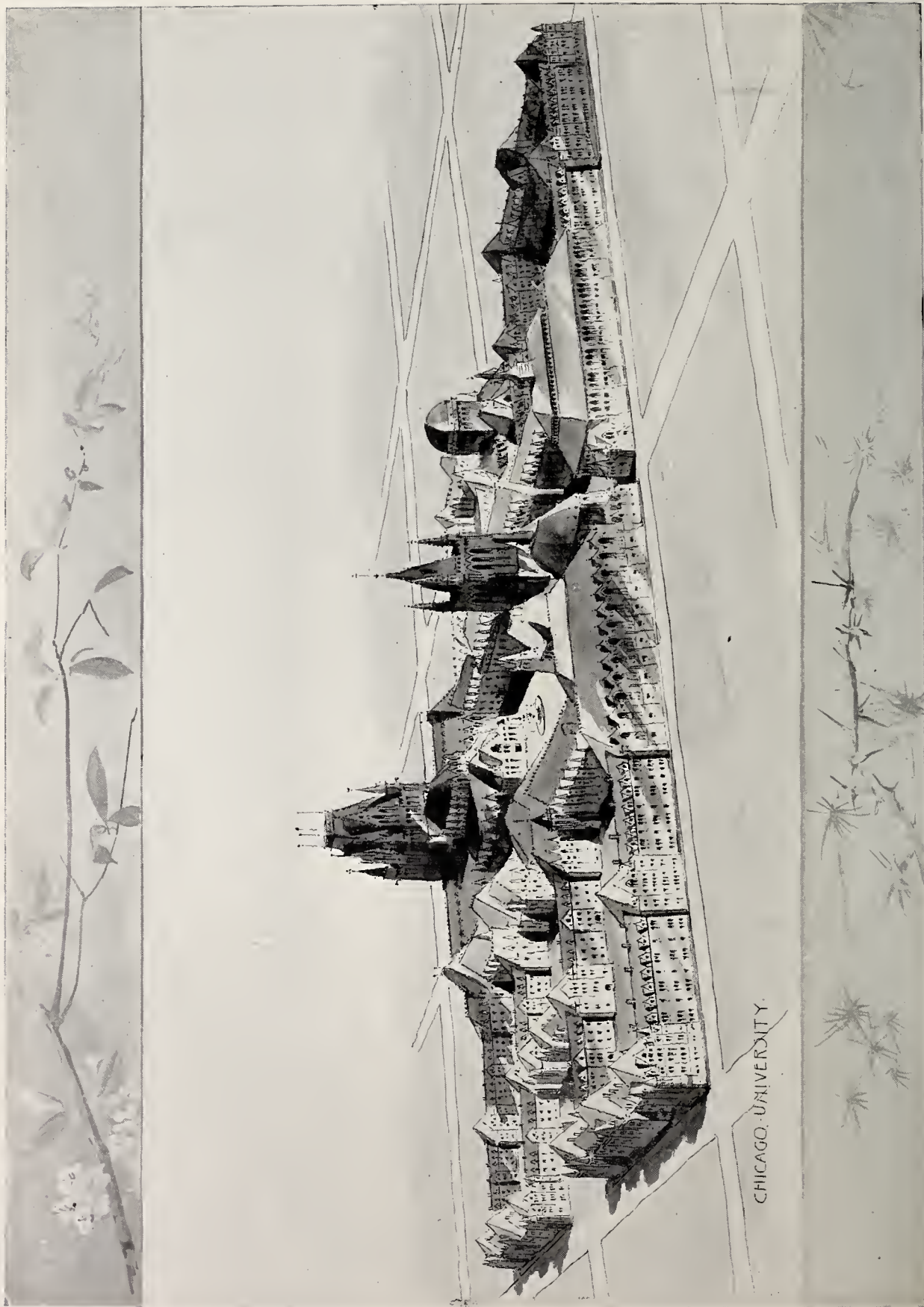
he has been identified with the Prohibition Party, although, as the result of questions arising during the Spanish-American War, giving a cordial support to the policy of President McKinley. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago.

McCULLOUGH, James Skiles, Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843; in 1854 came with his father to Urbana, Ill., and grew up on a farm in that vicinity, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862, at the age of 19 years, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served during the next three years in the Departments of the Mississippi and the Gulf, meanwhile participating in the campaign against Vicksburg, and, near the close of the war, in the operations about Mobile. On the 9th of April, 1865, while taking part in the assault on Fort Blakely, near Mobile, his left arm was torn to pieces by a grape-shot, compelling its amputation near the shoulder. His final discharge occurred in July, 1865. Returning home he spent a year in school at Urbana, after which he was a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton, Ill., for two years. He then (1868) entered the office of the County Clerk of Champaign County as a deputy, remaining until 1873, when he was chosen County Clerk, serving by successive re-elections until 1896. The latter year he received the nomination of the Republican Party for Auditor of Public Accounts, and, at the November election, was elected by a plurality of 138,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He was serving his sixth term as County Clerk when chosen Auditor, having received the nomination of his party on each occasion without opposition.

McDANNOLD, John J., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Brown County, Ill., August 29, 1851, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county and in a private school; graduated from the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois the same year, commencing practice at Mount Sterling. In 1885 he was made Master in Chancery, in 1886, elected County Judge, and re-elected in 1890, resigning his seat in October, 1892, to accept an election by the Democrats of the Twelfth Illinois District as Representative in the Fifty-third Congress. After retiring from Congress (March 4, 1895), Mr. McDannold removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.



MCCORMICK SEMINARY, CHICAGO.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, organized under an act passed, Jan. 25, 1826, and attached, for judicial purposes, to Schuyler County until 1830. Its present area is 580 square miles—named in honor of Commodore McDonough. The first settlement in the county was at Industry, on the site of which William Carter (the pioneer of the county) built a cabin in 1826. James and John Vance and William Job settled in the vicinity in the following year. Out of this settlement grew Blandinsville. William Pennington located on Spring Creek in 1828, and, in 1831, James M. Campbell erected the first frame house on the site of the present city of Macomb. The first sermon, preached by a Protestant minister in the county, was delivered in the Job settlement by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist. Among the early officers were John Huston, County Treasurer; William Southward, Sheriff; Peter Hale, Coroner, and Jesse Bartlett, Surveyor. The first term of the Circuit Court was held in 1830, and presided over by Hon. Richard M. Young. The first railway to cross the county was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (1857). Since then other lines have penetrated it, and there are numerous railroad centers and shipping points of considerable importance. Population (1880), 25,037; (1890), 27,467; (1900), 28,412.

MCDUGALL, James Alexander, lawyer and United States Senator, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1817; educated at the Albany grammar school, studied law and settled in Pike County, Ill., in 1837; was Attorney-General of Illinois four years (1843-47); then engaged in engineering and, in 1849, organized and led an exploring expedition to the Rio del Norte, Gila and Colorado Rivers, finally settling at San Francisco and engaging in the practice of law. In 1850 he was elected Attorney-General of California, served several terms in the State Legislature, and, in 1852, was chosen, as a Democrat, to Congress, but declined a re-election; in 1860 was elected United States Senator from California, serving as a War Democrat until 1867. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired to Albany, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 3, 1867. Though somewhat irregular in habits, he was, at times, a brilliant and effective speaker, and, during the War of the Rebellion, rendered valuable aid to the Union cause.

McFARLAND, Andrew, M.D., alienist, was born in Concord, N. H., July 14, 1817, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1841, and, after being engaged in general practice for a few years, was invited to assume the man-

agement of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord. Here he remained some eight years, during which he acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders. In 1854 he was offered and accepted the position of Medical Superintendent of the Illinois State (now Central) Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, entering upon his duties in June of that year, and continuing his connection with that institution for a period of more than sixteen years. Having resigned his position in the State Hospital in June, 1870, he soon after established the Oaklawn Retreat, at Jacksonville, a private institution for the treatment of insane patients, which he conducted with a great degree of success, and with which he was associated during the remainder of his life, dying, Nov. 22, 1891. Dr. McFarland's services were in frequent request as a medical expert in cases before the courts, invariably, however, on the side of the defense. The last case in which he appeared as a witness was at the trial of Charles F. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, whom he believed to be insane.

McGAHEY, David, settled in Crawford County, Ill., in 1817, and served as Representative from that County in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies (1822-26), and as Senator in the Eighth and Ninth (1832-36). Although a native of Tennessee, Mr. McGahey was a strong opponent of slavery, and, at the session of 1822, was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Constitution resolution. He continued to reside in Lawrence County until his death in 1851.—**James D. (McGahey)**, a son of the preceding, was elected to the Ninth General Assembly from Crawford County, in 1834, but died during his term of service.

McGANN, Lawrence Edward, ex-Congressman, was born in Ireland, Feb. 2, 1852. His father having died in 1884, the following year his mother emigrated to the United States, settling at Milford, Mass., where he attended the public schools. In 1865 he came to Chicago, and, for fourteen years, found employment as a shoemaker. In 1879 he entered the municipal service as a clerk, and, on Jan. 1, 1885, was appointed City Superintendent of Streets, resigning in May, 1891. He was elected in 1892, as a Democrat, to represent the Second Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-third. In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election by a small majority over Hugh R. Belknap (Republican). An investigation having shown his defeat, he

magnanimously surrendered his seat to his competitor without a contest. He has large business interests in Chicago, especially in street railroad property, being President of an important electric line.

McHENRY, a village in McHenry County, situated on the Fox River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The river is here navigable for steamboats of light draft, which ply between the town and Fox Lake, a favorite resort for sportsmen. The town has bottling works, a creamery, marble and granite works, cigar factory, flour mills, brewery, bank, four churches, and one weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 979; (1900), 1,013.

McHENRY, William, legislator and soldier of the Black Hawk War, came from Kentucky to Illinois in 1809, locating in White County, and afterwards became prominent as a legislator and soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Black Hawk War of 1832, serving in the latter as Major of the "Spy Battalion" and participating in the battle of Bad Axe. He also served as Representative in the First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Sixth and Seventh. While serving his last term in the House (1835), he died and was buried at Vandalia, then the State capital. McHenry County—organized by act of the Legislature, passed at a second session during the winter of 1835-36—was named in his honor.

McHENRY COUNTY, lies in the northern portion of the State, bounded on the north by Wisconsin—named for Gen. William McHenry. Its area is 624 square miles. With what is now the County of Lake, it was erected into a county in 1836, the county-seat being at McHenry. Three years later the eastern part was set off as the County of Lake, and the county-seat of McHenry County removed to Woodstock, the geographical center. The soil is well watered by living springs and is highly productive. Hardwood groves are numerous. Fruits and berries are extensively cultivated, but the herbage is especially adapted to dairying, Kentucky blue grass being indigenous. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to Chicago, and the annual production of butter and cheese reaches into the millions of pounds. The geological formations comprise the drift and the Cincinnati and Niagara groups of rocks. Near Fox River are found gravel ridges. Vegetable remains and logs of wood have been found at various depths in the drift deposits; in one instance a cedar log, seven inches in diameter, having been discovered forty-two feet below the surface. Peat is found every-

where, although the most extensive deposits are in the northern half of the county, where they exist in sloughs covering several thousands of acres. Several lines of railroad cross the county, and every important village is a railway station. Woodstock, Marengo, and Harvard are the principal towns. Population (1880), 24,908; (1890), 26,114; (1900), 29,759.

McINTOSH, (Capt.) Alexander, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1822; at 19 years of age entered an academy at Galway Center, remaining three years; in 1845 removed to Joliet, Ill., and, two years later, started "The Joliet True Democrat," but sold out the next year, and, in 1849, went to California. Returning in 1852, he bought back "The True Democrat," which he edited until 1857, meanwhile (1856) having been elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Will County. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, serving under General Sherman in 1864 and in the "March to the Sea," and, after the war, being for a time Post Quartermaster at Mobile. Having resigned in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business at Wilmington, Will County; but, in 1869, bought "The Wilmington Independent," which he published until 1873. The next year he returned to Joliet, and, a few months after, became political editor of "The Joliet Republican," and was subsequently connected, in a similar capacity, with other papers, including "The Phoenix" and "The Sun" of the same city. Died, in Joliet, Feb. 2, 1899.

McKENDREE, William, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Virginia, in 1757, enlisted as a private in the War of the Revolution, but later served as Adjutant and in the commissary department. He was converted at 30 years of age, and the next year began preaching in his native State, being advanced to the position of Presiding Elder; in 1800 was transferred to the West, Illinois falling within his District. Here he remained until his elevation to the episcopacy in 1808. McKendree College, at Lebanon, received its name from him, together with a donation of 480 acres of land. Died, near Nashville, Tenn., March 5, 1835.

McKENDREE COLLEGE, one of the earliest of Illinois colleges, located at Lebanon and incorporated in 1835. Its founding was suggested by Rev. Peter Cartwright, and it may be said to have had its inception at the Methodist Episcopal Conference held at Mount Carmel, in September, 1827. The first funds for its establishment were subscribed by citizens of Lebanon, who contrib-

uted from their scanty means, \$1,385. Instruction began, Nov. 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, afterwards a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant institution, and the school was named in his honor. It cannot be said to have become really a college until 1836, and its first class graduated in 1841. University powers were granted it by an amendment to its charter in 1839. At present the departments are as follows: Preparatory, business, classical, scientific, law, music and oratory. The institution owns property to the value of \$90,000, including an endowment of \$25,000, and has about 200 students, of both sexes, and a faculty of ten instructors. (See *Colleges, Early.*)

McLAREN, William Edward, Episcopal Bishop, was born at Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1831; graduated at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) in 1851, and, after six years spent in teaching and in journalistic work, entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, graduating and entering the Presbyterian ministry in 1860. For three years he was a missionary at Bogota, South America, and later in charge of churches at Peoria, Ill., and Detroit, Mich. Having entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was made a deacon in July, 1872, and ordained priest the following October, immediately thereafter assuming the pastorate of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In July, 1875, he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, which then included the whole State. Subsequently, the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield were erected therefrom, Bishop McLaren remaining at the head of the Chicago See. During his episcopate, church work has been active and effective, and the Western Theological Seminary in Chicago has been founded. His published works include numerous sermons, addresses and poems, besides a volume entitled "Catholic Dogma the Antidote to Doubt" (New York, 1884).

McLAUGHLIN, Robert K., early lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 25, 1779; before attaining his majority went to Kentucky, and, about 1815, removed to Illinois, settling finally at Belleville, where he entered upon the practice of law. The first public position held by him seems to have been that of Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of both Houses of the Third (or last) Territorial Legislature (1816-18). In August, 1819, he entered upon the duties of State Treasurer, as successor to John Thomas, who had been Treasurer during the whole Territorial period, serving until January, 1823. Becoming a

citizen of Vandalia, by the removal thither of the State capital a few months later, he continued to reside there the remainder of his life. He subsequently represented the Fayette District as Representative in the Fifth General Assembly, and as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth, and, in 1837, became Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, serving until 1845. Although an uncle of Gen. Joseph Duncan, he became a candidate for Governor against the latter, in 1834, standing third on the list. He married a Miss Bond, a niece of Gov. Shadrach Bond, under whose administration he served as State Treasurer. Died, at Vandalia, May 29, 1862.

McLEAN, a village of McLean County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 14 miles southwest of Bloomington, in a farming, dairying and stock-growing district; has one weekly paper. Population (1890), 500; (1900), 532.

McLEAN, John, early United States Senator, was born in North Carolina in 1791, brought by his father to Kentucky when four years old, and, at 23, was admitted to the bar and removed to Illinois, settling at Shawneetown in 1815. Possessing oratorical gifts of a high order and an almost magnetic power over men, coupled with strong common sense, a keen sense of humor and great command of language, he soon attained prominence at the bar and as a popular speaker. In 1818 he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the new State, defeating Daniel P. Cook, but served only a few months, being defeated by Cook at the next election. He was three times elected to the Legislature, serving once as Speaker. In 1824 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Governor Edwards (who had resigned), serving one year. In 1828 he was elected for a second time by a unanimous vote, but lived to serve only one session, dying at Shawneetown, Oct. 4, 1830. In testimony of the public appreciation of the loss which the State had sustained by his death, McLean County was named in his honor.

McLEAN COUNTY, the largest county of the State, having an area of 1166 square miles, is central as to the region north of the latitude of St. Louis and about midway between that city and Chicago—was named for John McLean, an early United States Senator. The early immigrants were largely from Ohio, although Kentucky and New York were well represented. The county was organized in 1830, the population at that time being about 1,200. The greater portion of the surface is high, undulating prairie, with occasional groves and belts of timber. On the

creek bottoms are found black walnut, sycamore, buckeye, black ash and elm, while the sandy ridges are covered with scrub oak and black-jack. The soil is extremely fertile (generally a rich, brown loam), and the entire county is underlaid with coal. The chief occupations are stock-raising, coal-mining, agriculture and manufactures. Sugar and Mackinaw Creeks, with their tributaries, afford thorough drainage. Sand and gravel beds are numerous, but vary greatly in depth. At Chenoa one has been found, in boring for coal, thirty feet thick, overlaid by forty-five feet of the clay common to this formation. The upper seam of coal in the Bloomington shafts is No. 6 of the general section, and the lower, No. 4; the latter averaging four feet in thickness. The principal towns are Bloomington (the county-seat), Normal, Lexington, LeRoy and Chenoa. Population (1890), 63,036; (1900), 67,843.

McLEANSBORO, a city and the county-seat of Hamilton County, upon a branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 102 miles east south-east of St. Louis and about 48 miles southeast of Centralia. The people are enterprising and progressive, the city is up-to-date and prosperous, supporting three banks and six churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population (1880), 1,341; (1890), 1,355; (1900), 1,758.

McMULLIN, James C., Railway Manager, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1836; began work as Freight and Ticket Agent of the Great Western Railroad (now Wabash), at Decatur, Ill., May, 1857, remaining until 1860, when he accepted the position of Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Springfield. Here he remained until Jan. 1, 1863, when he was transferred in a similar capacity to Chicago; in September, 1864, became Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Chicago & Alton, afterwards successively filling the positions of Assistant General Superintendent (1867), General Superintendent (1868-78) and General Manager (1878-83). The latter year he was elected Vice-President, remaining in office some ten years, when ill-health compelled his retirement. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

McMURTRY, William, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 20, 1801; removed from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ind., and, in 1829, came to Knox County, Ill., settling in Henderson Township. He was elected Representative in the Tenth General Assembly (1836), and to the Senate in 1842, serving in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. In 1848 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on

the same ticket with Gov. A. C. French, being the first to hold the office under the Constitution adopted that year. In 1862 he assisted in raising the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and, although advanced in years, was elected Colonel, but a few weeks later was compelled to accept a discharge on account of failing health. Died, April 10, 1875.

McNEELEY, Thompson W., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1835, and graduated at Lombard University, Galesburg, at the age of 21. The following year he was licensed to practice, but continued to pursue his professional studies, attending the Law University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1878. From 1869 to 1873 he represented his District in Congress, resuming his practice at Petersburg, Menard County, after his retirement.

McNULTA, John, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in New York City, Nov. 9, 1837, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar, and settled at Bloomington, in this State, while yet a young man. On May 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Union army, and served until August 9, 1865, rising, successively, to the rank of Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1869 to 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from McLean County, and, in 1872, was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a Republican. General McNulta has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, standing second on the ballot for a candidate for Governor, in the State Convention of 1888, and serving as Permanent President of the State Convention of 1890. In 1896 he was one of the most earnest advocates of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for President. Some of his most important work, within the past few years, has been performed in connection with receiverships of certain railway and other corporations, especially that of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, from 1884 to 1890. He is now (1898) Receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago. Died Feb. 22, 1900.

McPHERSON, Simeon J., clergyman, descended from the Clan McPherson of Scotland, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850; prepared for college at Leroy and Fulton, and graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1874. Then, after a year's service as teacher of mathematics at his Alma Mater, he entered the Theological

Seminary there, and graduated from that department in 1879, having in the meantime traveled through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He was licensed to preach by the Rochester Presbytery in 1877, and spent three years (1879-82) in pastoral labor at East Orange, N. J.; when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, remaining until the early part of 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of Director of the Lawrenceville Preparatory Academy of Princeton College, N. J.

McROBERTS, Josiah, jurist, was born in Monroe County, Ill., June 12, 1820; graduated from St. Mary's College (Mo.) in 1839; studied law at Danville, Ill., with his brother Samuel, and, in 1842, entered the law department of Transylvania University, graduating in 1844, after which he at once began practice. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate for the Champaign and Vermilion District, at the expiration of his term removing to Joliet. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Matteson Trustee of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which office he held for four years. In 1866 he was appointed Circuit Court Judge by Governor Oglesby, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1867, '73, '79, and '85, but died a few months after his last election.

McROBERTS, Samuel, United States Senator, was born in Monroe County, Ill., Feb. 20, 1799; graduated from Transylvania University in 1819; in 1821, was elected the first Circuit Clerk of his native county, and, in 1825, appointed Circuit Judge, which office he held for three years. In 1828 he was elected State Senator, representing the district comprising Monroe, Clinton and Washington Counties. Later he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Jackson, but soon resigned to become Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, by appointment of President Van Buren, and, in 1839, Solicitor of the General Land Office at Washington. Resigning the latter office in the fall of 1841, at the next session of the Illinois Legislature he was elected United States Senator to succeed John M. Robinson, deceased. Died, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22, 1843, being succeeded by James Semple.

McVICKER, James Hubert, actor and theatrical manager, was born in New York City, Feb. 14, 1822; thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in infancy and the necessity of assisting to support his widowed mother, he early engaged in various occupations, until, at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the office of "The St. Louis Republican," three years

later becoming a journeyman printer. He first appeared on the stage in the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, in 1843; two years later was principal comedian in Rice's Theater, Chicago, remaining until 1852, when he made a tour of the country, appearing in Yankee characters. About 1855 he made a tour of England and, on his return, commenced building his first Chicago theater, which was opened, Nov. 3, 1857, and was conducted with varied fortune until burned down in the great fire of 1871. Rebuilt and remodeled from time to time, it burned down a second time in August, 1890, the losses from these several fires having imposed upon Mr. McVicker a heavy burden. Although an excellent comedian, Mr. McVicker did not appear on the stage after 1882, from that date giving his attention entirely to management. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the respect and confidence, not only of the profession, but of the general public. Died in Chicago, March 7, 1896.

McWILLIAMS, David, banker, Dwight, Ill., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1834; was brought to Illinois in infancy and grew up on a farm until 14 years of age, when he entered the office of the Pittsfield (Pike County) "Free Press" as an apprentice. In 1849 he engaged in the lumber trade with his father, the management of which devolved upon him a few years later. In the early 50's he was, for a time, a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but did not graduate; in 1855 removed to Dwight, Livingston County, then a new town on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which had been completed to that point a few months previous. Here he erected the first store building in the town, and put in a \$2,000 stock of goods on borrowed capital, remaining in the mercantile business for eighteen years, and retaining an interest in the establishment seven years longer. In the meantime, while engaged in merchandising, he began a banking business, which was enlarged on his retirement from the former, receiving his entire attention. The profits derived from his banking business were invested in farm lands until he became one of the largest land-owners in Livingston County. Mr. McWilliams is one of the original members of the first Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Dwight, and has served as a lay delegate to several General Conferences of that denomination, as well as a delegate to the Ecumenical Council in London in 1881; has also been a liberal contributor to the support of various literary and theological institutions of the church, and has served for many years as a Trus-

tee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. In politics he is a zealous Republican, and has repeatedly served as a delegate to the State Conventions of that party, including the Bloomington Convention of 1856, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector for the Ninth District on the Blaine ticket in 1884. He has made several extended tours to Europe and other foreign countries, the last including a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land, during 1898-99.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Sangamon County, near the Wabash Railway, 13 miles east of Springfield. Population (1880), 396; (1890), 426; (1900), 476.

MEDILL, Joseph, editor and newspaper publisher, was born, April 6, 1823, in the vicinity (now a part of the city) of St. John, N. B., of Scotch-Irish parentage, but remotely of Huguenot descent. At nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Stark County, Ohio, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as belonged to that region and period. He entered an academy with a view to preparing for college, but his family having suffered from a fire, he was compelled to turn his attention to business; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began practice at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Here he caught the spirit of journalism by frequent visits to the office of a local paper, learned to set type and to work a hand-press. In 1849 he bought a paper at Coshocton, of which he assumed editorial charge, employing his brothers as assistants in various capacities. The name of this paper was "The Coshocton Whig," which he soon changed to "The Republican," in which he dealt vigorous blows at political and other abuses, which several times brought upon him assaults from his political opponents—that being the style of political argument in those days. Two years later, having sold out "The Republican," he established "The Daily Forest City" at Cleveland—a Whig paper with free-soil proclivities. The following year "The Forest City" was consolidated with "The Free-Democrat," a Free-Soil paper under the editorship of John C. Vaughan, a South Carolina Abolitionist, the new paper taking the name of "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill, with the co-operation of Mr. Vaughan, then went to work to secure the consolidation of the elements opposed to slavery in one compact organization. In this he was aided by the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress, in December, 1853, and, before its passage in May following, Mr. Medill had begun to agitate the question of a union of all

opposed to that measure in a new party under the name "Republican." During the winter of 1854-55 he received a call from Gen. J. D. Webster, at that time part owner of "The Chicago Tribune," which resulted in his visiting Chicago a few months later, and his purchase of an interest in the paper, his connection with the concern dating from June 18, 1855. He was almost immediately joined by Dr. Charles H. Ray, who had been editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," and, still later, by J. C. Vaughan and Alfred Cowles, who had been associated with him on "The Cleveland Leader." Mr. Medill assumed the position of managing editor, and, on the retirement of Dr. Ray, in 1863, became editor-in-chief until 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now of "The New York Evening Post." During the Civil War period he was a zealous supporter of President Lincoln's emancipation policy, and served, for a time, as President of the "Loyal League," which proved such an influential factor in upholding the hands of the Government during the darkest period of the rebellion. In 1869 Mr. Medill was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and, in that body, was the leading advocate of the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives, as it was finally incorporated in the Constitution. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the first Civil Service Commission, representing a principle to which he ever remained thoroughly committed. A few weeks after the great fire of the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city of Chicago. The financial condition of the city at the time, and other questions in issue, involved great difficulties and responsibilities, which he met in a way to command general approval. During his administration the Chicago Public Library was established, Mr. Medill delivering the address at its opening, Jan. 1, 1873. Near the close of his term as Mayor, he resigned the office and spent the following year in Europe. Almost simultaneously with his return from his European trip, he secured a controlling interest in "The Tribune," resuming control of the paper, Nov. 9, 1874, which, as editor-in-chief, he retained for the remainder of his life of nearly twenty-five years. The growth of the paper in business and influence, from the beginning of his connection with it, was one of the marvels of journalism, making it easily one of the most successful newspaper ventures in the United States, if not in the world. Early in December, 1898, Mr. Medill went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to receive relief in that

mild climate from a chronic disease which had been troubling him for years, but died in that city, March 16, 1899, within three weeks of having reached his 76th birthday. The conspicuous features of his character were a strong individuality and indomitable perseverance, which led him never to accept defeat. A few weeks previous to his death, facts were developed going to show that, in 1881, he was offered, by President Garfield, the position of Postmaster-General, which was declined, when he was tendered the choice of any position in the Cabinet except two which had been previously promised; also, that he was offered a position in President Harrison's Cabinet, in 1889.

MEDILL, (Maj.) William H., soldier, was born at Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1835; in 1855, came to Chicago and was associated with "The Prairie Farmer." Subsequently he was editor of "The Stark County (Ohio) Republican," but again returning to Chicago, at the beginning of the war, was employed on "The Tribune," of which his brother (Hon. Joseph Medill) was editor. After a few months' service in Barker's Dragoons (a short-time organization), in September, 1861, he joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry (Colonel Farnsworth's), and, declining an election as Major, was chosen Senior Captain. The regiment soon joined the Army of the Potomac. By the promotion of his superior officers Captain Medill was finally advanced to the command, and, during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, led his troops on a reconnoissance within twelve miles of Richmond. At the battle of Gettysburg he had command of a portion of his regiment, acquitting himself with great credit. A few days after, while attacking a party of rebels who were attempting to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsburg, he received a fatal wound through the lungs, dying at Frederick City, July 16, 1863.

MEEKER, Moses, pioneer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 17, 1790; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1817, engaging in the manufacture of white lead until 1822, when he headed a pioneer expedition to the frontier settlement at Galena, Ill., to enter upon the business of smelting lead-ore. He served as Captain of a company in the Black Hawk War, later removing to Iowa County, Wis., where he built the first smelting works in that Territory, served in the Territorial Legislature (1840-43) and in the first Constitutional Convention (1846). A "History of the Early Lead Regions," by him, appears in the sixth volume of "The Wisconsin Historical Soci-

ety Collections." Died, at Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1865.

MELROSE, a suburb of Chicago, 11 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, upon which it is located. It has two or three churches, some manufacturing establishments and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 1,050; (1900), 2,592.

MEMBRE, Zenobius, French missionary, was born in France in 1645; accompanied La Salle on his expedition to Illinois in 1679, and remained at Fort Creve-Cœur with Henry de Tonty; descended the Mississippi with La Salle in 1682; returned to France and wrote a history of the expedition, and, in 1684, accompanied La Salle on his final expedition; is supposed to have landed with La Salle in Texas, and there to have been massacred by the natives in 1687. (See *La Salle* and *Tonty*.)

MENARD, Pierre, French pioneer and first Lieutenant-Governor, was born at St. Antoine, Can., Oct. 7, 1766; settled at Kaskaskia, in 1790, and engaged in trade. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected to the Territorial Council of Indiana, and later to the Legislative Council of Illinois Territory, being presiding officer of the latter until the admission of Illinois as a State. He was, for several years, Government Agent, and in this capacity negotiated several important treaties with the Indians, of whose characteristics he seemed to have an intuitive perception. He was of a nervous temperament, impulsive and generous. In 1818 he was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor of the new State. His term of office having expired, he retired to private life and the care of his extensive business. He died at Kaskaskia, in June, 1844, leaving what was then considered a large estate. Among his assets, however, were found a large number of promissory notes, which he had endorsed for personal friends, besides many uncollectable accounts from poor people, to whom he had sold goods through pure generosity. Menard County was named for him, and a statue in his honor stands in the capitol grounds at Springfield, erected by the son of his old partner—Charles Pierre Chouteau, of St. Louis.

MENARD COUNTY, near the geographical center of the State, and originally a part of Sangamon, but separately organized in 1839, the Provisional Commissioners being Joseph Watkins, William Engle and George W. Simpson. The county was named in honor of Pierre Menard, who settled at Kaskaskia prior to the Territorial organization of Illinois. (See *Menard, Pierre*.) Cotton was an important crop until 1830, when

agriculture underwent a change. Stock-raising is now extensively carried on. Three fine veins of bituminous coal underlie the county. Among early American settlers may be mentioned the Clarys, Matthew Rogers, Amor Batterton, Solomon Pruitt and William Gideon. The names of Meadows, Montgomery, Green, Boyer and Grant are also familiar to early settlers. The county furnished a company of eighty-six volunteers for the Mexican War. The county-seat is at Petersburg. The area of the county is 320 square miles, and its population, under the last census, 14,336. In 1829 was laid out the town of Salem, now extinct, but for some years the home of Abraham Lincoln, who was once its Postmaster, and who marched thence to the Black Hawk War as Captain of a company.

MENDON, a town of Adams County, on the Burlington & Quincy Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 15 miles northeast of Quincy; has a bank and a newspaper; is surrounded by a farming and stock-raising district. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 640; (1900), 627.

MENDOTA, a city in La Salle County, founded in 1853, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with its Rochelle and Fulton branches and the Illinois Central Railway, 80 miles southwest of Chicago. It has eight churches, three graded and two high schools, and a public library. Warburg Seminary (Lutheran, opened in 1853) is located here. The chief industrial plants are two iron foundries, machine shops, plow works and a brewery. The city has three banks and four weekly newspapers. The surrounding country is agricultural and the city has considerable local trade. Population (1890), 3,542; (1900), 3,736.

MERCER COUNTY, a western county, with an area of 555 square miles and a population (1900) of 20,945—named for Gen. Hugh Mercer. The Mississippi forms the western boundary, and along this river the earliest American settlements were made. William Dennison, a Pennsylvanian, settled in New Boston Township in 1828, and, before the expiration of a half dozen years, the Vannattas, Keith, Jackson, Wilson, Farlow, Bridges, Perry and Fleharty had arrived. Mercer County was separated from Warren, and specially organized in 1825. The soil is a rich, black loam, admirably adapted to the cultivation of cereals. A good quality of building stone is found at various points. Aledo is the county-seat. The county lies on the outskirts of the Illinois coal fields and mining was commenced in 1845.

MERCY HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, and the first permanent hospital in the State—chartered in 1847 or 1848 as the "Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes." No steps were taken toward organization until 1850, when, with a scanty fund scarcely exceeding \$150, twelve beds were secured and placed on one floor of a boarding house, whose proprietress was engaged as nurse and stewardess. Drs. N. S. Davis and Daniel Brainard were, respectively, the first physician and surgeon in charge. In 1851 the hospital was given in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who at once enlarged and improved the accommodations, and, in 1852, changed its name to Mercy Hospital. Three or four years later, a removal was made to a building previously occupied as an orphan asylum. Being the only public hospital in the city, its wards were constantly overcrowded, and, in 1869, a more capacious and better arranged building was erected. This edifice it has continued to occupy, although many additions and improvements have been, and are still being, made. The Sisters of Mercy own the grounds and buildings, and manage the nursing and all the domestic and financial affairs of the institution. The present medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons, besides three internes, or resident practitioners.

MEREDOSIA, a town in Morgan County, on the east bank of the Illinois River and on the Wahash Railway, some 58 miles west of Springfield; is a grain shipping point and fishing and hunting resort. It was the first Illinois River point to be connected with the State capital by railroad in 1838. Population (1890), 621; (1900), 700.

MERRIAM, (Col.) **Jonathan**, soldier, legislator and farmer, was born in Vermont, Nov. 1, 1834; was brought to Springfield, Ill., when two years old, living afterwards at Alton, his parents finally locating, in 1841, in Tazewell County, where he now resides—when not officially employed—pursuing the occupation of a farmer. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, and at McKendree College; entered the Union army in 1862, being commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and serving to the close of the war. During the Civil War period he was one of the founders of the "Union League of America," which proved so influential a factor in sustaining the war policy of the Government. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70; an unsuccessful Republican nominee for Congress in 1870; served as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield

District from 1873 to '83, was a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and, in 1897, was appointed, by President McKinley, Pension Agent for the State of Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Thoroughly patriotic and of incorruptible integrity, he has won the respect and confidence of all in every public position he has been called to fill.

MERRILL, Stephen Mason, Methodist Episcopal Bishop, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1825, entered the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1864, as a traveling preacher, and, four years later, became editor of "The Western Christian Advocate," at Cincinnati. He was ordained Bishop at Brooklyn in 1872, and, after two years spent in Minnesota, removed to Chicago, where he still resides. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1868, and that of LL.D. by the Northwestern University, in 1886. He has published "Christian Baptism" (Cincinnati, 1876); "New Testament Idea of Hell" (1878); "Second Coming of Christ" (1879); "Aspects of Christian Experience" (1882); "Digest of Methodist Law" (1885); and "Outlines of Thought on Probation" (1886).

MERRITT, John W., journalist, was born in New York City, July 4, 1806; studied law and practiced, for a time, with the celebrated James T. Brady as a partner. In 1841 he removed to St. Clair County, Ill., purchased and, from 1848 to '51, conducted "The Belleville Advocate"; later, removed to Salem, Ill., where he established "The Salem Advocate"; served as Assistant Secretary of the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and as Representative in the Twenty-third General Assembly. In 1864 he purchased "The State Register" at Springfield, and was its editor for several years. Died, Nov. 16, 1878.—**Thomas E. (Merritt)**, son of the preceding, lawyer and politician, was born in New York City, April 29, 1834; at six years of age was brought by his father to Illinois, where he attended the common schools and later learned the trade of carriage-painting. Subsequently he read law, and was admitted to the bar, at Springfield, in 1862. In 1868 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the lower house of the General Assembly from the Salem District, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870, '74, '76, '86 and '88. He also served two terms in the Senate (1878-'86), making an almost continuous service in the General Assembly of eighteen years. He has repeatedly been a member of State conventions of his party, and stands as one of its trusted representatives.—**Maj.-Gen.**

Wesley (Merritt), another son, was born in New York, June 16, 1836, came with his father to Illinois in childhood, and was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy from this State, graduating in 1860; became a Second Lieutenant in the regular army, the same year, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, a year later. After the beginning of the Civil War, he was rapidly promoted, reaching the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1862, and being mustered out, in 1866, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He re-entered the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonel, was promoted to a colonelcy in 1876, and, in 1887, received a commission as Brigadier-General, in 1897 becoming Major-General. He was in command, for a time, of the Department of the Missouri, but, on his last promotion, was transferred to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y. Soon after the beginning of the war with Spain, he was assigned to the command of the land forces destined for the Philippines, and appointed Military Governor of the Islands. Towards the close of the year he returned to the United States and resumed his old command at New York.

MESSINGER, John, pioneer surveyor and cartographer, was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1771, grew up on a farm, but secured a good education, especially in mathematics. Going to Vermont in 1783, he learned the trade of a carpenter and mill-wright; removed to Kentucky in 1799, and, in 1802, to Illinois (then a part of Indiana Territory), locating first in the American Bottom and, later, at New Design within the present limits of Monroe County. Two years later he became the proprietor of a mill, and, between 1804 and 1806, taught one of the earliest schools in St. Clair County. The latter year he took up the vocation of a surveyor, which he followed for many years as a sub-contractor under William Rector, surveying much of the land in St. Clair and Randolph Counties, and, still later, assisting in determining the northern boundary of the State. He also served for a time as a teacher of mathematics in Rock Spring Seminary; in 1821 published "A Manual, or Hand-Book, intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying," and prepared some of the earlier State and county maps. In 1808 he was elected to the Indiana Territorial Legislature, to fill a vacancy, and took part in the steps which resulted in setting up a separate Territorial Government for Illinois, the following year. He also received an appointment as the first Surveyor of St. Clair

County under the new Territorial Government; was chosen a Delegate from St. Clair County to the Convention of 1818, which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly, serving as Speaker of that body. After leaving New Design, the later years of his life were spent on a farm two and a half miles north of Belleville, where he died in 1846.

METAMORA, a town of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles east-northeast of Peoria and some thirty miles northwest of Bloomington; is center of a fine farming district. The town has a creamery, soda factory, one bank, three churches, two newspapers, schools and a park. Population (1880). 828; (1900), 758. Metamora was the county-seat of Woodford County until 1899, when the seat of justice was removed to Eureka.

METCALF, Andrew W., lawyer, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, August 6, 1828; educated at Madison College in his native State, graduating in 1846, and, after studying law at Cambridge, Ohio, three years, was admitted to the bar in 1850. The following year he went to Appleton, Wis., but remained only a year, when he removed to St. Louis, then to Edwardsville, and shortly after to Alton, to take charge of the legal business of George T. Brown, then publisher of "The Alton Courier." In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville to reside permanently, and, in 1859, was appointed by Governor Bissell State's Attorney for Madison County, serving one year. In 1864 he was elected State Senator for a term of four years; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1872, and, in 1876, a lay delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Conference at Baltimore; has also been a Trustee of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., for more than twenty-five years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, one of the most numerous Protestant church organizations in the United States and in Illinois. Rev. Joseph Lillard was the first preacher of this sect to settle in the Northwest Territory, and Capt. Joseph Ogle was the first class-leader (1795). It is stated that the first American preacher in the American Bottom was Rev. Hosea Riggs (1796). Rev. Benjamin Young took charge of the first Methodist mission in 1803, and, in 1804, this mission was attached to the Cumberland (Tenn.) circuit. Revs. Joseph Oglesby and Charles R. Matheny were among the early circuit riders. In 1820 there were seven circuits in Illinois, and, in

1830, twenty-eight, the actual membership exceeding 10,000. The first Methodist service in Chicago was held by Rev. Jesse Walker, in 1826. The first Methodist society in that city was organized by Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, in June, 1831. By 1835 the number of circuits had increased to 61, with 370 ministers and 15,000 members. Rev. Peter Cartwright was among the early revivalists. The growth of this denomination in the State has been extraordinary. By 1890, it had nearly 2,000 churches, 937 ministers, and 151,000 members—the total number of Methodists in the United States, by the same census, being 4,980,240. The church property owned in 1890 (including parsonages) approached \$111,000,000, and the total contributions were estimated at \$2,073,923. The denomination in Illinois supports two theological seminaries and the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. "The Northwestern Christian Advocate," with a circulation of some 30,000, is its official organ in Illinois. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

METROPOLIS CITY, the county-seat of Massac County, 156 miles southeast of St. Louis, situated on the Ohio River and on the St. Louis and Paducah Division of the Illinois Central Railroad. The city was founded in 1839, on the site of old Fort Massac, which was erected by the French, aided by the Indians, about 1711. Its industries consist largely of various forms of wood-working. Saw and planing mills are a commercial factor; other establishments turn out wheel, buggy and wagon material, barrel staves and heads, boxes and baskets, and veneers. There are also flouring mills and potteries. The city has a public library, two banks, water-works, electric lights, numerous churches, high school and graded schools, and three papers. Population (1880), 2,668; (1890), 3,573; (1900), 4,069.

MEXICAN WAR. Briefly stated, this war originated in the annexation of Texas to the United States, early in 1846. There was a disagreement as to the western boundary of Texas. Mexico complained of encroachment upon her territory, and hostilities began with the battle of Palo Alto, May 8, and ended with the treaty of peace, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, near the City of Mexico, Feb. 2, 1848. Among the most prominent figures were President Polk, under whose administration annexation was effected, and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was chief in command in the field at the beginning of the war, and was elected Polk's successor. Illinois furnished more than her full quota of troops for the struggle. May 13, 1846, war was declared. On May

25, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for the enlistment of three regiments of infantry, the assessed quota of the State. The response was prompt and general. Alton was named as the rendezvous, and Col. (afterwards General) Sylvester Churchill was the mustering officer. The regiments mustered in were commanded, respectively, by Col. John J. Hardin, Col. Wm. H. Bissell (afterwards Governor) and Col. Ferris Forman. An additional twelve months' regiment (the Fourth) was accepted, under command of Col. E. D. Baker, who later became United States Senator from Oregon, and fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in October, 1861. A second call was made in April, 1847, under which Illinois sent two more regiments, for the war, towards the Mexican frontier. These were commanded by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and Col. James Collins. Independent companies were also tendered and accepted. Besides, there were some 150 volunteers who joined the regiments already in the field. Commanders of the independent companies were Capts. Adam Dunlap, of Schuyler County; Wyatt B. Stapp, of Warren; Michael K. Lawler, of Shawneetown, and Josiah Little. Col. John J. Hardin, of the First, was killed at Buena Vista, and the official mortality list includes many names of Illinois' best and bravest sons. After participating in the battle of Buena Vista, the Illinois troops shared in the triumphal entry into the City of Mexico, on Sept. 16, 1847, and (in connection with those from Kentucky) were especially complimented in General Taylor's official report. The Third and Fourth regiments won distinction at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and the City of Mexico. At the second of these battles, General Shields fell severely (and, as supposed for a time, mortally) wounded. Colonel Baker succeeded Shields, led a gallant charge, and really turned the day at Cerro Gordo. Among the officers honorably named by General Scott, in his official report, were Colonel Forman, Major Harris, Adjutant Fonday, Capt. J. S. Post. and Lieutenants Hammond and Davis. All the Illinois troops were mustered out between May 25, 1847 and Nov. 7, 1848, the independent companies being the last to quit the service. The total number of volunteers was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, and 160 wounded, 12 of the latter dying of their wounds. Gallant service in the Mexican War soon became a passport to political preferment, and some of the brave soldiers of 1846-47 subsequently achieved merited distinction in civil life. Many also became distinguished soldiers in the War of the

Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, M. K. Lawler, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace, B. M. Prentiss, W. R. Morrison, L. F. Ross, and others. The cost of the war, with \$15,000,000 paid for territory annexed, is estimated at \$166,500,000 and the extent of territory acquired, nearly 1,000,000 square miles — considerably more than the whole of the present territory of the Republic of Mexico.

MEYER, John, lawyer and legislator, was born in Holland, Feb. 27, 1852; came to Chicago at the age of 12 years; entered the Northwestern University, supporting himself by labor during vacations and by teaching in a night school, until his third year in the university, when he became a student in the Union College of Law, being admitted to the bar in 1879; was elected from Cook County to the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1884), and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, being chosen Speaker of the latter (Jan. 18, 1895). Died in office, at Freeport, Ill., July 3, 1895, during a special session of the General Assembly.

MIAMIS, The. The preponderance of authority favors the belief that this tribe of Indians was originally a part of the Ill-i-ni or Illinois, but the date of their separation from the parent stock cannot be told. It is likely, however, that it occurred before the French pushed their explorations from Canada westward and southward, into and along the Mississippi Valley. Father Dablon alludes to the presence of Miamis (whom he calls Ou-mi-a-mi) in a mixed Indian village, near the mouth of Fox River of Wisconsin, in 1670. The orthography of their name is varied. The Iroquois and the British generally knew them as the "Twightwees," and so they were commonly called by the American colonists. The Weas and Piankeshaws were of the same tribe. When La Salle founded his colony at Starved Rock, the Miamis had villages which could muster some 1,950 warriors, of which the Weas had 500 and the Piankeshaws 150, the remaining 1,300 being Miamis proper. In 1671 (according to a written statement by Charlevoix in 1721), the Miamis occupied three villages: —one on the St. Joseph River, one on the Maumee and one on the "Ouabache" (Wabash). They were friendly toward the French until 1694, when a large number of them were massacred by a party of Sioux, who carried firearms which had been furnished them by the Frenchmen. The breach thus caused was never closed. Having become possessed of guns

themselves, the Miamis were able, not only to hold their own, but also to extend their hunting grounds as far eastward as the Scioto, alternately warring with the French, British and Americans. General Harrison says of them that, ten years before the treaty of Greenville, they could have brought upon the field a body of 3,000 "of the finest light troops in the world," but lacking in discipline and enterprise. Border warfare and smallpox, however, had, by that date (1795), greatly reduced their numerical strength. The main seat of the Miamis was at Fort Wayne, whose residents, because of their superior numbers and intelligence, dominated all other bands except the Piankeshaws. The physical and moral deterioration of the tribe began immediately after the treaty of Greenville. Little by little, they ceded their lands to the United States, the money received therefor being chiefly squandered in debauchery. Decimated by vice and disease, the remnants of this once powerful aboriginal nation gradually drifted westward across the Mississippi, whence their valorous sires had emigrated two centuries before. The small remnant of the band finally settled in Indian Territory, but they have made comparatively little progress toward civilization. (See also *Piankeshaws*; *Weas*.)

MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, located in Chicago, under care of the association known as the United Hebrew Charities. Previous to 1871 this association maintained a small hospital for the care of some of its beneficiaries, but it was destroyed in the conflagration of that year, and no immediate effort to rebuild was made. In 1880, however, Michael Reese, a Jewish gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune in California, bequeathed \$97,000 to the organization. With this sum, considerably increased by additions from other sources, an imposing building was erected, well arranged and thoroughly equipped for hospital purposes. The institution thus founded was named after its principal benefactor. Patients are received without discrimination as to race or religion, and more than half those admitted are charity patients. The present medical staff consists of thirteen surgeons and physicians, several of whom are eminent specialists.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. The main line of this road extends from Chicago to Detroit, 270 miles, with trackage facilities from Kensington, 14 miles, over the line of the Illinois Central, to its terminus in Chicago. Branch lines (leased, proprietary and operated) in

Canada, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois swell the total mileage to 1,643.56 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company was chartered in 1846, and purchased from the State of Michigan the line from Detroit to Kalamazoo, 144 miles, of which construction had been begun in 1836. The road was completed to Michigan City in 1850, and, in May, 1852, reached Kensington, Ill. As at present constituted, the road (with its auxiliaries) forms an integral part of what is popularly known as the "Vanderbilt System." Only 35 miles of the entire line are operated in Illinois, of which 29 belong to the Joliet & Northern Indiana branch (which see). The outstanding capital stock (1898) was \$18,738,000 and the funded debt, \$19,101,000. Earnings in Illinois the same year, \$484,002; total operating expenses, \$540,905; taxes, \$24,250.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. (See *Lake Michigan*.)

MIHALOTZY, Geza, soldier, a native of Hungary and compatriot of Kossuth in the Magyar struggle; came to Chicago in 1848, in 1861 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers (first "Hecker regiment"), and, on the resignation of Colonel Hecker, a few weeks later, was promoted to the Colonelcy. A trained soldier, he served with gallantry and distinction, but was fatally wounded at Buzzard's Roost, Feb. 24, 1864, dying at Chattanooga, March 11, 1864.

MILAN, a town of Rock Island County, on the Rock Island & Peoria Railway, six miles south of Rock Island. It is located on Rock River, has several mills, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 845; (1890), 692; (1900), 719.

MILBURN, (Rev.) William Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1826. At the age of five years he almost totally lost sight in both eyes, as the result of an accident, and subsequent malpractice in their treatment. For a time he was able to decipher letters with difficulty, and thus learned to read. In the face of such obstacles he carried on his studies until 12 years of age, when he accompanied his father's family to Jacksonville, Ill., and, five years later, became an itinerant Methodist preacher. For a time he rode a circuit covering 200 miles, preaching, on an average, ten times a week, for \$100 per year. In 1845, while on a Mississippi steamboat, he publicly rebuked a number of Congressmen, who were his fellow passengers, for intemperance and gaming. This resulted in his being made Chaplain of the House of Representatives. From 1848 to 1850 he was pastor of a church at Montgomery, Ala., during which time he was tried for heresy, and later became pastor of a "Free Church." Again, in 1853, he was chosen Chap-

lain of Congress. While in Europe, in 1859, he took orders in the Episcopal Church, but returned to Methodism in 1871. He has since been twice Chaplain of the House (1885 and '87) and three times (1893, '95 and '97) elected to the same position in the Senate. He is generally known as "the blind preacher" and achieved considerable prominence by his eloquence as a lecturer on "What a Blind Man Saw in Europe." Among his published writings are, "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags" (1856), "Ten Years of Preacher Life" (1858) and "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley" (1860).

MILCHRIST, Thomas E., lawyer, was born in the Isle of Man in 1839, and, at the age of eight years, came to America with his parents, who settled in Peoria, Ill. Here he attended school and worked on a farm until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, serving until 1865, and being discharged with the rank of Captain. After the war he read law with John I. Bennett—then of Galena, but later Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Chicago—was admitted to the bar in 1867, and, for a number of years, served as State's Attorney in Henry County. In 1888 he was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican National Convention, and the following year was appointed by President Harrison United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. Since retiring from office in 1893, Mr. Milchrist has been engaged in private practice in Chicago. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator for the Fifth District (city of Chicago) in the Forty-first General Assembly.

MILES, Nelson A., Major-General, was born at Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839, and, at the breaking out of the Civil War, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston. In October, 1861, he entered the service as a Second Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, distinguished himself at the battles of Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill, in one of which he was wounded. In September, 1862, he was Colonel of the Sixty-first New York, which he led at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was again severely wounded. He commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps in the Richmond campaign, and was made Brigadier-General, May 12, 1864, and Major-General, by brevet, for gallantry shown at Ream's Station, in December of the same year. At the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of

the Fortieth United States Infantry, and distinguished himself in campaigns against the Indians; became a Brigadier-General in 1880, and Major-General in 1890, in the interim being in command of the Department of the Columbia, and, after 1890, of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Here he did much to give efficiency and importance to the post at Fort Sheridan, and, in 1894, rendered valuable service in checking the strike riots about Chicago. Near the close of the year he was transferred to the Department of the East, and, on the retirement of General Schofield in 1895, was placed in command of the army, with headquarters in Washington. During the Spanish-American war (1898) General Miles gave attention to the fitting out of troops for the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and visited Santiago during the siege conducted by General Shafter, but took no active command in the field until the occupation of Porto Rico, which was conducted with rare discrimination and good judgment, and with comparatively little loss of life or suffering to the troops.

MILFORD, a prosperous village of Iroquois County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 88 miles south of Chicago; is in a rich farming region; has water and sewerage systems, electric lights, two brick and tile works, three large grain elevators, flour mill, three churches, good schools, a public library and a weekly newspaper. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Population (1890), 957; (1900), 1,077.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS. (See *Military Tract*.)

MILITARY TRACT, a popular name given to a section of the State, set apart under an act of Congress, passed, May 6, 1812, as bounty-lands for soldiers in the war with Great Britain commencing the same year. Similar reservations in the Territories of Michigan and Louisiana (now Arkansas) were provided for in the same act. The lands in Illinois embraced in this act were situated between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and extended from the junction of these streams due north, by the Fourth Principal Meridian, to the northern boundary of Township 15 north of the "Base Line." This "base line" started about opposite the present site of Beardstown, and extended to a point on the Mississippi about seven miles north of Quincy. The northern border of the "Tract" was identical with the northern boundary of Mercer County, which, extended eastward, reached the Illinois about the present village of De Pue, in the southeastern

part of Bureau County, where the Illinois makes a great bend towards the south, a few miles west of the city of Peru. The distance between the Illinois and the Mississippi, by this line, was about 90 miles, and the entire length of the "Tract," from its northern boundary to the junction of the two rivers, was computed at 169 miles,—consisting of 90 miles north of the "base line" and 79 miles south of it, to the junction of the rivers. The "Tract" was surveyed in 1815-16. It comprised 207 entire townships of six miles square, each, and 61 fractional townships, containing an area of 5,360,000 acres, of which 3,500,000 acres—a little less than two-thirds—were appropriated to military bounties. The residue consisted partly of fractional sections bordering on rivers, partly of fractional quarter-sections bordering on township lines, and containing more or less than 160 acres, and partly of lands that were returned by the surveyors as unfit for cultivation. In addition to this, there were large reservations not coming within the above exceptions, being the overplus of lands after satisfying the military claims, and subject to entry and purchase on the same conditions as other Government lands. The "Tract" thus embraced the present counties of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall—or so much of them as was necessary to meet the demand for bounties. Immigration to this region set in quite actively about 1823, and the development of some portions, for a time, was very rapid; but later, its growth was retarded by the conflict of "tax-titles" and bounty-titles derived by purchase from the original holders. This led to a great deal of litigation, and called for considerable legislation; but since the adjustment of these questions, this region has kept pace with the most favored sections of the State, and it now includes some of the most important and prosperous towns and cities and many of the finest farms in Illinois.

MILITIA. Illinois, taught by the experiences of the War of 1812 and the necessity of providing for protection of its citizens against the incursions of Indians on its borders, began the adoption, at an early date, of such measures as were then common in the several States for the maintenance of a State militia. The Constitution of 1818 made the Governor "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State," and declared that the militia of the State should "consist of all free male able-bodied persons (negroes, mu-

lattoes and Indians excepted) resident in the State, between the ages of 18 and 45 years," and this classification was continued in the later constitutions, except that of 1870, which omits all reference to the subject of color. In each there is the same general provision exempting persons entertaining "conscientious scruples against bearing arms," although subject to payment of an equivalent for such exemption. The first law on the subject, enacted by the first General Assembly (1819), provided for the establishment of a general militia system for the State; and the fact that this was modified, amended or wholly changed by acts passed at the sessions of 1821, '23, '25, '26, '27, '29, '33, '37 and '39, shows the estimation in which the subject was held. While many of these acts were of a special character, providing for a particular class of organization, the general law did little except to require persons subject to military duty, at stated periods, to attend county musters, which were often conducted in a very informal manner, or made the occasion of a sort of periodical frolic. The act of July, 1833 (following the Black Hawk War), required an enrollment of "all free, white, male inhabitants of military age (except such as might be exempt under the Constitution or laws)"; divided the State into five divisions by counties, each division to be organized into a certain specified number of brigades. This act was quite elaborate, covering some twenty-four pages, and provided for regimental, battalion and company musters, defined the duties of officers, manner of election, etc. The act of 1837 encouraged the organization of volunteer companies. The Mexican War (1845-47) gave a new impetus to this class of legislation, as also did the War of the Rebellion (1861-65). While the office of Adjutant-General had existed from the first, its duties—except during the Black Hawk and Mexican Wars—were rather nominal, and were discharged without stated compensation, the incumbent being merely Chief-of-staff to the Governor as Commander-in-Chief. The War of the Rebellion at once brought it into prominence, as an important part of the State Government, which it has since maintained. The various measures passed, during this period, belong rather to the history of the late war than to the subject of this chapter. In 1865, however, the office was put on a different footing, and the important part it had played, during the preceding four years, was recognized by the passage of "an act to provide for the appointment, and designate the work, fix the pay and prescribe the duties, of the Adjutant-General

of Illinois." During the next four years, its most important work was the publication of eight volumes of war records, containing a complete roster of the officers and men of the various regiments and other military organizations from Illinois, with an outline of their movements and a list of the battles in which they were engaged. To the Adjutant-General's office, as now administered, is entrusted the custody of the war-records, battle-flags and trophies of the late war. A further step was taken, in 1877, in the passage of an act formulating a military code and providing for more thorough organization. Modifying amendments to this act were adopted in 1879 and 1885. While, under these laws, "all able-bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45" (with certain specified exceptions), are declared "subject to military duty, and designated as the Illinois State Militia," provision is made for the organization of a body of "active militia," designated as the "Illinois National Guard," to consist of "not more than eighty-four companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and two troops of cavalry," recruited by voluntary enlistments for a period of three years, with right to re-enlist for one or more years. The National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of three brigades, with a total force of about 9,000 men, organized into nine regiments, besides the batteries and cavalry already mentioned. Gatling guns are used by the artillery and breech-loading rifles by the infantry. Camps of instruction are held for the regiments, respectively—one or more regiments participating—each year, usually at "Camp Lincoln" near Springfield, when regimental and brigade drills, competitive rifle practice and mock battles are had. An act establishing the "Naval Militia of Illinois," to consist of "not more than eight divisions or companies," divided into two battalions of four divisions each, was passed by the General Assembly of 1893—the whole to be under the command of an officer with the rank of Commander. The commanding officer of each battalion is styled a "Lieutenant-Commander," and both the Commander and Lieutenant-Commanders have their respective staffs—their organization, in other respects, being conformable to the laws of the United States. A set of "Regulations," based upon these several laws, has been prepared by the Adjutant-General for the government of the various organizations. The Governor is authorized, by law, to call out the militia to resist invasion, or to suppress violence and enforce execution of the laws, when called upon by the civil author-

ities of any city, town or county. This authority, however, is exercised with great discretion, and only when the local authorities are deemed unable to cope with threatened resistance to law. The officers of the National Guard, when called into actual service for the suppression of riot or the enforcement of the laws, receive the same compensation paid to officers of the United States army of like grade, while the enlisted men receive \$2 per day. During the time they are at any encampment, the officers and men alike receive \$1 per day, with necessary subsistence and cost of transportation to and from the encampment. (For list of incumbents in Adjutant-General's office, see *Adjutants-General*; see, also, *Spanish-American War*)

MILLER, James H., Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Ohio, May 29, 1843; in early life came to Toulon, Stark County, Ill., where he finally engaged in the practice of law. At the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Union army, but before being mustered into the service, received an injury which rendered him a cripple for life. Though of feeble physical organization and a sufferer from ill-health, he was a man of decided ability and much influence. He served as State's Attorney of Stark County (1872-76) and, in 1884, was elected Representative in the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, at the following session being one of the most zealous supporters of Gen. John A. Logan, in the celebrated contest which resulted in the election of the latter, for the third time, to the United States Senate. By successive re-elections he also served in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth General Assemblies, during the session of the latter being chosen Speaker of the House, as successor to A. C. Matthews, who had been appointed, during the session, First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington. In the early part of the summer of 1890, Mr. Miller visited Colorado for the benefit of his health, but, a week after his arrival at Manitou Springs, died suddenly, June 27, 1890.

MILLS, Benjamin, lawyer and early politician, was a native of Western Massachusetts, and described by his contemporaries as a highly educated and accomplished lawyer, as well as a brilliant orator. The exact date of his arrival in Illinois cannot be determined with certainty, but he appears to have been in the "Lead Mine Region" about Galena, as early as 1826 or '27, and was notable as one of the first "Yankees" to locate in that section of the State. He was elected a Representative in the Eighth General Assembly (1832), his district embracing the

counties of Peoria, Jo Daviess, Putnam, La Salle and Cook, including all the State north of Sangamon (as it then stood), and extending from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line. At this session occurred the impeachment trial of Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Mills acting as Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, and delivering a speech of great power and brilliancy, which lasted two or three days. In 1834 he was a candidate for Congress from the Northern District, but was defeated by William L. May (Democrat), as claimed by Mr. Mill's friends, unfairly. He early fell a victim to consumption and, returning to Massachusetts, died in Berkshire County, in that State, in 1841. Hon. R. H. McClellan, of Galena, says of him: "He was a man of remarkable ability, learning and eloquence," while Governor Ford, in his "History of Illinois," testifies that, "by common consent of all his contemporaries, Mr. Mills was regarded as the most popular and brilliant lawyer of his day at the Galena bar."

MILLS, Henry A., State Senator, was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1827; located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1856, finally engaging in the banking business at that place. Having served in various local offices, he was, in 1874, chosen State Senator for the Eleventh District, but died at Galesburg before the expiration of his term, July 7, 1877.

MILLS, Luther Laffin, lawyer, was born at North Adams, Mass., Sept. 3, 1848; brought to Chicago in infancy, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Michigan State University. In 1868 he began the study of law, was admitted to practice three years later, and, in 1876, was elected State's Attorney, being re-elected in 1880. While in this office he was connected with some of the most important cases ever brought before the Chicago courts. Although he has held no official position except that already mentioned, his abilities at the bar and on the rostrum are widely recognized, and his services, as an attorney and an orator, have been in frequent demand.

MILLSTADT, a town in St. Clair County, on branch of Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles south-southeast of St. Louis; has electric lights, churches, schools, bank, newspaper, coal mines, and manufactures flour, beer and butter. Population (1890), 1,186; (1900), 1,172.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (See *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway*.)

MINER, Orlin H., State Auditor, was born in Vermont, May 13, 1825; from 1834 to '51 he lived

in Ohio, the latter year coming to Chicago, where he worked at his trade of watch-maker. In 1855 he went to Central America and was with General William Walker at Greytown. Returning to Illinois, he resumed his trade at Springfield; in 1857 he was appointed, by Auditor Dubois, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, serving until 1864, when he was elected State Auditor as successor to his chief. Retiring from office in 1869, he gave attention to his private business. He was one of the founders and a Director of the Springfield Iron Company. Died in 1879.

MINIER, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 26 miles southeast of Peoria; is in fine farming district and has several grain elevators, some manufactures, two banks and a newspaper. Population (1890), 664; (1900), 746.

MINONK, a city in Woodford County, 29 miles north of Bloomington and 53 miles northeast of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Illinois Central Railways. The surrounding region is agricultural, though much coal is mined in the vicinity. The city has brick yards, tile factories, steam flouring-mills, several grain elevators, two private banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,913; (1890), 2,316; (1900), 2,546.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION, a method of choosing members of the General Assembly and other deliberative bodies, designed to secure representation, in such bodies, to minority parties. In Illinois, this method is limited to the election of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly — except as to private corporations, which may, at their option, apply it in the election of Trustees or Directors. In the apportionment of members of the General Assembly (see *Legislative Apportionment*), the State Constitution requires that the Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be identical in territory, each of such Districts being entitled to choose one Senator and three Representatives. The provisions of the Constitution, making specific application of the principle of "minority representation" (or "cumulative voting," as it is sometimes called), declares that, in the election of Representatives, "each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives, or (he) may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit." (State Constitution, Art. IV, sections 7 and 8.) In practice, this provision gives the voter power to cast three votes for one candidate; two

votes for one candidate and one for another, or one and a half votes to each of two candidates, or he may distribute his vote equally among three candidates (giving one to each); but no other division is admissible without invalidating his ballot as to this office. Other forms of minority representation have been proposed by various writers, among whom Mr. Thomas Hare, John Stuart Mill, and Mr. Craig, of England, are most prominent; but that adopted in Illinois seems to be the simplest and most easy of application.

MINSHALL, William A., legislator and jurist, a native of Ohio who came to Rushville, Ill., at an early day, and entered upon the practice of law; served as Representative in the Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth General Assemblies, and as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, under the new Constitution, in 1848, and died in office, early in 1853, being succeeded by the late Judge Pinkney H. Walker.

MISSIONARIES, EARLY. The earliest Christian missionaries in Illinois were of the Roman Catholic faith. As a rule, these accompanied the French explorers and did not a little toward the extension of French dominion. They were usually members of one of two orders—the "Recollects," founded by St. Francis, or the "Jesuits," founded by Loyola. Between these two bodies of ecclesiastics existed, at times, a strong rivalry; the former having been earlier in the field, but having been virtually subordinated to the latter by Cardinal Richelieu. The controversy between the two orders gradually involved the civil authorities, and continued until the suppression of the Jesuits, in France, in 1764. The most noted of the Jesuit missionaries were Fathers Allouez, Gravier, Marquette, Dablon, Pinet, Rasle, Lamoges, Binneteau and Marest. Of the Recollects, the most conspicuous were Fathers Membre, Douay, Le Clerq, Hennepin and Ribourde. Besides these, there were also Father Bergier and Montigny, who, belonging to no religious order, were called secular priests. The first Catholic mission, founded in Illinois, was probably that at the original Kaskaskia, on the Illinois, in the present county of La Salle, where Father Marquette did missionary work in 1673, followed by Allouez in 1677. (See *Allouez, Claude Jean.*) The latter was succeeded, in 1688, by Father Gravier, who was followed, in 1692, by Father Sebastian Rasle, but who, returning in 1694, remained until 1695, when he was succeeded by Pinet and Binneteau. In 1700 Father Marest was

in charge of the mission, and the number of Indians among whom he labored was, that year, considerably diminished by the emigration of the Kaskaskias to the south. Father Gravier, about this time, labored among the Peorias, but was incapacitated by a wound received from the medicine man of the tribe, which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile, in 1706. The Peoria station remained vacant for a time, but was finally filled by Father Deville. Another early Catholic mission in Illinois was that at Cahokia. While the precise date of its establishment cannot be fixed with certainty, there is evidence that it was in existence in 1700, being the earliest in that region. Among the early Fathers, who ministered to the savages there, were Pinet, St. Cosme, Bergier and Lamoges. This mission was at first called the Tamaroa, and, later, the mission of St. Sulpice. It was probably the first permanent mission in the Illinois Country. Among those in charge, down to 1718, were Fathers de Montigny, Damon (probably), Varlet, de la Source, and le Mercier. In 1707, Father Mermet assisted Father Marest at Kaskaskia, and, in 1720, that mission became a regularly constituted parish, the incumbent being Father de Beaubois. Rev. Philip Boucher preached and administered the sacraments at Fort St. Louis, where he died in 1719, having been preceded by Fathers Membre and Ribourde in 1680, and by Fathers Douay and Le Clerq in 1687-88. The persecution and banishment of the early Jesuit missionaries, by the Superior Council of Louisiana (of which Illinois had formerly been a part), in 1763, is a curious chapter in State history. That body, following the example of some provincial legislative bodies in France, officially declared the order a dangerous nuisance, and decreed the confiscation of all its property, including plate and vestments, and the razing of its churches, as well as the banishment of its members. This decree the Louisiana Council undertook to enforce in Illinois, disregarding the fact that that territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Great Britain. The Jesuits seem to have offered no resistance, either physical or legal, and all members of the order in Illinois were ruthlessly, and without a shadow of authority, carried to New Orleans and thence deported to France. Only one—Father Sebastian Louis Meurin—was allowed to return to Illinois; and he, only after promising to recognize the ecclesiastical authority of the Superior Council as supreme, and to hold no communication with Quebec or Rome. The labors of the missionaries, apart from spiritual results, were of great value. They

perpetuated the records of early discoveries, reduced the language, and even dialects, of the aborigines, to grammatical rules, and preserved the original traditions and described the customs of the savages. (Authorities: Shea and Kip's "Catholic Missions," "Magazine of Western History," Winsor's "America," and Shea's "Catholic Church in Colonial Days.")

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (Indian name, "Missi Sipi," the "Great Water.") Its head waters are in the northern part of Minnesota, 1,680 feet above tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1,575 feet higher than the sea, and which is fed by a stream having its source within one mile of the head waters of the Red River of the North. From this sheet of water to the mouth of the river, the distance is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 3,160 miles. Lake Itasca is in lat. 47° 10' north and lon. 95° 20' west from Greenwich. The river at first runs northward, but soon turns toward the east and expands into a series of small lakes. Its course, as far as Crow Wing, is extremely sinuous, below which point it runs southward to St. Cloud, thence south-eastward to Minneapolis, where occur the Falls of St. Anthony, establishing a complete barrier to navigation for the lower Mississippi. In less than a mile the river descends 66 feet, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, furnishing an immense water-power, which is utilized in operating flouring-mills and other manufacturing establishments. A few miles below St. Paul it reaches the western boundary of Wisconsin, where it expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by picturesque limestone bluffs, some 400 feet high. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and the northern part of Louisiana, on the west, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, on the east. After many sinuous turnings in its southern course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by three principal passes, or mouths, at the southeastern extremity of Plaquemines Parish, La., in lat. 29° north and lon. 89° 12' west. Its principal affluents on the right are the Minnesota, Iowa, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and, on the left, the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The Missouri River is longer than that part of the Mississippi above the point of junction, the distance from its source to the delta of the latter being about 4,300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The width of the stream at St. Louis is about 3,500 feet, at the mouth of the Ohio nearly 4,500

feet, and at New Orleans about 2,500 feet. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about five to five and one-half miles per hour. The average depth below Red River is said to be 121 feet, though, in the vicinity of New Orleans, the maximum is said to reach 150 feet. The principal rapids below the Falls of St. Anthony are at Rock Island and the Des Moines Rapids above Keokuk, the former having twenty-two feet fall and the latter twenty-four feet. A canal around the Des Moines Rapids, along the west bank of the river, aids navigation. The alluvial banks which prevail on one or both shores of the lower Mississippi, often spread out into extensive "bottoms" which are of inexhaustible fertility. The most important of these above the mouth of the Ohio, is the "American Bottom," extending along the east bank from Alton to Chester. Immense sums have been spent in the construction of levees for the protection of the lands along the lower river from overflow, as also in the construction of a system of jetties at the mouth, to improve navigation by deepening the channel.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, THE, one of the best constructed railroad bridges in the West, spanning the Mississippi from Pike, Ill., to Louisiana, Mo. The construction company was chartered, April 25, 1872, and the bridge was ready for the passage of trains on Dec. 24, 1873. On Dec. 3, 1877, it was leased in perpetuity by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company, which holds all its stock and \$150,000 of its bonds as an investment, paying a rental of \$60,000 per annum, to be applied in the payment of 7 per cent interest on stock and 6 per cent on bonds. In 1894, \$71,000 was paid for rental, \$16,000 going toward a sinking fund.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD. This company operates 160.6 miles of road in Illinois, of which 151.6 are leased from the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. (See *St. Louis & Cairo Railroad*.)

MOLINE, a flourishing manufacturing city in Rock Island County, incorporated in 1872, on the Mississippi above Rock Island and opposite Davenport, Iowa; is 168 miles south of west from Chicago, and the intersecting point of three trunk lines of railway. Moline, Rock Island and Davenport are connected by steam and street railways, bridges and ferries. All three obtain water-power from the Mississippi. The region around Moline is rich in coal, and several productive mines are operated in the vicinity. It is an important manufacturing point, its chief outputs being agricultural implements, filters, malleable iron, steam engines, vehicles, lumber, organs

(pipe and reed), paper, lead-roofing, wind-mills, milling machinery, and furniture. The city has admirable water-works, several churches, good schools, gas and electric light plants, a public library, five banks, three daily and weekly papers. It also has an extensive electric power plant, electric street cars and interurban line. Population (1890), 12,000; (1900), 17,248.

MOLONEY, Maurice T., ex-Attorney-General, was born in Ireland, in 1849; came to America in 1867, and, after a course in the Seminary of "Our Lady of the Angels" at Niagara Falls, studied theology; then taught for a time in Virginia and studied law at the University of that State, graduating in 1871, finally locating at Ottawa, Ill., where he served three years as State's Attorney of La Salle County, and, in 1892, was nominated and elected Attorney-General on the Democratic State ticket, serving until January, 1897.

MOMENCE, a town in Kankakee County, situated on the Kankakee River and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroads, 54 miles south of Chicago; has water power, a flouring mill, enameled brick factory, railway repair shops, two banks, two newspapers, five churches and two schools. Population (1890), 1,635; (1900), 2,026.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, 26 miles east of the Mississippi River; at point of intersection of two lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Iowa Central Railways. The Santa Fe enters Monmouth on the Iowa Central lines. The surrounding country is agricultural and coal yielding. The city has manufactories of agricultural implements, sewer-pipe, pottery, paving brick, and cigars. Monmouth College (United Presbyterian) was chartered in 1857, and the library of this institution, with that of Warren County (also located at Monmouth) aggregates 30,000 volumes. There are three national banks, two daily, three weekly and two other periodical publications. An appropriation was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of a Government building at Monmouth. Population (1890), 5,936; (1900), 7,460.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, an educational institution, controlled by the United Presbyterian denomination, but non-sectarian; located at Monmouth. It was founded in 1856, its first class graduating in 1858. Its Presidents have been Drs. D. A. Wallace (1856-78) and J. B. McMichael, the latter occupying the position from 1878 until 1897. In 1896 the faculty consisted of fifteen instructors and the number of students was 289.

The college campus covers ten acres, tastefully laid out. The institution confers four degrees—A.B., B.S., M.B., and B.L. For the conferring of the first three, four years' study is required; for the degree of B.L., three years.

MONROE, George D., State Senator, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1849. His father having been elected Sheriff of Will County in 1864, he became a resident of Joliet, serving as a deputy in his father's office. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising as the partner of his father, which was exchanged, some fifteen years later, for the wholesale grocery trade, and, finally, for the real-estate and mortgage-loan business, in which he is still employed. He has also been extensively engaged in the stone business some twenty years, being a large stockholder in the Western Stone Company and Vice-President of the concern. In 1894 Mr. Monroe was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth General Assemblies, and proving himself one of the most influential members of that body.

MONROE COUNTY, situated in the southwest part of the State, bordering on the Mississippi—named for President Monroe. Its area is about 380 square miles. It was organized in 1816 and included within its boundaries several of the French villages which constituted, for many years, a center of civilization in the West. American settlers, however, began to locate in the district as early as 1781. The county has a diversified surface and is heavily timbered. The soil is fertile, embracing both upland and river bottom. Agriculture and the manufacture and shipping of lumber constitute leading occupations of the citizens. Waterloo is the county-seat. Population (1890), 12,948; (1900), 13,847.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, an interior county, situated northeast of St. Louis and south of Springfield; area 702 square miles, population (1900), 30,836—derives its name from Gen. Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlements by Americans were toward the close of 1816, county organization being effected five years later. The entire population, at that time, scarcely exceeded 100 families. The surface is undulating, well watered and timbered. The seat of county government is located at Hillsboro. Litchfield is an important town. Here are situated car-shops and some manufacturing establishments. Conspicuous in the county's history as pioneers were Harris Reavis, Henry Pyatt, John Levi, Aaron Casey

John Tillson, Hiram Rountree, the Wrights (Joseph and Charles), the Hills (John and Henry), William McDavid and John Russell.

MONTICELLO, a city and the county-seat of Piatt County, on the Sangamon River, midway between Chicago and St. Louis, on the Kankakee and Bloomington Division of the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railways. It lies within the "corn belt," and stock-raising is extensively carried on in the surrounding country. Among the city industries are a foundry and machine shops, steam flour and planing mills, broom, cigar and harness-making, and patent fence and tile works. The city is lighted by electricity, has several elevators, an excellent water system, numerous churches and good schools, with banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,643; (1900), 1,982.

MONTICELLO FEMALE SEMINARY, the second institution established in Illinois for the higher education of women—Jacksonville Female Seminary being the first. It was founded through the munificence of Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, who donated fifteen acres for a site, at Godfrey, Madison County, and gave \$53,000 toward erecting and equipping the buildings. The institution was opened on April 11, 1838, with sixteen young lady pupils, Rev. Theron Baldwin, one of the celebrated "Yale Band," being the first Principal. In 1845 he was succeeded by Miss Philena Fobes, and she, in turn, by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, in 1866, who still remains in charge. In November, 1883, the seminary building, with its contents, was burned; but the institution continued its sessions in temporary quarters until the erection of a new building, which was soon accomplished through the generosity of alumnae and friends of female education throughout the country. The new structure is of stone, three stories in height, and thoroughly modern. The average number of pupils is 150, with fourteen instructors, and the standard of the institution is of a high character.

MOORE, Clifton H., lawyer and financier, was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1817; after a brief season spent in two academies and one term in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, in 1839 he came west and engaged in teaching at Pekin, Ill., while giving his leisure to the study of law. He spent the next year at Tremont as Deputy County and Circuit Clerk, was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1841, and located soon after at Clinton, DeWitt County, which has since been his home. In partnership with the late Judge David Davis,

of Bloomington, Mr. Moore, a few years later, began operating extensively in Illinois lands, and is now one of the largest land proprietors in the State, besides being interested in a number of manufacturing ventures and a local bank. The only official position of importance he has held is that of Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. He is an enthusiastic collector of State historical and art treasures, of which he possesses one of the most valuable private collections in Illinois.

MOORE, Henry, pioneer lawyer, came to Chicago from Concord, Mass., in 1834, and was almost immediately admitted to the bar, also acting for a time as a clerk in the office of Col. Richard J. Hamilton, who held pretty much all the county offices on the organization of Cook County. Mr. Moore was one of the original Trustees of Rush Medical College, and obtained from the Legislature the first charter for a gas company in Chicago. In 1838 he went to Havana, Cuba, for the benefit of his failing health, but subsequently returned to Concord, Mass., where he died some years afterward.

MOORE, James, pioneer, was born in the State of Maryland in 1750; was married in his native State, about 1772, to Miss Catherine Biggs, later removing to Virginia. In 1777 he came to the Illinois Country as a spy, preliminary to the contemplated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, which captured Kaskaskia in July, 1778. After the Clark expedition (in which he served as Captain, by appointment of Gov. Patrick Henry), he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1781, when he organized a party of emigrants, which he accompanied to Illinois, spending the winter at Kaskaskia. The following year they located at a point in the northern part of Monroe County, which afterwards received the name of Bellefontaine. After his arrival in Illinois, he organized a company of "Minute Men," of which he was chosen Captain. He was a man of prominence and influence among the early settlers, but died in 1788. A numerous and influential family of his descendants have grown up in Southern Illinois.—**John** (Moore), son of the preceding, was born in Maryland in 1773, and brought by his father to Illinois eight years later. He married a sister of Gen. John D. Whiteside, who afterwards became State Treasurer, and also served as Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois under the internal improvement system. Moore was an officer of the State Militia, and served in a company of rangers during the War of 1812; was also the first County Treasurer of

Monroe County. Died, July 4, 1833.—**James B. (Moore)**, the third son of Capt. James Moore, was born in 1780, and brought to Illinois by his parents; in his early manhood he followed the business of keel-boating on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, visiting New Orleans, Pittsburg and other points; became a prominent Indian fighter during the War of 1812, and was commissioned Captain by Governor Edwards and authorized to raise a company of mounted rangers; also served as Sheriff of Monroe County, by appointment of Governor Edwards, in Territorial days; was Presidential Elector in 1820, and State Senator for Madison County in 1836-40, dying in the latter year.—**Enoch (Moore)**, fourth son of Capt. James Moore, the pioneer, was born in the old block-house at Bellefontaine in 1782, being the first child born of American parents in Illinois; served as a "ranger" in the company of his brother, James B.; occupied the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and afterwards that of Judge of Probate of Monroe County during the Territorial period; was Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, and served as Representative from Monroe County in the Second General Assembly, later filling various county offices for some twenty years. He died in 1848.

MOORE, Jesse H., clergyman, soldier and Congressman, born near Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill., April 22, 1817, and graduated from McKendree College in 1842. For thirteen years he was a teacher, during portions of this period being successively at the head of three literary institutions in the West. In 1849 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but resigned pastorate duties in 1862, to take part in the War for the Union, organizing the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel, also serving as brigade commander during the last year of the war, and being brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. After the war he re-entered the ministry, but, in 1868, while Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Republican, being re-elected in 1870; afterwards served as Pension Agent at Springfield, and, in 1881, was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru, dying in office, in that city, July 11, 1883.

MOORE, John, Lieutenant-Governor (1842-46); was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., Sept. 8, 1793; came to America and settled in Illinois in 1830, spending most of his life as a resident of Bloomington. In 1838 he was elected to the lower branch of the Eleventh General Assembly from

the McLean District, and, in 1840, to the Senate, but before the close of his term, in 1842, was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Gov. Thomas Ford. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he took a conspicuous part in recruiting the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's), of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, serving gallantly throughout the struggle. In 1848 he was appointed State Treasurer, as successor of Milton Carpenter, who died in office. In 1850 he was elected to the same office, and continued to discharge its duties until 1857, when he was succeeded by James Miller. Died, Sept. 23, 1863.

MOORE, Risdon, pioneer, was born in Delaware in 1760; removed to North Carolina in 1789, and, a few years later, to Hancock County, Ga., where he served two terms in the Legislature. He emigrated from Georgia in 1812, and settled in St. Clair County, Ill.—besides a family of fifteen white persons, bringing with him eighteen colored people—the object of his removal being to get rid of slavery. He purchased a farm in what was known as the "Turkey Hill Settlement," about four miles east of Belleville, where he resided until his death in 1828. Mr. Moore became a prominent citizen, was elected to the Second Territorial House of Representatives, and was chosen Speaker, serving as such for two sessions (1814-15). He was also Representative from St. Clair County in the First, Second and Third General Assemblies after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In the last of these he was one of the most zealous opponents of the pro-slavery Convention scheme of 1822-24. He left a numerous and highly respected family of descendants, who were afterwards prominent in public affairs.—**William (Moore)**, his son, served as a Captain in the War of 1812, and also commanded a company in the Black Hawk War. He represented St. Clair County in the lower branch of the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies; was a local preacher of the Methodist Church, and was President of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College at the time of his death in 1849.—**Risdon (Moore), Jr.**, a cousin of the first named Risdon Moore, was a Representative from St. Clair County in the Fourth General Assembly and Senator in the Sixth, but died before the expiration of his term, being succeeded at the next session by Adam W. Snyder.

MOORE, Stephen Richey, lawyer, was born of Scotch ancestry, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1832; in 1851, entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, graduating in 1856, and, having qualified

himself for the practice of law, located the following year at Kankakee, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1858 he was employed in defense of the late Father Chiniquy, who recently died in Montreal, in one of the celebrated suits begun against him by dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Moore is a man of striking appearance and great independence of character, a Methodist in religious belief and has generally acted politically in co-operation with the Democratic party, though strongly anti-slavery in his views. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and, in 1896, participated in the same way in the Indianapolis Convention which nominated Gen. John M. Palmer for the same office, in the following campaign giving the "Gold Democracy" a vigorous support.

MORAN, Thomas A., lawyer and jurist, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7, 1839; received his preliminary education in the district schools of Wisconsin (to which State his father's family had removed in 1846), and at an academy at Salem, Wis.; began reading law at Kenosha in 1859, meanwhile supporting himself by teaching. In May, 1865, he graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and the same year commenced practice in Chicago, rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. In 1879 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1885. At the expiration of his second term he resumed private practice. While on the bench he at first heard only common law cases, but later divided the business of the equity side of the court with Judge Tuley. In June, 1886, he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court, of which tribunal he was, for a year, Chief Justice.

MORGAN, James Dady, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., August 1, 1810, and, at 16 years of age, went for a three years' trading voyage on the ship "Beverly." When thirty days out a mutiny arose, and shortly afterward the vessel was burned. Morgan escaped to South America, and, after many hardships, returned to Boston. In 1834 he removed to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in mercantile pursuits; aided in raising the "Quincy Grays" during the Mormon difficulties (1844-45); during the Mexican War commanded a company in the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers; in 1861 became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the three months' service, and Colonel on reorganization of the regiment for three years; was promoted Brigadier-General

in July, 1862, for meritorious service; commanded a brigade at Nashville, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General for gallantry at Bentonville, N. C., being mustered out, August 24, 1865. After the war he resumed business at Quincy, Ill., being President of the Quincy Gas Company and Vice-President of a bank; was also President, for some time, of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Died, at Quincy, Sept. 12, 1896.

MORGAN COUNTY, a central county of the State, lying west of Sangamon, and bordering on the Illinois River—named for Gen. Daniel Morgan; area, 580 square miles; population (1900), 35,006. The earliest American settlers were probably Elisha and Seymour Kellogg, who located on Mauyaisterre Creek in 1818. Dr. George Caldwell came in 1820, and was the first physician, and Dr. Ero Chandler settled on the present site of the city of Jacksonville in 1821. Immigrants began to arrive in large numbers about 1822, and, Jan. 31, 1823, the county was organized, the first election being held at the house of James G. Swinerton, six miles southwest of the present city of Jacksonville. Olmstead's Mound was the first county-seat, but this choice was only temporary. Two years later, Jacksonville was selected, and has ever since so continued. (See *Jacksonville*.) Cass County was cut off from Morgan in 1837, and Scott County in 1839. About 1837 Morgan was the most populous county in the State. The county is nearly equally divided between woodland and prairie, and is well watered. Besides the Illinois River on its western border, there are several smaller streams, among them Indian, Apple, Sandy and Mauvaisterre Creeks. Bituminous coal underlies the eastern part of the county, and thin veins crop out along the Illinois River bluffs. Sandstone has also been quarried.

MORGAN PARK, a suburban village of Cook County, 13 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; is the seat of the Academy (a preparatory branch) of the University of Chicago and the Scandinavian Department of the Divinity School connected with the same institution. Population (1880), 187; (1890), 1,027; (1900), 2,329.

MORMONS, a religious sect, founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., August 6, 1830, styling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Membership in 1892 was estimated at 230,000, of whom some 20,000 were outside of the United States. Their religious teachings are peculiar. They avow faith in the Trinity and in the Bible (as by them

interpreted). They believe, however, that the "Book of Mormon"—assumed to be of divine origin and a direct revelation to Smith—is of equal authority with the Scriptures, if not superior to them. Among their ordinances are baptism and the laying-on of hands, and, in their church organization, they recognize various orders—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. They also believe in the restoration of the Ten Tribes and the literal re-assembling of Israel, the return and rule of Christ in person, and the rebuilding of Zion in America. Polygamy is encouraged and made an article of faith, though professedly not practiced under existing laws in the United States. The supreme power is vested in a President, who has authority in temporal and spiritual affairs alike; although there is less effort now than formerly, on the part of the priesthood, to interfere in temporalities. Driven from New York in 1831, Smith and his followers first settled at Kirtland, Ohio. There, for a time, the sect flourished and built a temple; but, within seven years, their doctrines and practices excited so much hostility that they were forced to make another removal. Their next settlement was at Far West, Mo.; but here the hatred toward them became so intense as to result in open war. From Missouri they recrossed the Mississippi and founded the city of Nauvoo, near Commerce, in Hancock County, Ill. The charter granted by the Legislature was an extraordinary instrument, and well-nigh made the city independent of the State. Nauvoo soon obtained commercial importance, in two years becoming a city of some 16,000 inhabitants. The Mormons rapidly became a powerful factor in State politics, when there broke out a more bitter public enmity than the sect had yet encountered. Internal dissensions also sprang up, and, in 1844, a discontented Mormon founded a newspaper at Nauvoo, in which he violently assailed the prophet and threatened him with exposure. Smith's answer to this was the destruction of the printing office, and the editor promptly secured a warrant for his arrest, returnable at Carthage. Smith went before a friendly justice at Nauvoo, who promptly discharged him, but he positively refused to appear before the Carthage magistrate. Thereupon the latter issued a second warrant, charging Smith with treason. This also was treated with contempt. The militia was called out to make the arrest, and the Mormons, who had formed a strong military organization, armed to defend their leader. After a few trifling clashes between the soldiers

and the "Saints," Smith was persuaded to surrender and go to Carthage, the county-seat, where he was incarcerated in the county jail. Within twenty-four hours (on Sunday, June 27, 1844), a mob attacked the prison. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed, and some of their adherents, who had accompanied them to jail, were wounded. Brigham Young (then an apostle) at once assumed the leadership and, after several months of intense popular excitement, in the following year led his followers across the Mississippi, finally locating (1847) in Utah. (See also *Nauvoo*.) There their history has not been free from charges of crime; but, whatever may be the character of the leaders, they have succeeded in building up a prosperous community in a region which they found a virtual desert, a little more than forty years ago. The polity of the Church has been greatly modified in consequence of restrictions placed upon it by Congressional legislation, especially in reference to polygamy, and by contact with other communities. (See *Smith, Joseph*.)

MORRIS, a city and the county-seat of Grundy County, on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles southwest of Chicago. It is an extensive grain market, and the center of a region rich in bituminous coal. There is valuable water-power here, and much manufacturing is done, including builders' hardware, plows, iron specialties, paper car-wheels, brick and tile, flour and planing-mills, oatmeal and tanned leather. There are also a normal and scientific school, two national banks and three daily and weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,486; (1890), 3,653; (1900), 4,273.

MORRIS, Buckner Smith, early lawyer, born at Augusta, Ky., August 19, 1800; was admitted to the bar in 1827, and, for seven years thereafter, continued to reside in Kentucky, serving two terms in the Legislature of that State. In 1834 he removed to Chicago, took an active part in the incorporation of the city, and was elected its second Mayor in 1838. In 1840 he was a Whig candidate for Presidential Elector, Abraham Lincoln running on the same ticket, and, in 1852, was defeated as the Whig candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected a Judge of the Seventh Circuit in 1851, but declined a re-nomination in 1855. In 1856 he accepted the American (or Know-Nothing) nomination for Governor, and, in 1860, that of the Bell-Everett party for the same office. He was vehemently opposed to the election of either Lincoln or

Breckenridge to the Presidency, believing that civil war would result in either event. A shadow was thrown across his life, in 1864, by his arrest and trial for alleged complicity in a rebel plot to burn and pillage Chicago and liberate the prisoners of war held at Camp Douglas. The trial, however, which was held at Cincinnati, resulted in his acquittal. Died, in Kentucky, Dec. 18, 1879. Those who knew Judge Morris, in his early life in the city of Chicago, describe him as a man of genial and kindly disposition, in spite of his opposition to the abolition of slavery—a fact which, no doubt, had much to do with his acquittal of the charge of complicity with the Camp Douglas conspiracy, as the evidence of his being in communication with the leading conspirators appears to have been conclusive. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

MORRIS, Freeman P., lawyer and politician, was born in Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1854, labored on a farm and attended the district school in his youth, but completed his education in Chicago, graduating from the Union College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1874, when he located at Watseka, Iroquois County. In 1884 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the House of Representatives from the Iroquois District, and has since been re-elected in 1888, '94, '96, being one of the most influential members of his party in that body. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Altgeld Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on his personal staff, but resigned in 1896.

MORRIS, Isaac Newton, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1812; educated at Miami University, admitted to the bar in 1835, and the next year removed to Quincy, Ill.; was a member and President of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1842-43), served in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48); was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1856, and again in 1858, but opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; in 1868 supported General Grant—who had been his friend in boyhood—for President, and, in 1870, was appointed a member of the Union Pacific Railroad Commission. Died, Oct. 29, 1879.

MORRISON, a city, the county-seat of Whiteside County, founded in 1855; is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has good water-works, sewerage, electric lighting and several

manufactories, including carriage and refrigerator works; also has numerous churches, a large graded school, a public library and adequate banking facilities, and two weekly papers. Greenhouses for cultivation of vegetables for winter market are carried on. Pop. (1900), 2,308.

MORRISON, Isaac L., lawyer and legislator, born in Barren County, Ky., in 1826; was educated in the common schools and the Masonic Seminary of his native State; admitted to the bar, and came to Illinois in 1851, locating at Jacksonville, where he has become a leader of the bar and of the Republican party, which he assisted to organize as a member of its first State Convention at Bloomington, in 1856. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. Mr. Morrison was three times elected to the lower house of the General Assembly (1876, '78 and '82), and, by his clear judgment and incisive powers as a public speaker, took a high rank as a leader in that body. Of late years, he has given his attention solely to the practice of his profession in Jacksonville.

MORRISON, James Lowery Donaldson, politician, lawyer and Congressman, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., April 12, 1816; at the age of 16 was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, but leaving the service in 1836, read law with Judge Nathaniel Pope, and was admitted to the bar, practicing at Belleville. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from St. Clair County, in 1844, and to the State Senate in 1848, and again in '54. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Whig ticket, but, on the dissolution of that party, allied himself with the Democracy, and was, for many years, its leader in Southern Illinois. In 1855 he was elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lyman Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate. In 1860 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor, but was defeated by James C. Allen. After that year he took no prominent part in public affairs. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was among the first to raise a company of volunteers, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment (Colonel Bissell's). For gallant services at Buena Vista, the Legislature presented him with a sword. He took a prominent part in the incorporation of railroads, and, it is claimed, drafted and introduced in the Legislature the charter of

the Illinois Central Railroad in 1851. Died, at St. Louis, Mo., August 14, 1888.

MORRISON, William, pioneer merchant, came from Philadelphia, Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1790, as representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of Philadelphia, and finally established an extensive trade throughout the Mississippi Valley, supplying merchants at St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. He is also said to have sent an agent with a stock of goods across the plains, with a view to opening up trade with the Mexicans at Santa Fé, about 1804, but was defrauded by the agent, who appropriated the goods to his own benefit without accounting to his employer. He became the principal merchant in the Territory, doing a thriving business in early days, when Kaskaskia was the principal supply point for merchants throughout the valley. He is described as a public-spirited, enterprising man, to whom was due the chief part of the credit for securing construction of a bridge across the Kaskaskia River at the town of that name. He died at Kaskaskia in 1837, and was buried in the cemetery there.—**Robert** (Morrison), a brother of the preceding, came to Kaskaskia in 1793, was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, retaining the position for many years, besides holding other local offices. He was the father of Col. James L. D. Morrison, politician and soldier of the Mexican War, whose sketch is given elsewhere.—**Joseph** (Morrison), the oldest son of William Morrison, went to Ohio, residing there several years, but finally returned to Prairie du Rocher, where he died in 1845.—**James**, another son, went to Wisconsin; **William** located at Belleville, dying there in 1843; while **Lewis**, another son, settled at Covington, Washington County, Ill., where he practiced medicine up to 1851; then engaged in mercantile business at Chester, dying there in 1856.

MORRISON, William Ralls, ex-Congressman, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, was born, Sept. 14, 1825, in Monroe County, Ill., and educated at McKendree College; served as a private in the Mexican War, at its close studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; in 1852 was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe County, but resigned before the close of his term, accepting the office of Representative in the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1854; was re-elected in 1856, and again in 1858, serving as Speaker of the House during the session of 1859. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Forty-ninth

Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861, and took part in the battle of Fort Donelson in February following, where he was severely wounded. While yet in the service, in 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, when he resigned his commission, but was defeated for re-election, in 1864, by Jehu Baker, as he was again in 1866. In 1870 he was again elected to the General Assembly, and, two years later (1872), returned to Congress from the Belleville District, after which he served in that body, by successive re-elections, nine terms and until 1887, being for several terms Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and prominent in the tariff legislation of that period. In March, 1887, President Cleveland appointed him a member of the first Inter-State Commerce Commission for a period of five years; at the close of his term he was reappointed, by President Harrison, for a full term of six years, serving a part of the time as President of the Board, and retiring from office in 1898.

MORRISONVILLE, a town in Christian County, situated on the Wabash Railway, 40 miles southwest of Decatur and 20 miles north-northeast of Litchfield. Grain is extensively raised in the surrounding region, and Morrisonville, with its elevators and mill, is an important shipping-point. It has brick and tile works, electric lights, two banks, five churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly paper. Population (1890), 844; (1900), 934; (1903, est.), 1,200.

MORTON, a village of Tazewell County, at the intersection of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroads, 10 miles southeast of Peoria; has factories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1890), 657; (1900), 894.

MORTON, Joseph, pioneer farmer and legislator, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1801; came to Madison County, Ill., in 1819, and the following year to Morgan County, when he engaged in farming in the vicinity of Jacksonville. He served as a member of the House in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth. He was a Democrat in politics, but, on questions of State and local policy, was non-partisan, faithfully representing the interests of his constituents. Died, at his home near Jacksonville, March 2, 1881.

MOSES, Adolph, lawyer, was born in Speyer, Germany, Feb. 27, 1837, and, until fifteen years of age, was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native country; in the latter part of 1852, came to America, locating in New Orleans, and, for some years, being a law student

in Louisiana University, under the preceptorship of Randall Hunt and other eminent lawyers of that State. In the early days of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, serving some two years as an officer of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment. Coming north at the expiration of this period, he resided for a time in Quincy, Ill., but, in 1869, removed to Chicago, where he took a place in the front rank at the bar, and where he has resided ever since. Although in sympathy with the general principles of the Democratic party, Judge Moses is an independent voter, as shown by the fact that he voted for General Grant for President in 1868, and supported the leading measures of the Republican party in 1896. He is the editor and publisher of "The National Corporation Reporter," established in 1890, and which is devoted to the interests of business corporations.

MOSES, John, lawyer and author, was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, Sept. 18, 1825; came to Illinois in 1837, his family locating first at Naples, Scott County. He pursued the vocation of a teacher for a time, studied law, was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Scott County in 1856, and served as County Judge from 1857 to 1861. The latter year he became the private secretary of Governor Yates, serving until 1863, during that period assisting in the organization of seventy-seven regiments of Illinois Volunteers. While serving in this capacity, in company with Governor Yates, he attended the famous conference of loyal Governors, held at Altoona, Pa., in September, 1862, and afterwards accompanied the Governors in their call upon President Lincoln, a few days after the issue of the preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Having received the appointment, from President Lincoln, of Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Illinois District, he resigned the position of private secretary to Governor Yates. In 1874 he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly for the District composed of Scott, Pike and Calhoun Counties; served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, and as Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for three years (1880-83). He was then appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and assigned to duty in connection with the customs revenue at Chicago. In 1887 he was chosen Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, serving until 1893. While connected with the Chicago Historical Library he brought out the most complete History of Illinois yet published, in two

volumes, and also, in connection with the late Major Kirkland, edited a History of Chicago in two large volumes. Other literary work done by Judge Moses, includes "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln" and "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," in the form of lectures or addresses. Died in Chicago, July 3, 1898.

MOULTON, Samuel W., lawyer and Congressman, was born at Wenham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1822, where he was educated in the public schools. After spending some years in the South, he removed to Illinois (1845), where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at Shelbyville. From 1852 to 1859 he was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly; in 1857, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan ticket, and was President of the State Board of Education from 1859 to 1876. In 1864 he was elected, as a Republican, Representative in Congress for the State-at-large, being elected again, as a Democrat, from the Shelbyville District, in 1880 and '82. During the past few years (including the campaign of 1896) Mr. Moulton has acted in coöperation with the Republican party.

MOULTRIE COUNTY, a comparatively small county in the eastern section of the middle tier of the State—named for a revolutionary hero. Area, 340 square miles, and population (by the census of 1900), 15,224. Moultrie was one of the early "stamping grounds" of the Kickapoos, who were always friendly to English-speaking settlers. The earliest immigrants were from the Southwest, but arrivals from Northern States soon followed. County organization was effected in 1843, both Shelby and Macon Counties surrendering a portion of territory. A vein of good bituminous coal underlies the county, but agriculture is the more important industry. Sullivan is the county-seat, selected in 1845. In 1890 its population was about 1,700. Hon. Richard J. Oglesby (former Governor, Senator and a Major-General in the Civil War) began the practice of law here.

MOUND-BUILDERS, WORKS OF THE. One of the most conclusive evidences that the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a people different in customs, character and civilization from the Indians found occupying the soil when the first white explorers visited it, is the existence of certain artificial mounds and earthworks, of the origin and purposes of which the Indians seemed to have no knowledge or tradition. These works extend throughout the valley from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, being much more numerous, however, in some portions than

in others, and also varying greatly in form. This fact, with the remains found in some of them, has been regarded as evidence that the purposes of their construction were widely variant. They have consequently been classified by archaeologists as sepulchral, religious, or defensive, while some seem to have had a purpose of which writers on the subject are unable to form any satisfactory conception, and which are, therefore, still regarded as an unsolved mystery. Some of the most elaborate of these works are found along the eastern border of the Mississippi Valley, especially in Ohio; and the fact that they appear to belong to the defensive class, has led to the conclusion that this region was occupied by a race practically homogeneous, and that these works were designed to prevent the encroachment of hostile races from beyond the Alleghenies. Illinois being in the center of the valley, comparatively few of these defensive works are found here, those of this character which do exist being referred to a different era and race. (See *Fortifications, Prehistoric*.) While these works are numerous in some portions of Illinois, their form and structure give evidence that they were erected by a peaceful people, however bloody may have been some of the rites performed on those designed for a religious purpose. Their numbers also imply a dense population. This is especially true of that portion of the American Bottom opposite the city of St. Louis, which is the seat of the most remarkable group of earth works of this character on the continent. The central, or principal structure of this group, is known, locally, as the great "Cahokia Mound," being situated near the creek of that name which empties into the Mississippi just below the city of East St. Louis. It is also called "Monks' Mound," from the fact that it was occupied early in the present century by a community of Monks of La Trappe, a portion of whom succumbed to the malarial influences of the climate, while the survivors returned to the original seat of their order. This mound, from its form and commanding size, has been supposed to belong to the class called "temple mounds," and has been described as "the monarch of all similar structures" and the "best representative of its class in North America." The late William McAdams, of Alton, who surveyed this group some years since, in his "Records of Ancient Races," gives the following description of this principal structure:

"In the center of a great mass of mounds and earth-works there stands a mighty pyramid whose base covers nearly sixteen acres of ground.

It is not exactly square, being a parallelogram a little longer north and south than east and west. Some thirty feet above the base, on the south side, is an apron or terrace, on which now grows an orchard of considerable size. This terrace is approached from the plain by a graded roadway. Thirty feet above this terrace, and on the west side, is another much smaller, on which are now growing some forest trees. The top, which contains an acre and a half, is divided into two nearly equal parts, the northern part being four or five feet the higher. . . . On the north, east and south, the structure still retains its straight side, that probably has changed but little since the settlement of the country by white men, but remains in appearance to-day the same as centuries ago. The west side of the pyramid, however, has its base somewhat serrated and seamed by ravines, evidently made by rainstorms and the elements. From the second terrace a well, eighty feet in depth, penetrates the base of the structure, which is plainly seen to be almost wholly composed of the black, sticky soil of the surrounding plain. It is not an oval or conical mound or hill, but a pyramid with straight sides." The approximate height of this mound is ninety feet. When first seen by white men, this was surmounted by a small conical mound some ten feet in height, from which human remains and various relics were taken while being leveled for the site of a house. Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their report on "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute (1848), estimate the contents of the structure at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

A Mr. Breckenridge, who visited these mounds in 1811 and published a description of them, estimates that the construction of this principal mound must have required the work of thousands of laborers and years of time. The upper terrace, at the time of his visit, was occupied by the Trappists as a kitchen garden, and the top of the structure was sown in wheat. He also found numerous fragments of flint and earthen vessels, and concludes that "a populous city once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples or monuments to great men." According to Mr. McAdams, there are seventy-two mounds of considerable size within two miles of the main structure, the group extending to the mouth of the Cahokia and embracing over one hundred in all. Most of these are square, ranging from twenty to fifty feet in height, a few are oval and one or two conical. Scattered among

the mounds are also a number of small lakes, evidently of artificial origin. From the fact that there were a number of conspicuous mounds on the Missouri side of the river, on the present site of the city of St. Louis and its environs, it is believed that they all belonged to the same system and had a common purpose; the Cahokia Mound, from its superior size, being the center of the group—and probably used for sacrificial purposes. The whole number of these structures in the American Bottom, whose outlines were still visible a few years ago, was estimated by Dr. J. W. Foster at nearly two hundred, and the presence of so large a number in close proximity, has been accepted as evidence of a large population in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. McAdams reports the finding of numerous specimens of pottery and artificial ornaments and implements in the Cahokia mounds and in caves and mounds between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois River, as well as on the latter some twenty-five miles from its mouth. Among the relics found in the Illinois River mounds was a burial vase, and Mr. McAdams says that, in thirty years, he has unearthed more than a thousand of these, many of which closely resemble those found in the mounds of Europe. Dr. Foster also makes mention of an ancient cemetery near Chester, in which "each grave, when explored, is found to contain a cist enclosing a skeleton, for the most part far gone in decay. These cists are built up and covered with slabs of limestone, which here abound."—Another noteworthy group of mounds—though far inferior to the Cahokia group—exists near Hutsonville in Crawford County. As described in the State Geological Survey, this group consists of fifty-five elevations, irregularly dispersed over an area of 1,000 by 1,400 to 1,500 feet, and varying from fourteen to fifty feet in diameter, the larger ones having a height of five to eight feet. From their form and arrangement these are believed to have been mounds of habitation. In the southern portion of this group are four mounds of peculiar construction and larger size, each surrounded by a low ridge or earthwork, with openings facing towards each other, indicating that they were defense-works. The location of this group—a few miles from a prehistoric fortification at Merom, on the Indiana side of the Wabash, to which the name of "Fort Azatlan" has been given—induces the belief that the two groups, like those in the American Bottom and at St. Louis, were parts of the same system.—Professor Engelman, in the part of the State Geological

Survey devoted to Massac County, alludes to a remarkable group of earthworks in the Black Bend of the Ohio, as an "extensive" system of "fortifications and mounds which probably belong to the same class as those in the Mississippi Bottom opposite St. Louis and at other points farther up the Ohio." In the report of Government survey by Dan W. Beckwith, in 1834, mention is made of a very large mound on the Kankakee River, near the mouth of Rock Creek, now a part of Kankakee County. This had a base diameter of about 100 feet, with a height of twenty feet, and contained the remains of a large number of Indians killed in a celebrated battle, in which the Illinois and Chippewas, and the Delawares and Shawnees took part. Near by were two other mounds, said to contain the remains of the chiefs of the two parties. In this case, mounds of prehistoric origin had probably been utilized as burial places by the aborigines at a comparatively recent period. Related to the Kankakee mounds, in location if not in period of construction, is a group of nineteen in number on the site of the present city of Morris, in Grundy County. Within a circuit of three miles of Ottawa it has been estimated that there were 3,000 mounds—though many of these are believed to have been of Indian origin. Indeed, the whole Illinois Valley is full of these silent monuments of a prehistoric age, but they are not generally of the conspicuous character of those found in the vicinity of St. Louis and attributed to the Mound Builders.—A very large and numerous group of these monuments exists along the bluffs of the Mississippi River, in the western part of Rock Island and Mercer Counties, chiefly between Drury's Landing and New Boston. Mr. J. E. Stevenson, in "The American Antiquarian," a few years ago, estimated that there were 2,500 of these within a circuit of fifty miles, located in groups of two or three to 100, varying in diameter from fifteen to 150 feet, with an elevation of two to fifteen feet. There are also numerous burial and sacrificial mounds in the vicinity of Chillicothe, on the Illinois River, in the northeastern part of Peoria County.—There are but few specimens of the animal or effigy mounds, of which so many exist in Wisconsin, to be found in Illinois; and the fact that these are found chiefly on Rock River, leaves no doubt of a common origin with the Wisconsin groups. The most remarkable of these is the celebrated "Turtle Mound," within the present limits of the city of Rockford—though some regard it as having more resemblance to an alligator. This figure, which is maintained in a

good state of preservation by the citizens, has an extreme length of about 150 feet, by fifty in width at the front legs and thirty-nine at the hind legs, and an elevation equal to the height of a man. There are some smaller mounds in the vicinity, and some bird effigies on Rock River some six miles below Rockford. There is also an animal effigy near the village of Hanover, in Jo Daviess County, with a considerable group of round mounds and embankments in the immediate vicinity, besides a smaller effigy of a similar character on the north side of the Pecatonica in Stephenson County, some ten miles east of Freeport. The Rock River region seems to have been a favorite field for the operations of the mound-builders, as shown by the number and variety of these structures, extending from Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the Wisconsin State line. A large number of these were to be found in the vicinity of the Kishwaukee River in the southeastern part of Winnebago County. The famous prehistoric fortification on Rock River, just beyond the Wisconsin boundary—which seems to have been a sort of counterpart of the ancient Fort Azatlan on the Indiana side of the Wabash—appears to have had a close relation to the works of the mound-builders on the same stream in Illinois.

MOUND CITY, the county-seat of Pulaski County, on the Ohio River, seven miles north of Cairo; is on a branch line of the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. The chief industries are lumbering and ship-building; also has furniture, canning and other factories. One of the United States National Cemeteries is located here. The town has a bank and two weekly papers. Population (1890), 2,550; (1900), 2,705; (1903, est.), 3,500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a city and the county-seat of Wabash County; is the point of junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Southern Railroads, 132 miles northeast of Cairo, and 24 miles southwest of Vincennes, Ind.; situated on the Wabash River, which supplies good water-power for saw mills, flouring mills, and some other manufactures. The town has railroad shops and two daily newspapers. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal pursuits of the people of the surrounding district. Population (1890), 3,376; (1900), 4,311.

MOUNT CARROLL, the county-seat of Carroll County, an incorporated city, founded in 1843; is 128 miles southwest of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Farming, stock-raising and mining are the principal indus-

tries. It has five churches, excellent schools, good libraries, two daily and two semi-weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,836; (1900), 1,965.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY, a young ladies' seminary, located at Mount Carroll, Carroll County; incorporated in 1852; had a faculty of thirteen members in 1896, with 126 pupils, property valued at \$100,000, and a library of 5,000 volumes.

MOUNT MORRIS, a town in Ogle County, situated on the Chicago & Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 108 miles west by north from Chicago, and 24 miles southwest of Rockford; is the seat of Mount Morris College and flourishing public school; has handsome stone and brick buildings, three churches and two newspapers. Population (1900), 1,048.

MOUNT OLIVE, a village of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 68 miles southwest of Decatur; in a rich agricultural and coal-mining region. Population (1880), 709; (1890), 1,986; (1900), 2,935.

MOUNT PULASKI, a village and railroad junction in Logan County, 21 miles northwest of Decatur and 24 miles northeast of Springfield. Agriculture, coal-mining and stock-raising are leading industries. It is also an important shipping point for grain, and contains several elevators and flouring mills. Population (1880), 1,125; (1890), 1,357; (1900), 1,643.

MOUNT STERLING, a city, the county-seat of Brown County, midway between Quincy and Jacksonville, on the Wabash Railway. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has extensive deposits of clay and coal. It contains six churches and four schools (two large public, and two parochial). The town is lighted by electricity and has public water-works. Wagons, brick, tile and earthenware are manufactured here, and three weekly newspapers are published. Population (1880), 1,445; (1890), 1,655; (1900), 1,960.

MOUNT VERNON, a city and county-seat of Jefferson County, on three trunk lines of railroad, 77 miles east-southeast of St. Louis; is the center of a rich agricultural and coal region; has many flourishing manufactories, including car-works, a plow factory, flouring mills, pressed brick factory, canning factory, and is an important shipping-point for grain, vegetables and fruits. The Appellate Court for the Southern Grand Division is held here, and the city has nine churches, fine school buildings, a Carnegie library, two banks, heating plant, two daily and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 3,233; (1900), 5,216.

MOUNT VERNON & GRAYVILLE RAILROAD.

(See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

MOWEAQUA, a village of Shelby County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles south of Decatur; is in rich agricultural and stock-raising section; has coal mine, three banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 848; (1900), 1,478.

MUDD, (Col.) John J., soldier, was born in St. Charles County, Mo., Jan. 9, 1820; his father having died in 1833, his mother removed to Pike County, Ill., to free her children from the influence of slavery. In 1849, and again in 1850, he made the overland journey to California, each time returning by the Isthmus, his last visit extending into 1851. In 1854 he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis, as head of the firm of Mudd & Hughes, but failed in the crash of 1857; then removed to Chicago, and, in 1861, was again in prosperous business. While on a business visit in New Orleans, in December, 1860, he had an opportunity of learning the growing spirit of secession, being advised by friends to leave the St. Charles Hotel in order to escape a mob. In September, 1861, he entered the army as Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry (Col. Silas Noble), and, in the next few months, was stationed successively at Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah, Ky., and, in February, 1862, led the advance of General McClelland's division in the attack on Fort Donelson. Here he was severely wounded; but, after a few weeks in hospital at St. Louis, was sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment soon after the battle of Shiloh. Unable to perform cavalry duty, he was attached to the staff of General McClelland during the advance on Corinth, but, in October following, at the head of 400 men of his regiment, was transferred to the command of General McPherson. Early in 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and soon after to a colonelcy, taking part in the movement against Vicksburg. June 13, he was again severely wounded, but, a few weeks later, was on duty at New Orleans, and subsequently participated in the operations in Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. On May 1, 1864, he left Baton Rouge for Alexandria, as Chief of Staff to General McClelland, but two days later, while approaching Alexandria on board the steamer, was shot through the head and instantly killed. He was a gallant soldier and greatly beloved by his troops.

MULBERRY GROVE, a village of Bond County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis (Vandalia) Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Greenville; has a local newspaper. Pop (1890), 750; (1900), 632.

MULLIGAN, James A., soldier, was born of Irish parentage at Utica, N. Y., June 25, 1830; in 1836 accompanied his parents to Chicago, and, after graduating from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, in 1850, began the study of law. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens on his expedition to Panama, and on his return resumed his professional studies, at the same time editing "The Western Tablet," a weekly Catholic paper. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he recruited, and was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, known as the Irish Brigade. He served with great gallantry, first in the West and later in the East, being severely wounded and twice captured. He declined a Brigadier-Generalship, preferring to remain with his regiment. He was fatally wounded during a charge at the battle of Winchester. While being carried off the field he noticed that the colors of his brigade were endangered. "Lay me down and save the flag," he ordered. His men hesitated, but he repeated the command until it was obeyed. Before they returned he had been borne away by the enemy, and died a prisoner, at Winchester, Va., July 26, 1864.

MUNN, Daniel W., lawyer and soldier, was born in Orange County, Vt., in 1834; graduated at Thetford Academy in 1852, when he taught two years, meanwhile beginning the study of law. Removing to Coles County, Ill., in 1855, he resumed his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice at Hillsboro, Montgomery County. In 1862 he joined the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, with the rank of Adjutant, but the following year was appointed Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. Compelled to retire from the service on account of declining health, he returned to Cairo, Ill., where he became editor of "The Daily News"; in 1866 was elected to the State Senate, serving four years; served as Presidential Elector in 1868; was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1870, and the following year was appointed by President Grant Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District including the States of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Removing to Chicago, he began practice there in 1875, in which he has since been engaged. He has been prominently connected with a number of important cases before the Chicago courts.

MUNN, Sylvester W., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1818, and came from Ohio at thirty years of age, settling at Wilmington, Will County, afterwards removing to Joliet,

where he practiced law. During the War he served as Major of the Yates Phalanx (Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers); later, was State's Attorney for Will County and State Senator in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies. Died, at Joliet, Sept. 11, 1888. He was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association from its organization.

MURPHY, Everett J., ex-Member of Congress, was born in Nashville, Ill., July 24, 1852; in early youth removed to Sparta, where he was educated in the high schools of that place; at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a store; in 1877 was elected City Clerk of Sparta, but the next year resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk at Chester, remaining until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff of Randolph County. In 1886 he was chosen a Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1889, was appointed, by Governor Fifer, Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, but retired from this position in 1892, and removed to East St. Louis. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Twenty-first District, but was defeated for re-election by a small majority in 1896, by Jehu Baker, Democrat and Populist. In 1899 Mr. Murphy was appointed Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, to succeed Col. R. W. McClaughry.

MURPHYSBORO, the county-seat of Jackson County, situated on the Big Muddy River and on main line of the Mobile & Ohio, the St. Louis Division of the Illinois Central, and a branch of the St. Louis Valley Railroads, 52 miles north of Cairo and 90 miles south-southeast of St. Louis. Coal of a superior quality is extensively mined in the vicinity. The city has a foundry, machine shops, skewer factory, furniture factory, flour and saw mills, thirteen churches, four schools, three banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, city and rural free mail delivery. Population (1890), 3,380; (1900), 6,463; (1903, est.), 7,500.

MURPHYSBORO & SHAWNEETOWN RAILROAD. (See *Carbondale & Shawneetown, St. Louis Southern* and *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads*.)

NAPERVILLE, a city of Du Page County, on the west branch of the Du Page River and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles west-southwest of Chicago, and 9 miles east of Aurora. It has three banks, a weekly newspaper, stone quarries, couch factory, and nine churches; is also the seat of the Northwestern College, an institution founded in 1861 by the Evangelical

Association; the college now has a normal school department. Population (1890), 2,216; (1900), 2,629.

NAPLES, a town of Scott County, on the Illinois River and the Hannibal and Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, 21 miles west of Jacksonville. Population (1890), 452; (1900), 398.

NASHVILLE, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Washington County, on the Centralia & Chester and the Louisville & Nashville Railways; is 120 miles south of Springfield and 50 miles east by south from St. Louis. It stands in a coal-producing and rich agricultural region. There are two coal mines within the corporate limits, and two large flouring mills do a considerable business. There are numerous churches, public schools, including a high school, a State bank, and four weekly papers. Population (1880), 2,222; (1890), 2,084; (1900), 2,184.

NAUVOO, a city in Hancock County, at the head of the Lower Rapids on the Mississippi, between Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and its early growth was rapid. After the expulsion of the "Saints" in 1846, it was settled by a colony of French Icarians, who introduced the culture of grapes on a large scale. They were a sort of communistic order, but their experiment did not prove a success, and in a few years they gave place to another class, the majority of the population now being of German extraction. The chief industries are agriculture and horticulture. Large quantities of grapes and strawberries are raised and shipped, and considerable native wine is produced. Population (1880), 1,402; (1890), 1,208; (per census 1900), 1,321. (See also *Mormons*.)

NAVIGABLE STREAMS (by Statute). Following the example of the French explorers, who chiefly followed the water-ways in their early explorations, the early permanent settlers of Illinois, not only settled, to a great extent, on the principal streams, but later took especial pains to maintain their navigable character by statute. This was, of course, partly due to the absence of improved highways, but also to the belief that, as the country developed, the streams would become extremely valuable, if not indispensable, especially in the transportation of heavy commodities. Accordingly, for the first quarter century after the organization of the State Government, one of the questions receiving the attention of the Legislature, at almost every session, was the enactment of laws affirming the navigability of certain streams now regarded as of little importance, or utterly insignificant, as channels of

transportation. Legislation of this character began with the first General Assembly (1819), and continued, at intervals, with reference to one or two of the more important interior rivers of the State, as late as 1867. Besides the Illinois and Wabash, still recognized as navigable streams, the following were made the subject of legislation of this character: Beaucoup Creek, a branch of the Big Muddy, in Perry and Jackson Counties (law of 1819); Big Bay, a tributary of the Ohio in Pope County (Acts of 1833); Big Muddy, to the junction of the East and West Forks in Jefferson County (1835), with various subsequent amendments; Big Vermilion, declared navigable (1831); Bon Pas, a branch of the Wabash, between Wabash and Edwards Counties (1831); Cache River, to main fork in Johnson County (1819); Des Plaines, declared navigable (1839); Embarras (1831), with various subsequent acts in reference to improvement; Fox River, declared navigable to the Wisconsin line (1840), and Fox River Navigation Company, incorporated (1855); Kankakee and Iroquois Navigation & Manufacturing Company, incorporated (1847), with various changes and amendments (1851-65); Kaskaskia (or Okaw), declared navigable to a point in Fayette County north of Vandalia (1819), with various modifying acts (1823-67); Macoupin Creek, to Carrollton and Alton road (1837); Piasa, declared navigable in Jersey and Madison Counties (1861); Rock River Navigation Company, incorporated (1841), with subsequent acts (1845-67); Sangamon River, declared navigable to Third Principal Meridian—east line of Sangamon County—(1822), and the North Fork of same to Champaign County (1845); Sny-Carty (a bayou of the Mississippi), declared navigable in Pike and Adams Counties (1859); Spoon River, navigable to Cameron's mill in Fulton County (1835), with various modifying acts (1845-53); Little Wabash Navigation Company, incorporated and river declared navigable to McCawley's bridge—probably in Clay County—(1826), with various subsequent acts making appropriations for its improvement; Skillet Fork (a branch of the Little Wabash), declared navigable to Slocum's Mill in Marion County (1837), and to Ridgway Mills (1846). Other acts passed at various times declared a number of unimportant streams navigable, including Big Creek in Fulton County, Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, Lusk's Creek in Pope County, McKee's Creek in Pike County, Seven Mile Creek in Ogle County, besides a number of others of similar character.

NEALE, THOMAS M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Fauquier County, Va., 1796; while yet a child removed with his parents to Bowling Green, Ky., and became a common soldier in the War of 1812; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1824, and began the practice of law; served as Colonel of a regiment raised in Sangamon and Morgan Counties for the Winnebago War (1827), and afterwards as Surveyor of Sangamon County, appointing Abraham Lincoln as his deputy. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, for a number of years, at Springfield. Died, August 7, 1840.

NEECE, William H., ex-Congressman, was born, Feb. 26, 1831, in what is now a part of Logan County, Ill., but which was then within the limits of Sangamon; was reared on a farm and attended the public schools in McDonough County; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and has been ever since engaged in practice. His political career began in 1861, when he was chosen a member of the City Council of Macomb. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1878, to the State Senate. From 1883 to 1887 he represented the Eleventh Illinois District in Congress, as a Democrat, but was defeated for re-election in 1890 by William H. Gest, Republican.

NEGROES. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws.*)

NEOGA, a village of Cumberland County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 20 miles southwest of Charleston; has a bank, two newspapers, some manufactories, and ships grain, hay, fruit and live-stock. Pop. (1890), 829; (1900), 1,126.

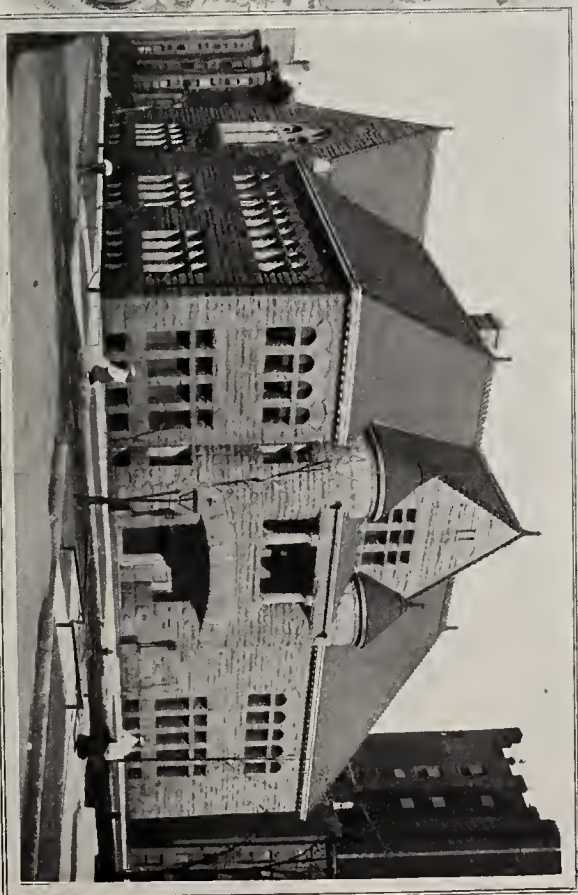
NEPONSET, a village and station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Bureau County, 4 miles southwest of Mendota. Population (1880), 652; (1890), 542; (1900), 516.

NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

NEW ATHENS, a village of St. Clair County, on the St. Louis & Cairo "Short Line" (now Illinois Central) Railroad, at the crossing of the Kaskaskia River, 31 miles southeast of St. Louis; has one newspaper and considerable grain trade. Population (1880), 603; (1890), 624; (1900), 856.

NEW BERLIN, a village of Sangamon County, on the Wabash Railway, 17 miles west of Springfield. Population (1880), 403; (1900), 533.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY, a large reference library, located in Chicago, endowed by Walter L.



Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The Newberry Library.

Chicago Historical Society.



Art Institute.

Public Library.
Armour Institute.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-House.

Newberry, an early business man of Chicago, who left half of his estate (aggregating over \$2,000,000) for the purpose. The property bequeathed was largely in real estate, which has since greatly increased in value. The library was established in temporary quarters in 1887, and the first section of a permanent building was opened in the autumn of 1893. By that time there had been accumulated about 160,000 books and pamphlets. A collection of nearly fifty portraits—chiefly of eminent Americans, including many citizens of Chicago—was presented to the library by G. P. A. Healy, a distinguished artist, since deceased. The site of the building occupies an entire block, and the original design contemplates a handsome front on each of the four streets, with a large rectangular court in the center. The section already completed is massive and imposing, and its interior is admirably adapted to the purposes of a library, and at the same time rich and beautiful. When completed, the building will have a capacity for four to six million volumes.

NEWBERRY, Walter C., ex-Congressman, was born at Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1835. Early in the Civil War he enlisted as a private, and rose, step by step, to a colonelcy, and was mustered out as Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Fourth Illinois District in the Fifty-second Congress (1891-93). His home is in Chicago.

NEWBERRY, Walter L., merchant, banker and philanthropist, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 18, 1804, descended from English ancestry. He was President Jackson's personal appointee to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but was prevented from taking the examination by sickness. Subsequently he embarked in business at Buffalo, N. Y., going to Detroit in 1828, and settling at Chicago in 1833. After engaging in general merchandising for several years, he turned his attention to banking, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent and influential citizen, serving several terms as President of the Board of Education, and being, for six years, the President of the Chicago Historical Society. He died at sea, Nov. 6, 1868, leaving a large estate, one-half of which he devoted, by will, to the founding of a free reference library in Chicago. (See *Newberry Library*.)

NEW BOSTON, a city of Mercer County, on the Mississippi River, at the western terminus of the Galva and New Boston Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Population (1890), 445; (1900), 703.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of St. Clair County and suburb of East St. Louis. Population (1890), 868.

NEW BURNSIDE, a village of Johnson County, on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 53 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1880), 650; (1890), 596; (1900), 468.

NEW DOUGLAS, a village in Madison County, on the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; in farming and fruit-growing region; has coal mine, flour mill and newspaper. Population (1900), 469.

NEWELL, John, Railway President, was born at West Newbury, Mass., March 31, 1830, being directly descended from "Pilgrim" stock. At the age of 16 he entered the employment of the Cheshire Railroad in New Hampshire. Eighteen months later he was appointed an assistant engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad, and placed in charge of the construction of a 10-mile section of the line. His promotion was rapid, and, in 1850, he accepted a responsible position on the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad. From 1850 to 1856 he was engaged in making surveys for roads in Kentucky and New York, and, during the latter year, held the position of engineer of the Cairo City Company, of Cairo, Ill. In 1857 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as Division Engineer, where his remarkable success attracted the attention of the owners of the old Winona & St. Peter Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system), who tendered him the presidency. This he accepted, but, in 1864, was made President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. Four years later, he accepted the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, but resigned, in 1869, to become Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1871 he was elevated to the presidency, but retired in September, 1874, to accept the position of General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, of which he was elected President, in May, 1883, and continued in office until the time of his death, which occurred at Youngstown, Ohio, August 25, 1894.

NEWHALL, (Dr.) Horatio, early physician and newspaper publisher, came from St. Louis, Mo., to Galena, Ill., in 1827, and engaged in mining and smelting, but abandoned this business, the following year, for the practice of his profession; soon afterward became interested in the publication of "The Miners' Journal," and still later in "The Galena Advertiser," with which Hooper Warren and Dr. Philleo were associated.

In 1830 he became a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Winnebago, but retired from the service, in 1832, and returned to Galena. When the Black Hawk War broke out he volunteered his services, and, by order of General Scott, was placed in charge of a military hospital at Galena, of which he had control until the close of the war. The difficulties of the position were increased by the appearance of the Asiatic cholera among the troops, but he seems to have discharged his duties with satisfaction to the military authorities. He enjoyed a wide reputation for professional ability, and had an extensive practice. Died, Sept. 19, 1870.

NEWMAN, a village of Douglas County, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, 52 miles east of Decatur; has a bank, a newspaper, canning factory, broom factory, electric lights, and large trade in agricultural products and livestock. Population (1890), 990; (1900), 1,166.

NEWSPAPERS, EARLY. The first newspaper published in the Northwest Territory, of which the present State of Illinois, at the time, composed a part, was "The Centinel of the Northwest Territory," established at Cincinnati by William Maxwell, the first issue appearing in November, 1793. This was also the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1796 it was sold to Edmund Freeman and assumed the name of "Freeman's Journal." Nathaniel Willis (grandfather of N. P. Willis, the poet) established "The Scioto Gazette," at Chillicothe, in 1796. "The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette" was the third paper in Northwest Territory (also within the limits of Ohio), founded in 1799. Willis's paper became the organ of the Territorial Government on the removal of the capital to Chillicothe, in 1800.

The first newspaper in Indiana Territory (then including Illinois) was established by Elihu Stout at Vincennes, beginning publication, July 4, 1804. It took the name of "The Western Sun and General Advertiser," but is now known as "The Western Sun," having had a continuous existence for ninety-five years.

The first newspaper published in Illinois Territory was "The Illinois Herald," but, owing to the absence of early files and other specific records, the date of its establishment has been involved in some doubt. Its founder was Matthew Duncan (a brother of Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State from 1834 to 1838), and its place of publication Kaskaskia, at that time the Territorial capital. Duncan, who was a native of Kentucky,

brought a press and a primitive printer's outfit with him from that State. Gov. John Reynolds, who came as a boy to the "Illinois Country" in 1800, while it was still a part of the "Northwest Territory," in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," has fixed the date of the first issue of this paper in 1809, the same year in which Illinois was severed from Indiana Territory and placed under a separate Territorial Government. There is good reason, however, for believing that the Governor was mistaken in this statement. If Duncan brought his press to Illinois in 1809—which is probable—it does not seem to have been employed at once in the publication of a newspaper, as Hooper Warren (the founder of the third paper established in Illinois) says it "was for years only used for the public printing." The earliest issue of "The Illinois Herald" known to be in existence, is No. 32 of Vol. II, and bears date, April 18, 1816. Calculating from these data, if the paper was issued continuously from its establishment, the date of the first issue would have been Sept. 6, 1814. Corroborative evidence of this is found in the fact that "The Missouri Gazette," the original of the old "Missouri Republican" (now "The St. Louis Republic"), which was established in 1808, makes no mention of the Kaskaskia paper before 1814, although communication between Kaskaskia and St. Louis was most intimate, and these two were, for several years, the only papers published west of Vincennes, Ind.

In August, 1817, "The Herald" was sold to Daniel P. Cook and Robert Blackwell, and the name of the paper was changed to "The Illinois Intelligencer." Cook—who had previously been Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory, and afterwards became a Territorial Circuit Judge, the first Attorney-General under the new State Government, and, for eight years, served as the only Representative in Congress from Illinois—for a time officiated as editor of "The Intelligencer," while Blackwell (who had succeeded to the Auditorship) had charge of the publication. The size of the paper, which had been four pages of three wide columns to the page, was increased, by the new publishers, to four columns to the page. On the removal of the State capital to Vandalia, in 1820, "The Intelligencer" was removed thither also, and continued under its later name, afterwards becoming, after a change of management, an opponent of the scheme for the calling of a State Convention to revise the State Constitution with a view to making Illinois a slave State. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

The second paper established on Illinois soil was "The Shawnee Chief," which began publication at Shawneetown, Sept. 5, 1818, with Henry Eddy—who afterwards became a prominent lawyer of Southern Illinois—as its editor. The name of "The Chief" was soon afterwards changed to "The Illinois Emigrant," and some years later, became "The Shawneetown Gazette." Among others who were associated with the Shawneetown paper, in early days, was James Hall, afterwards a Circuit Judge and State Treasurer, and, without doubt, the most prolific and popular writer of his day in Illinois. Later, he established "The Illinois Magazine" at Vandalia, subsequently removed to Cincinnati, and issued under the name of "The Western Monthly Magazine." He was also a frequent contributor to other magazines of that period, and author of several volumes, including "Legends of the West" and "Border Tales." During the contest over the slavery question, in 1823-24, "The Gazette" rendered valuable service to the anti-slavery party by the publication of articles in opposition to the Convention scheme, from the pen of Morris Birkbeck and others.

The third Illinois paper—and, in 1823-24, the strongest and most influential opponent of the scheme for establishing slavery in Illinois—was "The Edwardsville Spectator," which began publication at Edwardsville, Madison County, May 23, 1819. Hooper Warren was the publisher and responsible editor, though he received valuable aid from the pens of Governor Coles, George Churchill, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, Morris Birkbeck and others. (See *Warren, Hooper*.) Warren sold "The Spectator" to Rev. Thomas Lippincott in 1825, and was afterwards associated with papers at Springfield, Galena, Chicago and elsewhere.

The agitation of the slavery question (in part, at least) led to the establishment of two new papers in 1822. The first of these was "The Republican Advocate," which began publication at Kaskaskia, in April of that year, under the management of Elias Kent Kane, then an aspirant to the United States Senatorship. After his election to that office in 1824, "The Advocate" passed into the hands of Robert K. Fleming, who, after a period of suspension, established "The Kaskaskia Recorder," but, a year or two later, removed to Vandalia. "The Star of the West" was established at Edwardsville, as an opponent of Warren's "Spectator," the first issue making its appearance, Sept. 14, 1822, with Theophilus W. Smith, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme

Court, as its reputed editor. A few months later it passed into new hands, and, in August, 1823, assumed the name of "The Illinois Republican." Both "The Republican Advocate" and "The Illinois Republican" were zealous organs of the pro-slavery party.

With the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois, by the election of 1824, Illinois journalism may be said to have entered upon a new era. At the close of this first period there were only five papers published in the State—all established within a period of ten years; and one of these ("The Illinois Republican," at Edwardsville) promptly ceased publication on the settlement of the slavery question in opposition to the views which it had advocated. The next period of fifteen years (1825-40) was prolific in the establishment of new newspaper ventures, as might be expected from the rapid increase of the State in population, and the development in the art of printing during the same period. "The Western Sun," established at Belleville (according to one report, in December, 1825, and according to another, in the winter of 1827-28) by Dr. Joseph Green, appears to have been the first paper published in St. Clair County. This was followed by "The Pioneer," begun, April 25, 1829, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, with the indomitable Dr. John M. Peck, author of "Peck's Gazetteer," as its editor. It was removed in 1836 to Upper Alton, when it took the name of "The Western Pioneer and Baptist Banner." Previous to this, however, Hooper Warren, having come into possession of the material upon which he had printed "The Edwardsville Spectator," removed it to Springfield, and, in the winter of 1826-27, began the publication of the first paper at the present State capital, which he named "The Sangamo Gazette." It had but a brief existence. During 1830, George Forquer, then Attorney-General of the State, in conjunction with his half-brother, Thomas Ford (afterwards Governor), was engaged in the publication of a paper called "The Courier," at Springfield, which was continued only a short time. The earliest paper north of Springfield appears to have been "The Hennepin Journal," which began publication, Sept. 15, 1827. "The Sangamo Journal"—now "The Illinois State Journal," and the oldest paper of continuous existence in the State—was established at Springfield by Simeon and Josiah Francis (cousins from Connecticut), the first issue bearing date, Nov. 10, 1831. Before the close of the same year James G. Edwards, afterwards the founder of "The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye," began the

publication of "The Illinois Patriot" at Jacksonville. Another paper, established the same year, was "The Gazette" at Vandalia, then the State capital. (See *Forquer, George; Ford, Thomas; Francis, Simeon.*)

At this early date the development of the lead mines about Galena had made that place a center of great business activity. On July 8, 1828, James Jones commenced the issue of "The Miners' Journal," the first paper at Galena. Jones died of cholera in 1833, and his paper passed into other hands. July 20, 1829, "The Galena Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald" began publication, with Drs. Horatio Newhall and Addison Philleo as editors, and Hooper Warren as publisher, but appears to have been discontinued before the expiration of its first year. "The Galenian" was established as a Democratic paper by Philleo, in May, 1832, but ceased publication in September, 1836. "The Northwestern Gazette and Galena Advertiser," founded in November, 1834, by Loring and Bartlett (the last named afterwards one of the founders of "The Quincy Whig"), has had a continuous existence, being now known as "The Galena Advertiser." Benjamin Mills, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time, was editor of this paper during a part of the first year of its publication.

Robert K. Fleming, who has already been mentioned as the successor of Elias Kent Kane in the publication of "The Republican Advocate," at Kaskaskia, later published a paper for a short time at Vandalia, but, in 1827, removed his establishment to Edwardsville, where he began the publication of "The Corrector." The latter was continued a little over a year, when it was suspended. He then resumed the publication of "The Recorder" at Kaskaskia. In December, 1833, he removed to Belleville and began the publication of "The St. Clair Gazette," which afterwards passed, through various changes of owners, under the names of "The St. Clair Mercury" and "Representative and Gazette." This was succeeded, in 1839, by "The Belleville Advocate," which has been published continuously to the present time.

Samuel S. Brooks (the father of Austin Brooks, afterwards of "The Quincy Herald") at different times published papers at various points in the State. His first enterprise was "The Crisis" at Edwardsville, which he changed to "The Illinois Advocate," and, at the close of his first year, sold out to Judge John York Sawyer, who united it with "The Western Plowboy," which he had established a few

months previous. "The Advocate" was removed to Vandalia, and, on the death of the owner (who had been appointed State Printer), was consolidated with "The Illinois Register," which had been established in 1836. The new paper took the name of "The Illinois Register and People's Advocate," in 1839 was removed to Springfield, and is now known as "The Illinois State Register."

Other papers established between 1830 and 1840 include: "The Vandalia Whig" (1831); "The Alton Spectator," the first paper published in Alton (January, 1834); "The Chicago Democrat," by John Calhoun (Nov. 26, 1833); "The Beardstown Chronicle and Illinois Bounty Land Advertiser," by Francis A. Arenz (July 29, 1833); "The Alton American" (1833); "The White County News," at Carmi (1833); "The Danville Enquirer" (1833); "The Illinois Champion," at Peoria (1834); "The Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate" (1834); "The Illinois State Gazette and Jacksonville News," at Jacksonville (1835); "The Illinois Argus and Bounty Land Register," at Quincy (1835); "The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser" (1835); "The Alton Telegraph" (1836); "The Alton Observer" (1836); "The Carthaginian," at Carthage (1836); "The Bloomington Observer" (1837); "The Backwoodsman," founded by Prof. John Russell, at Grafton, and the first paper published in Greene County (1837); "The Quincy Whig" (1838); "The Illinois Statesman," at Paris, Edgar County (1838); "The Peoria Register" (1838). The second paper to be established in Chicago was "The Chicago American," whose initial number was issued, June 8, 1835, with Thomas O. Davis as proprietor and editor. In July, 1837, it passed into the hands of William Stuart & Co., and, on April 9, 1839, its publishers began the issue of the first daily ever published in Chicago. "The Chicago Express" succeeded "The American" in 1842, and, in 1844, became the forerunner of "The Chicago Journal." The third Chicago paper was "The Commercial Advertiser," founded by Hooper Warren, in 1836. It lived only about a year. Zebina Eastman, who was afterwards associated with Warren, and became one of the most influential journalistic opponents of slavery, arrived in the State in 1839, and, in the latter part of that year, was associated with the celebrated Abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, in the preliminary steps for the issue of "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," projected by Lundy at Lowell, in La Salle County. Lundy's untimely death, in August, 1839, however, pre-

vented him from seeing the consummation of his plan, although Eastman lived to carry it out in part. A paper whose career, although extending only a little over one year, marked an era in Illinois journalism, was "The Alton Observer," its history closing with the assassination of its editor, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the night of Nov. 8, 1837, while unsuccessfully attempting to protect his press from destruction, for the fourth time, by a pro-slavery mob. Humiliating as was this crime to every law-abiding Illinoisan, it undoubtedly strengthened the cause of free speech and assisted in hastening the downfall of the institution in whose behalf it was committed.

That the development in the field of journalism, within the past sixty years, has more than kept pace with the growth in population, is shown by the fact that there is not a county in the State without its newspaper, while every town of a few hundred population has either one or more. According to statistics for 1898, there were 605 cities and towns in the State having periodical publications of some sort, making a total of 1,709, of which 174 were issued daily, 34 semi-weekly, 1,205 weekly, 28 semi-monthly, 238 monthly, and the remainder at various periods ranging from tri-weekly to eight times a year.

NEWTON, the county-seat of Jasper County, situated on the Embarras River, at the intersection of subsidiary lines of the Illinois Central Railroad from Peoria and Effingham; is an incorporated city, was settled in 1828, and made the county-seat in 1836. Agriculture, coal-mining and dairy farming are the principal pursuits in the surrounding region. The city has water-power, which is utilized to some extent in manufacturing, but most of its factories are operated by steam. Among these establishments are flour and saw mills, and grain elevators. There are a half-dozen churches, a good public school system, including parochial school and high school, besides two banks and three weekly papers. Population (1890), 1,428; (1900), 1,630.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY (Nickel Plate), a line 522.47 miles in length, of which (1898) only 9.96 miles are operated in Illinois. It owns no track in Illinois, but uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad (9.96 miles in length), of which it has financial control, to enter the city of Chicago. The total capitalization of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, in 1898, is \$50,222,568, of which \$19,425,000 is in bonds.—(HISTORY.) The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was incorporated under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana and Illinois in 1881, construction begun immediately, and the road put in operation in 1882. In 1885 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1887, and reorganized by the consolidation of various eastern lines with the Fort Wayne & Illinois Railroad, forming the line under its present name. The road between Buffalo, N. Y., and the west line of Indiana is owned by the Company, but, for its line in Illinois, it uses the track of the Chicago & State Line Railroad, of which it is the lessee, as well as the owner of its capital stock. The main line of the "Nickel Plate" is controlled by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which owns more than half of both the preferred and common stock.

NIANTIC, a town in Macon County, on the Wabash Railway, 27 miles east of Springfield. Agriculture is the leading industry. The town has three elevators, three churches, school, coal mine, a newspaper and a bank. Pop. (1900), 654.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; at 6 years of age was brought to the United States, lived for a time in Cincinnati, attending the public schools there, and then came to Illinois; at 16 entered the office of "The Pike County Free Press" at Pittsfield, and, while still in his minority, became editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1857 he became Assistant Secretary of State under O. M. Hatch, the first Republican Secretary, but during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, in 1860, aided him as private secretary, also acting as a correspondent of "The St. Louis Democrat." After the election he was formally selected by Mr. Lincoln as his private secretary, accompanying him to Washington and remaining until Mr. Lincoln's assassination. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Paris, remaining until 1869; on his return for some time edited "The Chicago Republican"; was also Marshal of the United States Supreme Court in Washington from 1872 to 1887. Mr. Nicolay is author, in collaboration with John Hay, of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," first published serially in "The Century Magazine," and later issued in ten volumes; of "The Outbreak of the Rebellion" in "Campaigns of the Civil War," besides numerous magazine articles. He lives in Washington, D. C.

NICOLET, Jean, early French explorer, came from Cherbourg, France, in 1618, and, for several years, lived among the Algonquins, whose language he learned and for whom he acted as interpreter. On July 4, 1634, he discovered Lake Michigan, then called the "Lake of the Illinois,"

and visited the Chippewas, Menominees and Winnebagoes, in the region about Green Bay, among whom he was received kindly. From the Mascoutins, on the Fox River (of Wisconsin), he learned of the Illinois Indians, some of whose northern villages he also visited. He subsequently returned to Quebec, where he was drowned, in October, 1642. He was probably the first Caucasian to visit Wisconsin and Illinois.

NILES, Nathaniel, lawyer, editor and soldier, born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1817; attended an academy at Albany, from 1830 to '34, was licensed to practice law and removed west in 1837, residing successively at Delphi and Frankfort, Ind., and at Owensburg, Ky., until 1842, when he settled in Belleville, Ill. In 1846 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Colonel Bissell's) for the Mexican War, but, after the battle of Buena Vista, was promoted by General Wool to the captaincy of an independent company of Texas foot. He was elected Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives at the session of 1849, and the same year was chosen County Judge of St. Clair County, serving until 1861. With the exception of brief periods from 1851 to '59, he was editor and part owner of "The Belleville Advocate," a paper originally Democratic, but which became Republican on the organization of the Republican party. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but the completion of its organization having been delayed, he resigned, and, the following year, was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, serving until May, 1864, when he resigned—in March, 1865, receiving the compliment of a brevet Brigadier-Generalship. During the winter of 1862-63 he was in command at Memphis, but later took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the campaigns on Red River and Bayou Teche. After the war he served as Representative in the General Assembly from St. Clair County (1865-66); as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; on the Commission for building the State Penitentiary at Joliet, and as Commissioner (by appointment of Governor Oglesby) for locating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. His later years have been spent chiefly in the practice of his profession, with occasional excursions into journalism. Originally an anti-slavery Democrat, he became one of the founders of the Republican party in Southern Illinois.

NIXON, William Penn, journalist, Collector of Customs, was born in Wayne County, Ind., of

North Carolina and Quaker ancestry, early in 1832. In 1853 he graduated from Farmers' (now Belmont) College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. After devoting two years to teaching, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania (1855), graduating in 1859. For nine years thereafter he practiced law at Cincinnati, during which period he was thrice elected to the Ohio Legislature. In 1868 he embarked in journalism, he and his older brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, with a few friends, founding "The Cincinnati Chronicle." A few years later "The Times" was purchased, and the two papers were consolidated under the name of "The Times-Chronicle." In May, 1872, having disposed of his interests in Cincinnati, he assumed the business management of "The Chicago Inter Ocean," then a new venture and struggling for a foothold. In 1875 he and his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, secured a controlling interest in the paper, when the former assumed the position of editor-in-chief, which he continued to occupy until 1897, when he was appointed Collector of Customs for the City of Chicago—a position which he now holds.

NOKOMIS, a city of Montgomery County, on the "Big Four" main line and "'Frisco" Railroads, 81 miles east by north from St. Louis and 52 miles west of Mattoon; in important grain-growing and hay-producing section; has water-works, electric lights, three flour mills, two machine shops, wagon factory, creamery, seven churches, high school, two banks and three papers; is noted for shipments of poultry, butter and eggs. Population (1890), 1,305; (1900), 1,371.

NORMAL, a city in McLean County, 2 miles north of Bloomington and 124 southwest of Chicago; at intersecting point of the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads. It lies in a rich coal and agricultural region, and has extensive fruit-tree nurseries, two canning factories, one bank, hospital, and four periodicals. It is the seat of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, founded in 1869, and the Illinois State Normal University, founded in 1857; has city and rural mail delivery. Pop. (1890), 3,459; (1900), 3,795.

NORMAL UNIVERSITIES. (See *Southern Illinois Normal University*; *State Normal University*.)

NORTH ALTON, a village of Madison County and suburb of the city of Alton. Population (1880), 838; (1890), 762; (1900), 904.

NORTHCOTT, William A., Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1854—the son of Gen. R. S. Northcott, whose loyalty to the Union, at the beginning of the

Rebellion, compelled him to leave his Southern home and seek safety for himself and family in the North. He went to West Virginia, was commissioned Colonel of a regiment and served through the war, being for some nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison. After acquiring his literary education in the public schools, the younger Northcott spent some time in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., after which he was engaged in teaching. Meanwhile, he was preparing for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1877, two years later coming to Greenville, Bond County, Ill., which has since been his home. In 1880, by appointment of President Hayes, he served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District; in 1882 was elected State's Attorney for Bond County and re-elected successively in '84 and '88; in 1890 was appointed on the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and, by selection of the Board, delivered the annual address to the graduating class of that year. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Congress for the Eighteenth District, but was defeated in the general landslide of that year. In 1896 he was more fortunate, being elected Lieutenant-Governor by the vote of the State, receiving a plurality of over 137,000 over his Democratic opponent.

NORTH PEORIA, formerly a suburban village in Peoria County, 2 miles north of the city of Peoria; annexed to the city of Peoria in 1900.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION, THE. The Ordinance of 1787, making the first specific provision, by Congress, for the government of the country lying northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi (known as the Northwest Territory), provided, among other things (Art. V., Ordinance 1787), that "there shall be formed in the said Territory not less than three nor more than five States." It then proceeds to fix the boundaries of the proposed States, on the assumption that there shall be three in number, adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." On the basis of this provision it has been claimed that the northern boundaries of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio should have been on the exact latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan, and that the

failure to establish this boundary was a violation of the Ordinance, inasmuch as the fourteenth section of the preamble thereto declares that "the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."—In the limited state of geographical knowledge, existing at the time of the adoption of the Ordinance, there seems to have been considerable difference of opinion as to the latitude of the southern limit of Lake Michigan. The map of Mitchell (1755) had placed it on the parallel of $42^{\circ} 20'$, while that of Thomas Hutchins (1778) fixed it at $41^{\circ} 37'$. It was officially established by Government survey, in 1835, at $41^{\circ} 37' 07.9''$. As a matter of fact, the northern boundary of neither of the three States named was finally fixed on the line mentioned in the proviso above quoted from the Ordinance—that of Ohio, where it meets the shore of Lake Erie, being a little north of $41^{\circ} 44'$; that of Indiana at $41^{\circ} 46'$ (some 10 miles north of the southern bend of the lake), and that of Illinois at $42^{\circ} 30'$ —about 61 miles north of the same line. The boundary line between Ohio and Michigan was settled after a bitter controversy, on the admission of the latter State into the Union, in 1837, in the acceptance by her of certain conditions proposed by Congress. These included the annexation to Michigan of what is known as the "Upper Peninsula," lying between Lakes Michigan and Superior, in lieu of a strip averaging six miles on her southern border, which she demanded from Ohio.—The establishment of the northern boundary of Illinois, in 1818, upon the line which now exists, is universally conceded to have been due to the action of Judge Nathaniel Pope, then the Delegate in Congress from Illinois Territory. While it was then acquiesced in without question, it has since been the subject of considerable controversy and has been followed by almost incalculable results. The "enabling act," as originally introduced early in 1818, empowering the people of Illinois Territory to form a State Government, fixed the northern boundary of the proposed State at $41^{\circ} 39'$, then the supposed latitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. While the act was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pope offered an amendment advancing the northern boundary to $42^{\circ} 30'$. The object of his amendment (as he explained) was to gain for the new State a coast line on Lake Michigan, bringing it into political and commercial relations with the States east of

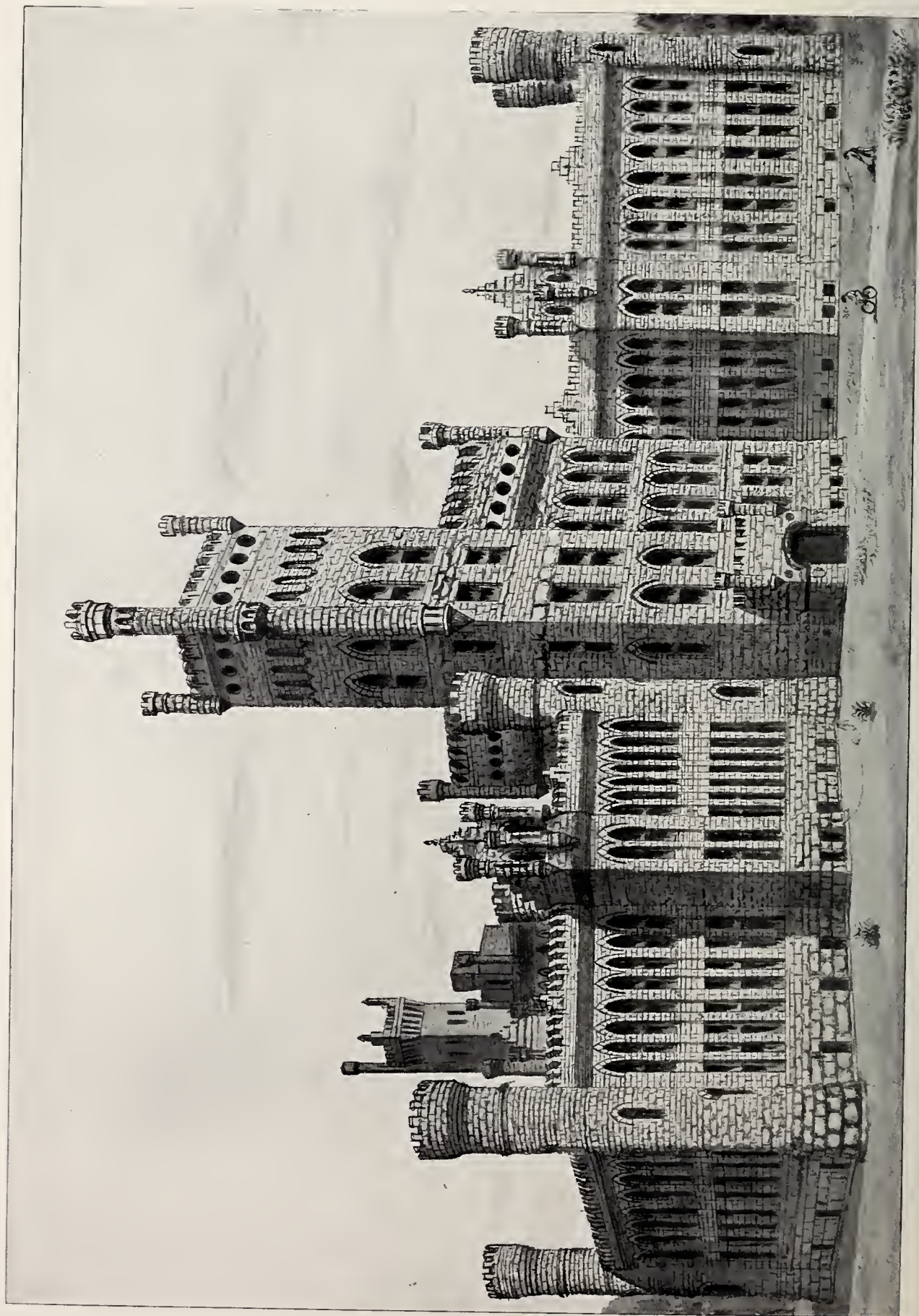
it—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—thus “affording additional security to the perpetuity of the Union.” He argued that the location of the State between the Mississippi, Wabash and Ohio Rivers—all flowing to the south—would bring it in intimate communication with the Southern States, and that, in the event of an attempted disruption of the Union, it was important that it should be identified with the commerce of the Lakes, instead of being left entirely to the waters of the south-flowing rivers. “Thus,” said he, “a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western or Southern Confederacy. Her interests would thus be balanced and her inclinations turned to the North.” He recognized Illinois as already “the key to the West,” and he evidently foresaw that the time might come when it would be the Keystone of the Union. While this evinced wonderful foresight, scarcely less convincing was his argument that, in time, a commercial emporium would grow up upon Lake Michigan, which would demand an outlet by means of a canal to the Illinois River—a work which was realized in the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal thirty years later, but which would scarcely have been accomplished had the State been practically cut off from the Lake and its chief emporium left to grow up in another commonwealth, or not at all. Judge Pope’s amendment was accepted without division, and, in this form, a few days later, the bill became a law.—The almost superhuman sagacity exhibited in Judge Pope’s argument, has been repeatedly illustrated in the commercial and political history of the State since, but never more significantly than in the commanding position which Illinois occupied during the late Civil War, with one of its citizens in the Presidential chair and another leading its 250,000 citizen soldiery and the armies of the Union in battling for the perpetuity of the Republic—a position which more than fulfilled every prediction made for it.—The territory affected by this settlement of the northern boundary, includes all that part of the State north of the northern line of La Salle County, and embraces the greater portion of the fourteen counties of Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside, with portions of Kendall, Will and Rock Island—estimated at 8,500 square miles, or more than one-seventh of the present area of the State. It has been argued that this territory belonged to the State of Wisconsin under the provisions of the Ordinance

of 1787, and there were repeated attempts made, on the part of the Wisconsin Legislature and its Territorial Governor (Doty), between 1839 and 1843, to induce the people of these counties to recognize this claim. These were, in a few instances, partially successful, although no official notice was taken of them by the authorities of Illinois. The reply made to the Wisconsin claim by Governor Ford—who wrote his “History of Illinois” when the subject was fresh in the public mind—was that, while the Ordinance of 1787 gave Congress power to organize a State north of the parallel running through the southern bend of Lake Michigan, “there is nothing in the Ordinance requiring such additional State to be organized of the territory north of that line.” In other words, that, when Congress, in 1818, authorized the organization of an additional State north of and in (i. e., within) the line named, it did not violate the Ordinance of 1787, but acted in accordance with it—in practically assuming that the new State “need not necessarily include the whole of the region north of that line.” The question was set at rest by Wisconsin herself in the action of her Constitutional Convention of 1847-48, in framing her first constitution, in form recognizing the northern boundary of Illinois as fixed by the enabling act of 1818.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, created by Act of the Legislature, approved, April 16, 1869. The Commissioners appointed by Governor Palmer to fix its location consisted of August Adams, B. F. Shaw, W. R. Brown, M. L. Joslyn, D. S. Hammond and William Adams. After considering many offers and examining numerous sites, the Commissioners finally selected the Chisholm farm, consisting of about 155 acres, 1½ miles from Elgin, on the west side of Fox River, and overlooking that stream, as a site—this having been tendered as a donation by the citizens of Elgin. Plans were adopted in the latter part of 1869, the system of construction chosen conforming, in the main, to that of the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C. By January, 1872, the north wing and rear building were so far advanced as to permit the reception of sixty patients. The center building was ready for occupancy in April, 1873, and the south wing before the end of the following year. The total expenditures previous to 1876 had exceeded \$637,000, and since that date liberal appropriations have been made for additions, repairs and improvements, including the



NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ELGIN.



WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WATERTOWN (Rock Island Co.)

addition of between 300 and 400 acres to the lands connected with the institution. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Charles N. Holden, Oliver Everett and Henry W. Sherman, with Dr. E. A. Kilbourne as the first Superintendent, and Dr. Richard A. Dewey (afterwards Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital at Kankakee) as his Assistant. Dr. Kilbourne remained at the head of the institution until his death, Feb. 27, 1890, covering a period of nineteen years. Dr. Kilbourne was succeeded by Dr. Henry J. Brooks, and he, by Dr. Loewy, in June, 1893, and the latter by Dr. John B. Hamilton (former Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service) in 1897. Dr. Hamilton died in December, 1898. (See *Hamilton, John B.*) The total value of State property, June 30, 1894, was \$882,745.66, of which \$701,330 was in land and buildings. Under the terms of the law establishing the hospital, provision is made for the care therein of the incurably insane, so that it is both a hospital and an asylum. The whole number of patients under treatment, for the two years preceding June 30, 1894, was 1,797, the number of inmates, on Dec. 1, 1897, 1,054, and the average daily attendance for treatment, for the year 1896, 1,296. The following counties comprise the district dependent upon the Elgin Hospital: Boone, Carroll, Cook, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kendall, Lake, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution, incorporated in 1884, at Dixon, Lee County, Ill., for the purpose of giving instruction in branches related to the art of teaching. Its last report claims a total of 1,639 pupils, of whom 885 were men and 744 women, receiving instruction from thirty-six teachers. The total value of property was estimated at more than \$200,000, of which \$160,000 was in real estate and \$45,000 in apparatus. Attendance on the institution has been affected by the establishment, under act of the Legislature of 1895, of the Northern State Normal School at DeKalb (which see).

NORTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, an institution for the confinement of criminals of the State, located at Joliet, Will County. The site was purchased by the State in 1857, and comprises some seventy-two acres. Its erection was found necessary because of the inadequacy of the first penitentiary, at Alton. (See *Alton Penitentiary*.) The original plan contemplated a cell-house containing 1,000 cells, which, it was thought, would meet the public necessities for many years to come. Its estimated cost was

\$550,000; but, within ten years, there had been expended upon the institution the sum of \$934,000, and its capacity was taxed to the utmost. Subsequent enlargements have increased the cost to over \$1,600,000, but by 1877, the institution had become so overcrowded that the erection of another State penal institution became positively necessary. (See *Southern Penitentiary*.) The prison has always been conducted on "the Auburn system," which contemplates associate labor in silence, silent meals in a common refectory, and (as nearly as practicable) isolation at night. The system of labor has varied at different times, the "lessee system," the "contract system" and the "State account plan" being successively in force. (See *Convict Labor*.) The whole number of convicts in the institution, at the date of the official report of 1895, was 1,566. The total assets of the institution, Sept. 30, 1894, were reported at \$2,121,308.86, of which \$1,644,601.11 was in real estate.

NORTH & SOUTH RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, an institution for the education of teachers of the common schools, authorized to be established by act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1895. The act made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of buildings and other improvements. The institution was located at DeKalb, DeKalb County, in the spring of 1896, and the erection of buildings commenced soon after—Isaac F. Ellwood, of DeKalb, contributing \$20,000 in cash, and J. F. Glidden, a site of sixty-seven acres of land. Up to Dec. 1, 1897, the appropriations and contributions, in land and money, aggregated \$175,000. The school was expected to be ready for the reception of pupils in the latter part of 1899, and, it is estimated, will accommodate 1,000 students.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY. The name formerly applied to that portion of the United States north and west of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The claim of the Government to the land had been acquired partly through conquest, by the expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark (which see), under the auspices of the State of Virginia in 1778; partly through treaties with the Indians, and partly through cessions from those of the original States laying claim thereto. The first plan for the government of this vast region was devised and formulated by Thomas Jefferson, in his proposed Ordinance of 1784, which failed

of ultimate passage. But three years later a broader scheme was evolved, and the famous Ordinance of 1787, with its clause prohibiting the extension of slavery beyond the Ohio River, passed the Continental Congress. This act has been sometimes termed "The American Magna Charta," because of its engrafting upon the organic law the principles of human freedom and equal rights. The plan for the establishment of a distinctive territorial civil government in a new Territory—the first of its kind in the new republic—was felt to be a tentative step, and too much power was not granted to the residents. All the officers were appointive, and each official was required to be a land-owner. The elective franchise (but only for members of the General Assembly) could first be exercised only after the population had reached 5,000. Even then, every elector must own fifty acres of land, and every Representative, 200 acres. More liberal provisions, however, were subsequently incorporated by amendment, in 1809. The first civil government in the Northwest Territory was established by act of the Virginia Legislature, in the organization of all the country west of the Ohio under the name "Illinois County," of which the Governor was authorized to appoint a "County Lieutenant" or "Commandant-in-Chief." The first "Commandant" appointed was Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, though he continued to discharge the duties for only a short period, being killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782. After that the Illinois Country was almost without the semblance of an organized civil government, until 1788, when Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first Governor of Northwest Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, serving until the separation of this region into the Territories of Ohio and Indiana in 1800, when William Henry Harrison became the Governor of the latter, embracing all that portion of the original Northwest Territory except the State of Ohio. During St. Clair's administration (1790) that part of the present State of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on the west, and a line extending north from about the site of old Fort Massac, on the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mackinaw River, in the present county of Tazewell, on the east, was erected into a county under the name of St. Clair, with three county-seats, viz.: Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. (See *St. Clair County*.) Between 1830 and 1834 the name Northwest Territory was applied to an unorganized region, embracing the present State of Wisconsin, attached to Michigan Territory for governmental

purposes. (See *Illinois County*; *St. Clair, Arthur*; and *Todd, John*.)

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, located at Naperville, Du Page County, and founded in 1865, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It maintains business, preparatory and collegiate departments, besides a theological school. In 1898 it had a faculty of nineteen professors and assistants, with some 360 students, less than one-third of the latter being females, though both sexes are admitted to the college on an equal footing. The institution owns property to the value of \$207,000, including an endowment of \$85,000.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway*.)

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL, located at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., incorporated in 1884; in 1894 had a faculty of twelve teachers with 171 pupils, of whom ninety were male and eighty-one female.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, an important educational institution, established at Evanston, in Cook County, in 1851. In 1898 it reported 2,599 students (1,980 male and 619 female), and a faculty of 234 instructors. It embraces the following departments, all of which confer degrees: A College of Liberal Arts; two Medical Schools (one for women exclusively); a Law School; a School of Pharmacy and a Dental College. The Garrett Biblical Institute, at which no degrees are conferred, constitutes the theological department of the University. The charter of the institution requires a majority of the Trustees to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the University is the largest and wealthiest of the schools controlled by that denomination. The College of Liberal Arts and the Garrett Biblical Institute are at Evanston; the other departments (all professional) are located in Chicago. In the academic department (Liberal Arts School), provision is made for both graduate and post-graduate courses. The Medical School was formerly known as the Chicago Medical College, and its Law Department was originally the Union College of Law, both of which have been absorbed by the University, as have also its schools of dentistry and pharmacy, which were formerly independent institutions. The property owned by the University is valued at \$4,870,000, of which \$1,100,000 is real estate, and \$2,250,000 in endowment funds. Its income from fees paid by students in 1898 was \$215,288, and total receipts from all sources, \$482,889. Co-education of the sexes pre-

vails in the College of Liberal Arts. Dr. Henry Wade Rogers is President.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, located in Chicago; was organized in 1859 as Medical School of the Lind (now Lake Forest) University. Three annual terms, of five months each, at first constituted a course, although attendance at two only was compulsory. The institution first opened in temporary quarters, Oct. 9, 1859, with thirteen professors and thirty-three students. By 1863 more ample accommodations were needed, and the Trustees of the Lind University being unable to provide a building, one was erected by the faculty. In 1864 the University relinquished all claim to the institution, which was thereupon incorporated as the Chicago Medical College. In 1868 the length of the annual terms was increased to six months, and additional requirements were imposed on candidates for both matriculation and graduation. The same year, the college building was sold, and the erection of a new and more commodious edifice, on the grounds of the Mercy Hospital, was commenced. This was completed in 1870, and the college became the medical department of the Northwestern University. The number of professorships had been increased to eighteen, and that of undergraduates to 107. Since that date new laboratory and clinical buildings have been erected, and the growth of the institution has been steady and substantial. Mercy and St. Luke's Hospital, and the South Side Free Dispensary afford resources for clinical instruction. The teaching faculty, as constituted in 1898, consists of about fifty instructors, including professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and assistants.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL, an institution for the professional education of women, located in Chicago. Its first corporate name was the "Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago," and it was in close connection with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children. Later, it severed its connection with the hospital and took the name of the "Woman's Medical College of Chicago." Co-education of the sexes, in medicine and surgery, was experimentally tried from 1868 to 1870, but the experiment proved repugnant to the male students, who unanimously signed a protest against the continuance of the system. The result was the establishment of a separate school for women in 1870, with a faculty of sixteen professors. The requirements for graduation were fixed at four years of medical study, includ-

ing three annual graded college terms of six months each. The first term opened in the autumn of 1870, with an attendance of twenty students. The original location of the school was in the "North Division" of Chicago, in temporary quarters. After the fire of 1871 a removal was effected to the "West Division," where (in 1878-79) a modest, but well arranged building was erected. A larger structure was built in 1884, and, in 1891, the institution became a part of the Northwestern University. The college, in all its departments, is organized along the lines of the best medical schools of the country. In 1896 there were twenty-four professorships, all capably filled, and among the faculty are some of the best known specialists in the country.

NORTON, Jesse O., lawyer, Congressman and Judge, was born at Bennington, Vt., April 25, 1812, and graduated from Williams College in 1835. He settled at Joliet in 1839, and soon became prominent in the affairs of Will County. His first public office was that of City Attorney, after which he served as County Judge (1846-50). Meanwhile, he was chosen a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1852, to Congress, as a Whig. His vigorous opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise resulted in his re-election as a Representative in 1854. At the expiration of his second term (1857) he was chosen Judge of the eleventh circuit, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Randall, resigned. He was once more elected to Congress in 1862, but disagreed with his party as to the legal status of the States lately in rebellion. President Johnson appointed him United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which office he filled until 1869. Immediately upon his retirement he began private practice at Chicago, where he died, August 3, 1875.

NORWOOD PARK, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin Division), 11 miles northwest of Chicago. Incorporated in City of Chicago, 1893.

NOYES, George Clement, clergyman, was born at Landaff, N. H., August 4, 1833, brought by his parents to Pike County, Ill., in 1844, and, at the age of 16, determined to devote his life to the ministry; in 1851, entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, graduating with first honors in the class of 1855. In the following autumn he entered Union Theological Seminary in New York, and, having graduated in 1858, was ordained the same year, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Laporte, Ind. Here he remained

ten years, when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., then a small organization which developed, during the twenty years of his pastorate, into one of the strongest and most influential churches in Evanston. For a number of years Dr. Noyes was an editorial writer and weekly correspondent of "The New York Evangelist," over the signature of "Clement." He was also, for several years, an active and very efficient member of the Board of Trustees of Knox College. The liberal bent of his mind was illustrated in the fact that he acted as counsel for Prof. David Swing, during the celebrated trial of the latter for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery—his argument on that occasion winning encomiums from all classes of people. His death took place at Evanston, Jan. 14, 1889, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, and was deeply deplored, not only by his own church and denomination, but by the whole community. Some two weeks after it occurred a union meeting was held in one of the churches at Evanston, at which addresses in commemoration of his services were delivered by some dozen ministers of that village and of Chicago, while various social and literary organizations and the press bore testimony to his high character. He was a member of the Literary Society of Chicago, and, during the last year of his life, served as its President. Dr. Noyes was married, in 1858, to a daughter of David A. Smith, Esq., an honored citizen and able lawyer of Jacksonville.

OAKLAND, a city of Coles County on the Vandalia Line and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, 15 miles northeast of Charleston; is in grain center and broom-corn belt; the town has two banks and one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 995; (1900), 1,198.

OAK PARK, a village of Cook County, and popular residence suburb of Chicago, 9 miles west of the initial station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which it is located; is also upon the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The place has numerous churches, prosperous schools, a public library, telegraph and express offices, banks and two local papers. Population (1880), 1,888; (1890), 4,771.

OBERLY, John H., journalist and Civil Service Commissioner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1837; spent part of his boyhood in Allegheny County, Pa., but, in 1853, began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Wooster (Ohio) Republican," completing it at Memphis, Tenn., and becoming a journeyman printer in

1857. He worked in various offices, including the Wooster paper, where he also began the study of law, but, in 1860, became part proprietor of "The Bulletin" job office at Memphis, in which he had been employed as an apprentice, and, later, as foreman. Having been notified to leave Memphis on account of his Union principles after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to Wooster, Ohio, and conducted various papers there during the next four years, but, in 1865, came to Cairo, Ill., where he served for a time as foreman of "The Cairo Democrat," three years later establishing "The Cairo Bulletin." Although the latter paper was burned out a few months later, it was immediately re-established. In 1872 he was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1877, was appointed by Governor Cullom the Democratic member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, serving four years, meanwhile (in 1880) being the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Other positions held by him included Mayor of the city of Cairo (1869); President of the National Typographical Union at Chicago (1865), and at Memphis (1866); delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore (1872), and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee (1882-84). After retiring from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, he united in founding "The Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin," of which he was editor some three years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission, being later transferred to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. He was subsequently connected in an editorial capacity with "The Washington Post," "The Richmond (Va.) State," "The Concord (N. H.) People and Patriot" and "The Washington Times." While engaged in an attempt to reorganize "The People and Patriot," he died at Concord, N. H., April 15, 1899.

ODD FELLOWS. "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Alton, June 11, 1836. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized, at Springfield, in 1842. S. C. Pierce was the first Grand Master, and Samuel L. Miller, Grand Secretary. Wilkey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at Alton in 1838, and the Grand Encampment, at Peoria, in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch. In 1850 the subordinate branches of the Order numbered seventy-six, with 3,291 members, and \$25,392.87 revenue. In 1895 the Lodges numbered 838, the membership 50,544, with \$475,252.18 revenue, of which \$135,018.40

was expended for relief. The Encampment branch, in 1895, embraced 179 organizations with a membership of 6,812 and \$23,865.25 revenue, of which \$6,781.40 was paid out for relief. The Rebekah branch, for the same year, comprised 422 Lodges, with 22,000 members and \$43,215.65 revenue, of which \$3,122.79 was for relief. The total sum distributed for relief by the several organizations (1895) was \$144,972.59. The Order was especially liberal in its benefactions to the sufferers by the Chicago fire of 1871, an appeal to its members calling forth a generous response throughout the United States. (See *Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home*.)

ODD FELLOWS' ORPHANS' HOME, a benevolent institution, incorporated in 1889, erected at Lincoln, Ill., under the auspices of the Daughters of Rebekah (see *Odd Fellows*), and dedicated August 19, 1892. The building is four stories in height, has a capacity for the accommodation of fifty children, and cost \$36,524.76, exclusive of forty acres of land valued at \$8,000.

ODELL, a village of Livingston County, and station on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 82 miles south-southwest of Chicago. It is in a grain and stock-raising region. Population (1880), 908; (1890), 800; (1900), 1,000.

ODIN, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railways, 244 miles south by west from Chicago; in fruit belt; has coal-mine, two fruit evaporators, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,180.

O'FALLON, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 18 miles east of St. Louis; has interurban railway, electric lights, water-works, factories, coal-mine, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,267.

OGDEN, William Butler, capitalist and Railway President, born at Walton, N. Y., June 15, 1805. He was a member of the New York Legislature in 1834, and, the following year, removed to Chicago, where he established a land and trust agency. He took an active part in the various enterprises centering around Chicago, and, on the incorporation of the city, was elected its first Mayor. He was prominently identified with the construction of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and, in 1847, became its President. While visiting Europe in 1853, he made a careful study of the canals of Holland, which convinced him of the desirability of widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal and of constructing a ship canal across the southern peninsula of Michigan. In 1855 he became Presi-

dent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, and effected its consolidation with the Galena & Chicago Union. Out of this consolidation sprang the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, of which he was elected President. In 1850 he presided over the National Pacific Railroad Convention, and, upon the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, he became its President. He was largely connected with the inception of the Northern Pacific line, in the success of which he was a firm believer. He also controlled various other interests of public importance, among them the great lumbering establishments at Peshtigo, Wis., and, at the time of his death, was the owner of what was probably the largest plant of that description in the world. His benefactions were numerous, among the recipients being the Rush Medical College, of which he was President; the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Chicago Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, the University of Chicago, the Astronomical Society, and many other educational and benevolent institutions and organizations in the Northwest. Died, in New York City, August 3, 1877. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railroad*.)

OGLE, Joseph, pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1741, came to Illinois in 1785, settling in the American Bottom within the present County of Monroe, but afterwards removed to St. Clair County, about the site of the present town of O'Fallon, 8 miles north of Belleville; was selected by his neighbors to serve as Captain in their skirmishes with the Indians. Died, at his home in St. Clair County, in February, 1821. Captain Ogle had the reputation of being the earliest convert to Methodism in Illinois. Ogle County, in Northern Illinois, was named in his honor.—**Jacob (Ogle)**, son of the preceding, also a native of Virginia, was born about 1772, came to Illinois with his father in 1785, and was a "Ranger" in the War of 1812. He served as a Representative from St. Clair County in the Third General Assembly (1822), and again in the Seventh (1830), in the former being an opponent of the pro-slavery convention scheme. Beyond two terms in the Legislature he seems to have held no public office except that of Justice of the Peace. Like his father, he was a zealous Methodist and highly respected. Died, in 1844, aged 72 years.

OGLE COUNTY, next to the "northern tier" of counties of the State and originally a part of Jo Daviess. It was separately organized in 1837, and Lee County was carved from its territory in

1839. In 1900 its area was 780 square miles, and its population 29,129. Before the Black Hawk War immigration was slow, and life primitive. Peoria was the nearest food market. New grain was "ground" on a grater, and old pounded with an extemporized pestle in a wooden mortar. Rock River flows across the county from northeast to southwest. A little oak timber grows along its banks, but, generally speaking, the surface is undulating prairie, with soil of a rich loam. Sandstone is in ample supply, and all the limestones abound. An extensive peat-bed has been discovered on the Killbuck Creek. Oregon, the county-seat, has fine water-power. The other principal towns are Rochelle, Polo, Forreston and Mount Morris.

OGLESBY, Richard James, Governor and United States Senator, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824; left an orphan at the age of 8 years; in 1836 accompanied an uncle to Decatur, Ill., where, until 1844, he worked at farming, carpentering and rope-making, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie County. In 1846 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's regiment), and served through the Mexican War, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he pursued a course of study at the Louisville Law School, graduating in 1848. He was a "forty-niner" in California, but returned to Decatur in 1851. In 1858 he made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in the Decatur District. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but early in 1861 resigned his seat to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Through gallantry (notably at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Corinth) he rose to be Major-General, being severely wounded in the last-named battle. He resigned his commission on account of disability, in May, 1864, and the following November was elected Governor, as a Republican. In 1872 he was re-elected Governor, but, two weeks after his inauguration, resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected by the Legislature of 1873. In 1884 he was elected Governor for the third time—being the only man in the history of the State who (up to the present time—1899) has been thus honored. After the expiration of his last term as Governor, he devoted his attention to his private affairs at his home at Elkhart, in Logan County, where he died, April 24, 1899, deeply mourned by personal

and political friends in all parts of the Union, who admired his strict integrity and sterling patriotism.

OHIO, INDIANA & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Peoria & Eastern Railroad*.)

OHIO RIVER, an affluent of the Mississippi, formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, at Pittsburg, Pa. At this point it becomes a navigable stream about 400 yards wide, with an elevation of about 700 feet above sea-level. The beauty of the scenery along its banks secured for it, from the early French explorers (of whom La Salle was one), the name of "La Belle Riviere." Its general course is to the southwest, but with many sinuosities, forming the southern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the western and northern boundary of West Virginia and Kentucky, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo, in latitude 37° N., and about 1,200 miles above the mouth of the latter stream. The area which it drains is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is 268 feet above the level of the sea. The current is remarkably gentle and uniform, except near Louisville, where there is a descent of twenty-two feet within two miles, which is evaded by means of a canal around the falls. Large steamboats can navigate its whole length, except in low stages of water and when closed by ice in winter. Its largest affluents are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha and the Green Rivers, from the south, and the Wabash, the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum from the north. The principal cities on its banks are Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison and Cairo. It is crossed by bridges at Wheeling, Cincinnati and Cairo. The surface of the Ohio is subject to a variation of forty-two to fifty-one feet between high and low water. Its length is 975 miles, and its width varies from 400 to 1,000 yards. (See *Inundations, Remarkable*.)

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

OLNEY, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Richland County, 31 miles west of Vincennes, Ind., and 117 miles east of St. Louis, Mo., at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Peoria Division of the Illinois Central and the Ohio River Division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; is in the center of the fruit belt and an important shipping point for farm produce and live-stock; has flour mills, a furniture factory and railroad repair shops, banks, a public library, churches and five

newspapers, one issuing daily and another semi-weekly editions. Population (1890), 3,831; (1900), 4,260.

OMELVENY, John, pioneer and head of a numerous family which became prominent in Southern Illinois; was a native of Ireland who came to America about 1798 or 1799. After residing in Kentucky a few years, he removed to Illinois, locating in what afterwards became Pope County, whither his oldest son, **Samuel**, had preceded him about 1797 or 1798. The latter for a time followed the occupation of flat-boating, carrying produce to New Orleans. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 from Pope County, being the colleague of Hamlet Ferguson. A year later he removed to Randolph County, where he served as a member of the County Court, but, in 1820-22, we find him a member of the Second General Assembly from Union County, having successfully contested the seat of Samuel Alexander, who had received the certificate of election. He died in 1828.—**Edward** (Omelveny), another member of this family, and grandson of the elder John Omelveny, represented Monroe County in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), and was Presidential Elector in 1852, but died sometime during the Civil War.—**Harvey K. S.** (Omelveny), the fifth son of William Omelveny and grandson of John, was born in Todd County, Ky., in 1823, came to Southern Illinois, in 1852, and engaged in the practice of law, being for a time the partner of Senator Thomas E. Merritt, at Salem. Early in 1858 he was elected a Justice of the Circuit Court to succeed Judge Breese, who had been promoted to the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1861. He gained considerable notoriety by his intense hostility to the policy of the Government during the Civil War, was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and was named as a member of the Peace Commission proposed to be appointed by the General Assembly, in 1863, to secure terms of peace with the Southern Confederacy. He was also a leading spirit in the peace meeting held at Peoria, in August, 1863. In 1869 Mr. Omelveny removed to Los Angeles, Cal., which has since been his home, and where he has carried on a lucrative law practice.

ONARGA, a town in Iroquois County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles south by west from Chicago, and 43 miles north by east from Champaign. It is a manufacturing town, flour, wagons, wire-fencing, stoves and tile being among the products. It has a bank, eight churches, a graded school, a commercial college,

and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,061; (1890), 994; (1900), 1,270.

ONEIDA, a city in Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles northeast of Galesburg; has wagon, pump and furniture factories, two banks, electric lights, several churches, a graded school, and a weekly paper. The surrounding country is rich prairie, where coal is mined about twenty feet below the surface. Pop. (1890), 699; (1900), 785.

OQUAWKA, the county-seat of Henderson County, situated on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles west of Galesburg. It is in a farming region, but has some manufactories. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank and three newspapers. Population (1900), 1,010.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. This is the name given to the first organic act, passed by Congress, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The first step in this direction was taken in the appointment, by Congress, on March 1, 1784, of a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the region which had been acquired, by the capture of Kaskaskia, by Col. George Rogers Clark, nearly six years previous. The necessity for some step of this sort had grown all the more urgent, in consequence of the recognition of the right of the United States to this region by the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and the surrender, by Virginia, of the title she had maintained thereto on account of Clark's conquest under her auspices—a right which she had exercised by furnishing whatever semblance of government so far existed northwest of the Ohio. The report submitted from Jefferson's committee proposed the division of the Territory into seven States, to which was added the proviso that, after the year 1800, "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said States, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This report failed of adoption, however, Congress contenting itself with the passage of a resolution providing for future organization of this territory into States by the people—the measures necessary for temporary government being left to future Congressional action. While the postponement, in the resolution as introduced by Jefferson, of the inhibition of slavery to the year 1800, has been criticised, its introduction was significant, as coming from a representative from a slave State,

and being the first proposition in Congress looking to restriction, of any character, on the subject of slavery. Congress having taken no further step under the resolution adopted in 1784, the condition of the country (thus left practically without a responsible government, while increasing in population) became constantly more deplorable. An appeal from the people about Kaskaskia for some better form of government, in 1786, aided by the influence of the newly organized "Ohio Company," who desired to encourage emigration to the lands which they were planning to secure from the General Government, at last brought about the desired result, in the passage of the famous "Ordinance," on the 13th day of July, 1787. While making provision for a mode of temporary self-government by the people, its most striking features are to be found in the six "articles"—a sort of "Bill of Rights"—with which the document closes. These assert: (1) the right of freedom of worship and religious opinion; (2) the right to the benefit of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; to proportionate representation, and to protection in liberty and property; (3) that "religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"; (4) that the States, formed within the territory referred to, "shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made"; (5) prescribe the boundaries of the States to be formed therein and the conditions of their admission into the Union; and (6—and most significant of all) repeat the prohibition regarding the introduction of slavery into the Northwest Territory, as proposed by Jefferson, but without any qualification as to time. There has been considerable controversy regarding the authorship of this portion of the Ordinance, into which it is not necessary to enter here. While it has been characterized as a second and advanced Declaration of Independence—and probably no single act of Congress was ever fraught with more important and far-reaching results—it seems remarkable that a majority of the States supporting it and securing its adoption, were then, and long continued to be, slave States.

OREGON, the county-seat of Ogle County, situated on Rock River and the Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 100 miles west from Chicago. The surrounding region is agricultural; the town has

water power and manufactures flour, pianos, steel tanks, street sprinklers, and iron castings. It has two banks, water-works supplied by flowing artesian wells, cereal mill, and two weekly newspapers; has also obtained some repute as a summer resort. Pop. (1880), 1,088; (1890), 1,566; (1900), 1,577.

ORION, a village of Henry County, at the intersection of the Rock Island Division of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 19 miles southeast of Rock Island. Pop. (1890), 624; (1900), 584.

OSBORN, William Henry, Railway President, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 21, 1820. After receiving a high school education in his native town, he entered the counting room of the East India house of Peele, Hubbell & Co.; was subsequently sent to represent the firm at Manila, finally engaging in business on his own account, during which he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning to the United States in 1853, he took up his residence in New York, and, having married the daughter of Jonathan Sturges, one of the original incorporators and promoters of the Illinois Central Railroad, he soon after became associated with that enterprise. In August, 1854, he was chosen a Director of the Company, and, on Dec. 1, 1855, became its third President, serving in the latter position nearly ten years (until July 11, 1865), and, as a Director, until 1877—in all, twenty-two years. After retiring from his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Osborn gave his attention largely to enterprises of an educational and benevolent character in aid of the unfortunate classes in the State of New York.

OSBORN, Thomas O., soldier and diplomatist, was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 11, 1832; graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1854; studied law at Crawfordsville, Ind., with Gen. Lew Wallace, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Chicago. Early in the war for the Union he joined the "Yates Phalanx," which, after some delay on account of the quota being full, was mustered into the service, in August, 1861, as the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the subject of this sketch being commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. His promotion to the colonelcy soon followed, the regiment being sent east to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it met the celebrated Stonewall Jackson, and took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Winchester, Bermuda Hundreds, and Drury's Bluff, besides the sieges of Charleston and Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundreds Colonel Osborn was severely

wounded, losing the use of his right arm. He bore a conspicuous part in the operations about Richmond which resulted in the capture of the rebel capital, his services being recognized by promotion to the brevet rank of Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law in Chicago, but, in 1874, was appointed Consul-General and Minister-Resident to the Argentine Republic, remaining in that position until June, 1885, when he resigned, resuming his residence in Chicago.

OSWEGO, a village in Kendall County, on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 6 miles south of Aurora. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 618.

OTTAWA, the county-seat and principal city of La Salle County, being incorporated as a village in 1838, and, as a city, in 1853. It is located at the confluence of the Illinois and Fox Rivers and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is the intersecting point of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway and the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 98 miles east of Rock Island and 83 miles west-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region abounds in coal. Sand of a superior quality for the manufacture of glass is found in the vicinity and the place has extensive glass works. Other manufactured products are brick, drain-tile, sewer-pipe, tile-roofing, pottery, pianos, organs, cigars, wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, hay carriers, hay presses, sash, doors, blinds, cabinet work, saddlery and harness and pumps. The city has some handsome public buildings including the Appellate (formerly Supreme) Court House for the Northern Division. It also has several public parks, one of which (South Park) contains a medicinal spring. There are a dozen churches and numerous public school buildings, including a high school. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has electric street railways, good sewerage, and water-works supplied from over 150 artesian wells and numerous natural springs. It has one private and two national banks, five libraries, and eight weekly newspapers (three German), of which four issue daily editions. Pop. (1890), 9,985; (1900), 10,588.

OTTAWA, CHICAGO & FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

OUTAGAMIES, a name given, by the French, to the Indian tribe known as the Foxes. (See *Sacs and Foxes*.)

OWEN, Thomas J. V., early legislator and Indian Agent, was born in Kentucky, April 5,

1801; came to Illinois at an early day, and, in 1830, was elected to the Seventh General Assembly from Randolph County; the following year was appointed Indian Agent at Chicago, as successor to Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who had died in the latter part of 1830. Mr. Owen served as Indian Agent until 1833; was a member of the first Board of Town Trustees of the village of Chicago, Commissioner of School Lands, and one of the Government Commissioners who conducted the treaty with the Pottawatomie and other tribes of Indians at Chicago, in September, 1833. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 15, 1835.

PADDOCK, Gaius, pioneer, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1758; at the age of 17 he entered the Colonial Army, serving until the close of the Revolutionary War, and being in Washington's command at the crossing of the Delaware. After the war he removed to Vermont; but, in 1815, went to Cincinnati, and, a year later, to St. Charles, Mo. Then, after having spent about a year at St. Louis, in 1818 he located in Madison County, Ill., at a point afterwards known as "Paddock's Grove," and which became one of the most prosperous agricultural sections of Southern Illinois. Died, in 1831.

PAINE, (Gen.) Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; graduated at West Point Military Academy, in 1839, and was assigned to the First Infantry, serving in the Florida War (1839-40), but resigned, Oct. 11, 1840. He then studied law and practiced at Painesville, Ohio, (1843-48), and at Monmouth, Ill., (1848-61), meanwhile serving in the lower branch of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1852-53). Before leaving Ohio, he had been Deputy United States Marshal and Lieutenant-Colonel of the State Militia, and, in Illinois, became Brigadier-General of Militia (1845-48). He was appointed Colonel of the Ninth Illinois in April, 1861, and served through the war, being promoted Brigadier-General in September, 1861. The first duty performed by his regiment, after this date, was the occupation of Paducah, Ky., where he was in command. Later, it took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, the battles of Shiloh, New Madrid and Corinth, and also in the various engagements in Northern Georgia and in the "march to the sea." From November, 1862, to May, 1864, General Paine was guarding railroad lines in Central Tennessee, and, during a part of 1864, in command of the Western District of Kentucky. He resigned, April 5, 1865, and died in Jersey City, Dec. 16,

1882. A sturdy Union man, he performed his duty as a soldier with great zeal and efficiency.

PALATINE, a village of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles northwest from Chicago. There are flour and planing mills here; dairying and farming are leading industries of the surrounding country. Population (1880), 731; (1890), 891; (1900), 1,020.

PALESTINE, a town in Crawford County, about 2 miles from the Wabash River, 7 miles east of Robinson, and 35 miles southwest of Terre Haute, on the Illinois Central Railway; has five churches, a graded school, a bank, weekly newspaper, flour mill, cold storage plant, canning factory, garment factory, and municipal light and power plant. Pop. (1890), 732; (1900), 979.

PALMER, Frank W., journalist, ex-Congressman and Public Printer, was born at Manchester, Dearborn County, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; learned the printer's trade at Jamestown, N. Y., afterwards edited "The Jamestown Journal," and served two terms in the New York Legislature; in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and edited "The Dubuque Times," was elected to Congress in 1860, and again in 1868 and 1872, meanwhile having purchased "The Des Moines Register," which he edited for several years. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and became editor of "The Inter Ocean," remaining two years; in 1877 was appointed Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving eight years. Shortly after the accession of President Harrison, in 1889, he was appointed Public Printer, continuing in office until the accession of President Cleveland in 1893, when he returned to newspaper work, but resumed his old place at the head of the Government Printing Bureau after the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

PALMER, John McAuley, lawyer, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Scott County, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison County, Ill., in 1831, and, four years later, entered Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, as a student; later taught and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, also served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; after discharging the duties of Probate and County Judge, was elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, as an Anti-Nebraska Democrat, casting his vote for Lyman Trumbull for United States Senator in 1855, but resigned his seat in 1856; was President of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in the latter year, and appointed a

delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1859, and chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860; served as a member of the National Peace Conference of 1861; entered the army as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was promoted Brigadier General, in November, 1861, taking part in the campaign in Tennessee up to Chickamauga, assuming the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps with the rank of Major-General, but was relieved at his own request before Atlanta. In 1865 he was assigned, by President Lincoln, to command of the Military Department of Kentucky, but, in September, 1866, retired from the service, and, in 1867, became a citizen of Springfield. The following year he was elected Governor, as a Republican, but, in 1872, supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since co-operated with the Democratic party. He was three times the unsuccessful candidate of his party for United States Senator, and was their nominee for Governor in 1888, but defeated. In 1890 he was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State Convention and elected in joint session of the Legislature, March 11, 1891, receiving on the 154th ballot 101 Democratic and two Farmers' Mutual Alliance votes. He became an important factor in the campaign of 1896 as candidate of the "Sound Money" Democracy for President, although receiving no electoral votes, proving his devotion to principle. His last years were occupied in preparation of a volume of personal recollections, which was completed, under the title of "The Story of an Earnest Life," a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his home in Springfield, September 25, 1900.

PALMER, Potter, merchant and capitalist, was born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1825; received an English education and became a junior clerk in a country store at Durham, Greene County, in that State, three years later being placed in charge of the business, and finally engaging in business on his own account. Coming to Chicago in 1852, he embarked in the dry-goods business on Lake Street, establishing the house which afterwards became Field, Leiter & Co. (now Marshall Field & Co.), from which he retired, in 1865, with the basis of an ample fortune, which has since been immensely increased by fortunate operations in real estate. Mr. Palmer was Second Vice-President of the first Board of Local Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1891.—**Mrs. Bertha M. Honore** (Palmer), wife of the preceding, is the daughter of H. H.

Honore, formerly a prominent real-estate owner and operator of Chicago. She is a native of Louisville, Ky., where her girlhood was chiefly spent, though she was educated at a convent near Baltimore, Md. Later she came with her family to Chicago, and, in 1870, was married to Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer has been a recognized leader in many social and benevolent movements, but won the highest praise by her ability and administrative skill, exhibited as President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

PALMYRA, a village of Macoupin County, on the Springfield Division of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railway, 33 miles southwest from Springfield; has some local manufactories, a bank and a newspaper. Population (1900), 813.

PANA, an important railway center and principal city of Christian County, situated in the southeastern part of the County, and at the intersecting point of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads, 35 miles south by west from Decatur, and 42 miles southeast of Springfield. It is an important shipping-point for grain and has two elevators. Its mechanical establishments include two flouring mills, a foundry, two machine shops and two planing mills. The surrounding region is rich in coal, which is extensively mined. Pana has banks, several churches, graded schools, and three papers issuing daily and weekly editions. Population (1890), 5,077; (1900), 5,530.

PANA, SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

PARIS, a handsome and flourishing city, the county-seat of Edgar County. It is an important railway center, situated on the "Big Four" and the Vandalia Line, 160 miles south of Chicago, and 170 miles east-northeast of St. Louis; is in the heart of a wealthy and populous agricultural region, and has a prosperous trade. Its industries include foundries, three elevators, flour, saw and planing mills, glass, broom, and corn product factories. The city has three banks, three daily and four weekly newspapers, a court house, ten churches, and graded schools. Pop. (1890), 4,996; (1900), 6,105.

PARIS & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PARIS & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PARKS, Gavion D. A., lawyer, was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1817;

went to New York City in 1838, where he completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, removing to Lockport, Ill., in 1842. Here he successively edited a paper, served as Master in Chancery and in an engineering corps on the Illinois & Michigan Canal; was elected County Judge in 1849, removed to Joliet, and, for a time, acted as an attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Michigan Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; was also a Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville; was elected Representative in 1852, became a Republican and served on the first Republican State Central Committee (1856); the same year was elected to the State Senate, and was a Commissioner of the State Penitentiary in 1864. In 1872 Mr. Parks joined in the Liberal-Republican movement, was defeated for Congress, and afterwards acted with the Democratic party. Died, Dec. 28, 1895.

PARKS, Lawson A., journalist, was born at Mecklenburg, N. C., April 15, 1813; learned the printing trade at Charlotte, in that State; came to St. Louis in 1833, and, in 1836, assisted in establishing "The Alton Telegraph," but sold his interest a few years later. Then, having officiated as pastor of Presbyterian churches for some years, in 1854 he again became associated with "The Telegraph," acting as its editor. Died at Alton, March 31, 1875.

PARK RIDGE, a suburban village on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles northwest of Chicago. Population (1880), 457; (1890), 987; (1900), 1,340.

PARTRIDGE, Charles Addison, journalist and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Westford, Chittenden County, Vt., Dec. 8, 1843; came with his parents to Lake County, Ill., in 1844, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving his education in the district school, with four terms in a high school at Burlington, Wis. At 16 he taught a winter district school near his boyhood home, and at 18 enlisted in what became Company C of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, being mustered into the service as Eighth Corporal at Rockford. His regiment becoming attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he participated with it in the battles of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, as well as those of Franklin and Nashville, and has taken a just pride in the fact that he never fell out on the march, took medicine from a doctor or was absent from his regiment during its term of service, except for four months while recovering from a gun-shot

wound received at Chickamauga. He was promoted successively to Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his old company, of which his father was First Lieutenant for six months and until forced to resign on account of impaired health. Receiving his final discharge, June 28, 1865, he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1869, in the meantime being married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, in 1866, and teaching school one winter. In 1869 he was elected County Treasurer of Lake County on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1871; in January of the latter year, purchased an interest in "The Waukegan Gazette," with which he remained associated some fifteen years, at first as the partner of Rev. A. K. Fox, and later of his younger brother, H. E. Partridge. In 1877 he was appointed, by President Hayes, Postmaster at Waukegan, serving four years; in 1886 was elected to the Legislature, serving (by successive elections) as Representative in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies, being frequently called upon to occupy the Speaker's chair, and, especially during the long Senatorial contest of 1891, being recognized as a leader of the Republican minority. In 1888 he was called to the service of the Republican State Central Committee (of which he had previously been a member), as assistant to the veteran Secretary, the late Daniel Shepard, remaining until the death of his chief, when he succeeded to the secretaryship. During the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was associated with the late William J. Campbell, then the Illinois member of the Republican National Committee, and was entrusted by him with many important and confidential missions. Without solicitation on his part, in 1894 he was again called to assume the secretaryship of the Republican State Central Committee, and bore a conspicuous and influential part in winning the brilliant success achieved by the party in the campaign of that year. From 1893 to 1895 he served as Mayor of Waukegan; in 1896 became Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois—a position which he held in 1889 under Commander James S. Martin, and to which he has been re-appointed by successive Department Commanders up to the present time. Mr. Partridge's service in the various public positions held by him, has given him an acquaintance extending to every county in the State.

PATOKA, a village of Marion County, on the Western branch of the Illinois Central Railway,

15 miles south of Vandalia. There are flour and saw mills here; the surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 640.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born in Blount County, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; came to Bond County, Ill., with his parents in 1822, his father dying two years later; at 18 had had only nine months' schooling, but graduated at Illinois College in 1837; spent a year at Lane Theological Seminary, another as tutor in Illinois College, and then, after two years more at Lane Seminary and preaching in Chicago and at Monroe, Mich., in 1842 established the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which he remained the pastor over thirty years. In 1850 he received a call to the chair of Didactic Theology at Lane Seminary, as successor to Dr. Lyman Beecher, but it was declined, as was a similar call ten years later. Resigning his pastorate in 1873, he was, for several years, Professor of Christian Evidences and Ethics in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest; in 1876-78 served as President of Lake Forest University (of which he was one of the founders), and, in 1880-83, as lecturer in Lane Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1854, that of LL.D. from Lake Forest University, and was Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (N. S.) at Wilmington, Del., in 1859. Died, at Evanston, Ill., Feb. 24, 1894.

PAVEY, Charles W., soldier and ex-State Auditor, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1835; removed to Illinois in 1859, settling in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, and, for a time, followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-raiser. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteers for the Civil War, and became First Lieutenant of Company E. He was severely wounded at the battle of Sand Mountain, and, having been captured, was confined in Libby Prison, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Danville, Va., for a period of nearly two years, enduring great hardship and suffering. Having been exchanged, he served to the close of the war as Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of General Rousseau, in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, which nominated General Garfield for the Presidency, and was one of the famous "306" who stood by General Grant in that struggle. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District, and, in 1888, was nominated and elected State Auditor on the Republican ticket, but was de-

feated for re-election in the "land-slide" of 1892. General Pavey has been prominent in "G. A. R." councils, and held the position of Junior Vice-Commander for the Department of Illinois in 1878, and that of Senior Vice-Commander in 1879. He also served as Brigadier-General of the National Guard, for Southern Illinois, during the railroad strike of 1877. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department. His home is at Mount Vernon, Jefferson County.

PAWNEE, a village of Sangamon County, at the eastern terminus of the Auburn & Pawnee Railroad, 19 miles south of Springfield. The town has a bank and a weekly paper. Population (1900), 595; (1903, est.), 1,000.

PAWNEE RAILROAD, a short line in Sangamon County, extending from Pawnee to Auburn (9 miles), where it forms a junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The company was organized and procured a charter in December, 1888, and the road completed the following year. The cost was \$101,774. Capital stock authorized, \$100,000; funded debt (1895), \$50,000.

PAW PAW, a village of Lee County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 8 miles northwest of Earlville. The town is in a farming region, but has a bank and one weekly paper. Population (1890), 635; (1900), 765.

PAXTON, the county-seat of Ford County, is situated at the intersection of the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railroads, 103 miles south by west from Chicago, and 49 miles east of Bloomington. It contains a court house, two schools, water-works, electric light and water-heating system, two banks, nine churches, and one daily newspaper. It is an important shipping-point for the farm products of the surrounding territory, which is a rich agricultural region. Besides brick and tile works and flour mills, factories for the manufacture of carriages, buggies, hardware, cigars, brooms, and plows are located here. Pop. (1890), 2,187; (1900), 3,036.

PAYSON, a village in Adams County, 15 miles southeast of Quincy; the nearest railroad station being Fall Creek, on the Quincy and Louisiana Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has one newspaper. Population (1900), 465.

PAYSON, Lewis E., lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840; came to Illinois at the age of 12, and, after passing through the common schools, attended

Lombard University, at Galesburg, for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1862, and, in 1865, took up his residence at Pontiac. From 1869 to 1873 he was Judge of the Livingston County Court, and, from 1881 to 1891, represented his District in Congress, being elected as a Republican, but, in 1890, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Herman W. Snow. Since retiring from Congress he has practiced his profession in Washington, D. C.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham County, Vt., August 20, 1829; after reaching 13 years of age, spent a year in a Boston Latin School, then engaged in various occupations, including teaching, until 1848, when he entered the University of Vermont, graduating third in his class in 1852; was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Engineering in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, in 1854, remaining three years, when he spent five years in Wisconsin, the last three as Superintendent of Schools at Racine. From 1865 to 1871 he was teacher of physical science in Chicago High School, also conducting night schools for working men; in 1871 became Professor of Physics and Engineering in Massachusetts Agricultural College, but returned to the Chicago High School in 1874; in 1876 took charge of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and, in 1878, entered the Illinois Industrial University (now University of Illinois), at Champaign, first as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in 1880 becoming President, but resigning in 1891. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Professor Peabody was Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, and, on the expiration of his service there, assumed the position of Curator of the newly organized Chicago Academy of Sciences, from which he retired some two years later.

PEARL, a village of Pike County, on the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles west of Roodhouse. Population (1890), 928; (1900), 722.

PEARSON, Isaac N., ex-Secretary of State, was born at Centreville, Pa., July 27, 1842; removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., in 1858, and has ever since resided there. In 1872 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1876. Later he engaged in real-estate and banking business. He was a member of the lower house in the Thirty-third, and of the Senate in the Thirty-fifth, General Assembly, but before the expiration of his term in the latter, was elected Secretary of State, on the Republican ticket, in 1888. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election,

but was defeated, although, next to Governor Fifer, he received the largest vote cast for any candidate for a political office on the Republican State ticket.

PEARSON, John M., ex-Railway and Warehouse Commissioner, born at Newburyport, Mass., in 1832—the son of a ship-carpenter; was educated in his native State and came to Illinois in 1849, locating at the city of Alton, where he was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the first Railway and Warehouse Commission, serving four years; in 1878 was elected Representative in the Thirty-first General Assembly from Madison County, and was re-elected, successively, in 1880 and '82. He was appointed a member of the first Board of Live-Stock Commissioners in 1885, serving until 1893, for a considerable portion of the time as President of the Board. Mr. Pearson is a lifelong Republican and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. His present home is at Godfrey.

PEARSONS, Daniel K., M.D., real-estate operator and capitalist, was born at Bradfordton, Vt., April 14, 1820; began teaching at 16 years of age, and, at 21, entered Dartmouth College, taking a two years' course. He then studied medicine, and, after practicing a short time in his native State, removed to Chicopee, Mass., where he remained from 1843 to 1857. The latter year he came to Ogle County, Ill., and began operating in real estate, finally adding to this a loan business for Eastern parties, but discontinued this line in 1877. He owns extensive tracts of timber lands in Michigan, is a Director in the Chicago City Railway Company and American Exchange Bank, besides being interested in other financial institutions. He has been one of the most liberal supporters of the Chicago Historical Society, and a princely contributor to various benevolent and educational institutions, his gifts to colleges, in different parts of the country, aggregating over a million dollars.

PECATONICA, a town in Pecatonica Township, Winnebago County, on the Pecatonica River. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, midway between Freeport and Rockford, being 14 miles from each. It contains a carriage factory, machine shop, condensed milk factory, a bank, six churches, a graded school, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,059; (1900), 1,045.

PECATONICA RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which rise in Iowa County, Wis. They unite a little north

of the Illinois State line, whence the river runs southeast to Freeport, then east and northeast, until it enters Rock River at Rockton. From the headwaters of either branch to the mouth of the river is about 50 miles.

PECK, Ebenezer, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the Provincial Parliament and made King's Counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also Clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), Reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, lawyer and financier, was born in Chicago, July 15, 1848—the son of Philip F. W. Peck, a pioneer and early merchant of the metropolis of Illinois; was educated in the public schools, the Chicago University and Union College of Law, graduating from both of the last named institutions, and being admitted to the bar in 1869. For a time he engaged in practice, but his father having died in 1871, the responsibility of caring for a large estate devolved upon him and has since occupied his time, though he has given much attention to the amelioration of the condition of the poor of his native city, and works of practical benevolence and public interest. He is one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, has been President and a member of the Board of Control of the Chicago Athenæum, member of the Board of Education, President of the Chicago Union League, and was an influential factor in securing the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, serving as First Vice-President of the Chicago Board of Directors, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and member of the Board of Reference and Control. Of late years, Mr. Peck has been connected with several important building enterprises of a semi-public character, which have added to the reputation of Chicago, including the Auditorium, Stock Exchange Building and others in which he is a leading stockholder, and in the erection of which he has been a chief promoter. In 1898 he was appointed, by President McKinley, the United States Commissioner to the International Expo-

sition at Paris of 1900, as successor to the late Maj. M. P. Handy, and the success which has followed his discharge of the duties of that position, has demonstrated the fitness of his selection.

PECK, George R., railway attorney, born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1843; was early taken to Wisconsin, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm; at 16 became a country school-teacher to aid in freeing the same farm from debt; enlisted at 19 in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, later becoming a Captain in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, with which he joined in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Returning home at the close of the war, he began the study of law at Janesville, spending six years there as a student, Clerk of the Circuit Court and in practice. From there he went to Kansas and, between 1871 and '74, practiced his profession at Independence, when he was appointed by President Grant United States District Attorney for the Kansas District, but resigned this position, in 1879, to return to general practice. In 1881 he became General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, removing to Chicago in 1893. In 1895 he resigned his position with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to accept a similar position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, which (1898) he still holds. Mr. Peck is recognized as one of the most gifted orators in the West, and, in 1897, was chosen to deliver the principal address at the unveiling of the Logan equestrian statue in Lake Front Park, Chicago; has also officiated as orator on a number of other important public occasions, always acquitting himself with distinction.

PECK, John Mason, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789; removed to Greene County, N. Y., in 1811, where he united with the Baptist Church, the same year entering on pastoral work, while prosecuting his studies and supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he became pastor of a church at Amenia, N. Y., and, in 1817, was sent west as a missionary, arriving in St. Louis in the latter part of the same year. During the next nine years he traveled extensively through Missouri and Illinois, as an itinerant preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, where, in 1826, he established the Rock Spring Seminary for the education of teachers and ministers. Out of this grew Shurtleff College, founded at Upper Alton in 1835, in securing the endowment of which Dr. Peck traveled many thousands of miles and collected \$20,000, and of which he served as Trustee

for many years. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in the establishment of a theological institution at Covington, Ky., and, for two years following, was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Returning to the West, he served as pastor of several important churches in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. A man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in conduct, for a period of a quarter of a century, in the early history of the State, probably no man exerted a larger influence for good and the advancement of the cause of education, among the pioneer citizens of all classes, than Dr. Peck. Though giving his attention so constantly to preaching and teaching, he found time to write much, not only for the various publications with which he was, from time to time, connected, but also for other periodicals, besides publishing "A Guide for Emigrants" (1831), of which a new edition appeared in 1836, and a "Gazetteer of Illinois" (Jacksonville, 1834, and Boston, 1837), which continue to be valued for the information they contain of the condition of the country at that time. He was an industrious collector of historical records in the form of newspapers and pamphlets, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire a few years before his death. In 1852 he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. Died, at Rock Spring, St. Clair County, March 15, 1858.

PECK, Philip F. W., pioneer merchant, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, the son of a wholesale merchant who had lost his fortune by indorsing for a friend. After some years spent in a mercantile house in New York, he came to Chicago on a prospecting tour, in 1830; the following year brought a stock of goods to the embryo emporium of the Northwest—then a small backwoods hamlet—and, by trade and fortunate investments in real estate, laid the foundation of what afterwards became a large fortune. He died, Oct. 23, 1871, as the result of an accident occurring about the time of the great fire of two weeks previous, from which he was a heavy sufferer pecuniarily. Three of his sons, Walter L., Clarence I. and Ferdinand W. Peck, are among Chicago's most substantial citizens.

PEKIN, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Tazewell County, and an important railway center, located on the Illinois River, 10 miles south of Peoria and 56 miles north of Springfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the chief occupations in the surrounding country, but the city itself is an important grain market with large

general shipping interests. It has several distilleries, besides grain elevators, malt-houses, brick and tile works, lumber yards, planing mills, marble works, plow and wagon works, and a factory for corn products. Its banking facilities are adequate, and its religious and educational advantages are excellent. The city has a public library, park, steam-heating plant, three daily and four weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 6,347; (1900), 8,420.

PEKIN, LINCOLN & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway*.)

PELL, Gilbert T., Representative in the Third Illinois General Assembly (1822) from Edwards County, and an opponent of the resolution for a State Convention adopted by the Legislature at that session, designed to open the door for the admission of slavery. Mr. Pell was a son-in-law of Morris Birkbeck, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the Convention scheme, and very naturally sympathized with his father-in-law. He was elected to the Legislature, for a second term, in 1828, but subsequently left the State, dying elsewhere, when his widow removed to Australia.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. As to operations of this corporation in Illinois, see Calumet River; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; South Chicago & Southern, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways. The whole number of miles owned, leased and operated by the Pennsylvania System, in 1898, was 1,987.21, of which only 61.34 miles were in Illinois. It owns, however, a controlling interest in the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (which see).

PEORIA, the second largest city of the State and the county-seat of Peoria County, is 160 miles southwest of Chicago, and at the foot of an expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake. The site of the town occupies an elevated plateau, having a water frontage of four miles and extending back to a bluff, which rises 230 feet above the river level and about 120 feet above the highest point of the main site. It was settled in 1778 or '79, although, as generally believed, the French missionaries had a station there in 1711. There was certainly a settlement there as early as 1725, when Renault received a grant of lands at Pimiteoui, facing the lake then bearing the same name as the village. From that date until 1812, the place was continuously occupied as a French village, and is said to have been the most important point for trading in the Mississippi Valley. The original village was situated about a mile and

a half above the foot of the lake; but later, the present site was occupied, at first receiving the name of "La Ville de Maillet," from a French Canadian who resided in Peoria, from 1765 to 1801 (the time of his death), and who commanded a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary War. The population of the old town removed to the new site, and the present name was given to the place by American settlers, from the Peoria Indians, who were the occupants of the country when it was first discovered, but who had followed their cognate tribes of the Illinois family to Cahokia and Kaskaskia, about a century before American occupation of this region. In 1812 the town is estimated to have contained about seventy dwellings, with a population of between 200 and 300, made up largely of French traders, hunters and voyageurs, with a considerable admixture of half-breeds and Indians, and a few Americans. Among the latter were Thomas Forsyth, Indian Agent and confidential adviser of Governor Edwards; Michael La Croix, son-in-law of Julian Dubuque, founder of the city of Dubuque; Antoine Le Claire, founder of Davenport, and for whom Le Claire, Iowa, is named; William Arundel, afterwards Recorder of St. Clair County, and Isaac Darnielle, the second lawyer in Illinois.—In November, 1812, about half the town was burned, by order of Capt. Thomas E. Craig, who had been directed, by Governor Edwards, to proceed up the river in boats with materials to build a fort at Peoria. At the same time, the Governor himself was at the head of a force marching against Black Partridge's village, which he destroyed. Edwards had no communication with Craig, who appears to have acted solely on his own responsibility. That the latter's action was utterly unjustifiable, there can now be little doubt. He alleged, by way of excuse, that his boats had been fired upon from the shore, at night, by Indians or others, who were harbored by the citizens. The testimony of the French, however, is to the effect that it was an unprovoked and cowardly assault, instigated by wine which the soldiers had stolen from the cellars of the inhabitants. The bulk of those who remained after the fire were taken by Craig to a point below Alton and put ashore. This occurred in the beginning of winter, and the people, being left in a destitute condition, were subjected to great suffering. A Congressional investigation followed, and the French, having satisfactorily established the fact that they were not hostile, were restored to their possessions.—In 1813 a fort, designed for permanent occupancy,

was erected and named Fort Clark, in honor of Col. George Rogers Clark. It had one (if not two) block-houses, with magazines and quarters for officers and men. It was finally evacuated in 1818, and was soon afterwards burned by the Indians. Although a trading-post had been maintained here, at intervals, after the affair of 1812, there was no attempt made to rebuild the town until 1819, when Americans began to arrive.—In 1824 a post of the American Fur Company was established here by John Hamlin, the company having already had, for five years, a station at Wesley City, three miles farther down the river. Hamlin also traded in pork and other products, and was the first to introduce keel-boats on the Illinois River. By transferring his cargo to lighter draft boats, when necessary, he made the trip from Peoria to Chicago entirely by water, going from the Des Plaines to Mud Lake, and thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, without unloading. In 1834 the town had but seven frame houses and twenty-one log cabins. It was incorporated as a town in 1835 (Rudolphus Rouse being the first President), and, as the City of Peoria, ten years later (Wm. Hale being the first Mayor).—Peoria is an important railway and business center, eleven railroad lines concentrating here. It presents many attractive features, such as handsome residences, fine views of river, bluff and valley scenery, with an elaborate system of parks and drives. An excellent school system is liberally supported, and its public buildings (national, county and city) are fine and costly. Its churches are elegant and well attended, the leading denominations being Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant and Reformed Episcopal, Lutheran, Evangelical and Roman Catholic. It is the seat of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, a young and flourishing scientific school affiliated with the University of Chicago, and richly endowed through the munificence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, who devotes her whole estate, of at least a million dollars, to this object. Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria, is erecting a handsome and costly building for the Spaulding Institute, a school for the higher education of young men.—At Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, on an elevation commanding a magnificent view of the Illinois River valley for many miles, the State has located an asylum for the incurable insane. It is now in process of erection, and is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. Peoria lies in a corn and coal region, is noted for

the number and extent of its distilleries, and, in 1890, ranked eighth among the grain markets of the country. It also has an extensive commerce with Chicago, St. Louis and other important cities; was credited, by the census of 1890, with 554 manufacturing establishments, representing 90 different branches of industry, with a capital of \$15,072,567 and an estimated annual product of \$55,504,523. Its leading industries are the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors, agricultural implements, glucose and machine-shop products. Its contributions to the internal revenue of the country are second only to those of the New York district. Population (1870), 22,849; (1880), 29,259; (1890), 41,024; (1900), 56,100.

PEORIA COUNTY, originally a part of Fulton County, but cut off in 1825. It took its name from the Peoria Indians, who occupied that region when it was first discovered. As first organized, it included the present counties of Jo Daviess and Cook, with many others in the northern part of the State. At that time there were less than 1,500 inhabitants in the entire region; and John Hamlin, a Justice of the Peace, on his return from Green Bay (whither he had accompanied William S. Hamilton, a son of Alexander Hamilton, with a drove of cattle for the fort there), solemnized, at Chicago, the marriage of Alexander Wolcott, then Indian Agent, with a daughter of John Kinzie. The original Peoria County has been subdivided into thirty counties, among them being some of the largest and richest in the State. The first county officer was Norman Hyde, who was elected Judge of the Probate Court by the Legislature in January, 1825. His commission from Governor Coles was dated on the eighteenth of that month, but he did not qualify until June 4, following, when he took the oath of office before John Dixon, Circuit Clerk, who founded the city that bears his name. Meanwhile, Mr. Hyde had been appointed the first Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and served in that capacity until entering upon his duties as Probate Judge. The first election of county officers was held, March 7, 1825, at the house of William Eads. Nathan Dillon, Joseph Smith, and William Holland were chosen Commissioners; Samuel Fulton Sheriff, and William Phillips Coroner. The first County Treasurer was Aaron Hawley, and the first general election of officers took place in 1826. The first court house was a log cabin, and the first term of the Circuit Court began Nov. 14, 1825, John York Sawyer sitting on the bench, with John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff; and John

Twiney, the Attorney-General, present. Peoria County is, at present, one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State. Its soil is fertile and its manufactures numerous, especially at Peoria, the county-seat and principal city (which see). The area of the county is 615 square miles, and its population (1880), 55,353; (1890), 70,378; (1900), 88,608.

PEORIA LAKE, an expansion of the Illinois River, forming the eastern boundary of Peoria County, which it separates from the counties of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long and 2½ miles broad at the widest part.

PEORIA, ATLANTA & DECATUR RAILROAD. (See *Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad*.)

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY. The total length of this line, extending from Peoria, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., is 330.87 miles, all owned by the company, of which 273 miles are in Illinois. It extends from Pekin, southeast to Grayville, on the Wabash River—is single track, unballasted, and of standard gauge. Between Pekin and Peoria the company uses the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, of which it is one-fourth owner. Between Hervey City and Midland Junction it has trackage privileges over the line owned jointly by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and the Terre Haute & Peoria Companies (7.5 miles). Between Midland Junction and Decatur (2.4 miles) the tracks of the Illinois Central are used, the two lines having terminal facilities at Decatur in common. The rails are of fifty-two and sixty-pound steel.—(HISTORY.) The main line of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway is the result of the consolidation of several lines built under separate charters. (1) The Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1867, built in 1869-71, and operated the latter year, was leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, but sold to representatives of the bond-holders, on account of default on interest, in 1876, and reorganized as the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway. (2) The Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, (projected from Decatur to Mattoon), was incorporated in 1871, completed from Mattoon to Hervey City, in 1872, and, the same year, consolidated with the Chicago & Great Southern; in January, 1874, the Decatur line passed into the hands of a receiver, and, in 1877, having been sold under foreclosure, was reorganized as the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad. In 1879 it was placed in the hands of trustees, but the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway having acquired a controlling interest during the same year, the two lines were con-

solidated under the name of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company. (3) The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, chartered in 1857, was consolidated in 1872 with the Mount Vernon & Grayville Railroad (projected), the new corporation taking the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern (already mentioned). In 1872 the latter corporation was consolidated with the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, under the name of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway. Both consolidations, however, were set aside by decree of the United States District Court, in 1876, and the partially graded road and franchises of the Grayville & Mattoon lines sold, under foreclosure, to the contractors for the construction; 20 miles of the line from Olney to Newton, were completed during the month of September of that year, and the entire line, from Grayville to Mattoon, in 1878. In 1880 this line was sold, under decree of foreclosure, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company, which had already acquired the Decatur & Mattoon Division—thus placing the entire line, from Peoria to Grayville, in the hands of one corporation. A line under the name of the Evansville & Peoria Railroad, chartered in Indiana in 1880, was consolidated, the same year, with the Illinois corporation under the name of the latter, and completed from Grayville to Evansville in 1882. (4) The Chicago & Ohio River Railroad—chartered, in 1869, as the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad—was constructed, as a narrow-gauge line, from Kansas to West Liberty, in 1878-81; in the latter year was changed to standard gauge and completed, in 1883, from Sidell to Olney (86 miles). The same year it went into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, in February, 1886, and reorganized, in May following, as the Chicago & Ohio River Railroad; was consolidated with the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, in 1893, and used as the Chicago Division of that line. The property and franchises of the entire line passed into the hands of receivers in 1894, and are still (1898) under their management.

PEORIA, PEKIN & JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD, a short line, 46.7 miles in length, operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, extending from Peoria to Bureau Junction, Ill. It was incorporated, Feb. 12, 1853, completed the following year, and leased to the Rock Island in perpetuity, April 14, 1854, the annual rental being \$125,000. The par value of the

capital stock is \$1,500,000. Annual dividends of 8 per cent are guaranteed, payable semi-annually. (See *Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway*.)

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILROAD. Of this line the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company is the lessee. Its total length is 350½ miles, 132 of which lie in Illinois—123 being owned by the Company. That portion within this State extends east from Pekin to the Indiana State line, in addition to which the Company has trackage facilities over the line of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway (9 miles) to Peoria. The gauge is standard. The track is single, laid with sixty and sixty-seven-pound steel rails and ballasted almost wholly with gravel. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. In 1895 it had a bonded debt of \$13,603,000 and a floating debt of \$1,261,130, making a total capitalization of \$24,864,130.—(HISTORY.) The original of this corporation was the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad, which was consolidated, in July, 1869, with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville & Danville Railroad—the new corporation taking the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western—and was opened to Pekin the same year. In 1874 it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1879, and reorganized as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway Company. The next change occurred in 1881, when it was consolidated with an Ohio corporation (the Ohio, Indiana & Pacific Railroad), again undergoing a slight change of name in its reorganization as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company. In 1886 it again got into financial straits, was placed in charge of a receiver and sold to a reorganization committee, and, in January, 1887, took the name of the Ohio, Indiana & Western Railway Company. The final reorganization, under its present name, took place in February, 1890, when it was leased to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which it is operated. (See *Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway*.)

PEORIA & HANNIBAL RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & OQUAWKA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILWAY. A line connecting the cities of Peoria and Pekin, which are only 8 miles apart. It was chartered in 1880, and acquired, by purchase, the tracks of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville and the Peoria & Springfield Railroads, between the two cities named in

its title, giving it control of two lines, which are used by nearly all the railroads entering both cities from the east side of the Illinois River. The mileage, including both divisions, is 18.14 miles, second tracks and sidings increasing the total to nearly 60 miles. The track is of standard gauge, about two-thirds being laid with steel rails. The total cost of construction was \$4,350,987. Its total capitalization (1898) was \$4,177,763, including \$1,000,000 in stock, and a funded debt of \$2,904,000. The capital stock is held in equal amounts (each 2,500 shares) by the Wabash, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Peoria & Eastern companies, with 1,000 shares by the Lake Erie & Western. Terminal charges and annual rentals are also paid by the Terre Haute & Peoria and the Iowa Central Railways.

PEORIA & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

PEOTONE, a village of Will County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles south-southwest from Chicago; has some manufactures, a bank and a newspaper. The surrounding country is agricultural. Population (1890), 717; (1900), 1,003.

PERCY, a village of Randolph County, at the intersection of the Wabash, Chesapeake & Western and the Mobile & Ohio Railways. Population (1890), 360; (1900), 660.

PERROT, Nicholas, a French explorer, who visited the valley of the Fox River (of Wisconsin) and the country around the great lakes, at various times between 1670 and 1690. He was present, as a guide and interpreter, at the celebrated conference held at Sault Ste. Marie, in 1671, which was attended by fifteen Frenchmen and representatives from seventeen Indian tribes, and at which the Sieur de Lusson took formal possession of Lakes Huron and Superior, with the surrounding region and "all the country southward to the sea," in the name of Louis XIV. of France. Perrot was the first to discover lead in the West, and, for several years, was Commandant in the Green Bay district. As a chronicler he was intelligent, interesting and accurate. His writings were not published until 1864, but have always been highly prized as authority.

PERRY, a town of Pike County; has a bank and a newspaper. Population (1880), 770; (1890), 705; (1900), 642.

PERRY COUNTY, lies in the southwest quarter of the State, with an area of 440 square miles and a population (1900) of 19,830. It was organized as a county in 1827, and named for Com. Oliver H. Perry. The general surface is rolling,

although flat prairies occupy a considerable portion, interspersed with "post-oak flats." Limestone is found in the southern, and sandstone in the northern, sections, but the chief mineral wealth of the county is coal, which is abundant, and, at several points, easily mined, some of it being of a superior quality. Salt is manufactured, to some extent, and the chief agricultural output is wheat. Pinckneyville, the county-seat, has a central position and a population of about 1,300. Duquoir is the largest city. Beaucoup Creek is the principal stream, and the county is crossed by several lines of railroad.

PERU, a city in La Salle County, at the head of navigation on the Illinois River, which is here spanned by a handsome bridge. It is distant 100 miles southwest from Chicago, and the same distance north-northeast from Springfield. It is connected by street cars with La Salle, one mile distant, which is the terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It is situated in a rich coal-mining region, is an important trade center, and has several manufacturing establishments, including zinc smelting works, rolling mills, nickeloid factory, metal novelty works, gas engine factory, tile works, plow, scale and patent-pump factories, foundries and machine shops, flour and saw mills, clock factory, etc. Two national banks, with a combined capital of \$200,000, are located at Peru, and one daily and one weekly paper. Population (1870), 3,650; (1880), 4,682; (1890), 5,550; (1900), 6,863.

PESOTUM, a village in Champaign County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles south of Tolono. Population (1890), 575.

PETERSBURG, a city of Menard County, and the county-seat, on the Sangamon River, at the intersection Chicago & Alton with the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway; 23 miles northwest of Springfield and 28 miles northeast of Jacksonville. The town was surveyed and platted by Abraham Lincoln in 1837, and is the seat of the "Old Salem" Chautauqua. It has machine shops, two banks, two weekly papers and nine churches. The manufactures include woolen goods, brick and drain-tile, bed-springs, mattresses, and canned goods. Pop. (1890), 2,342, (1900), 2,807.

PETERS, Onslow, lawyer and jurist, was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in his native State until 1837, when he settled at Peoria, Ill. He served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, was elected to the bench of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit in 1853, and re-elected in 1855. Died, Feb. 28, 1856.

PHILLIPS, David L, journalist and politician, was born where the town of Marion, Williamson County, Ill., now stands, Oct. 28, 1823; came to St. Clair County in childhood, his father settling near Belleville; began teaching at an early age, and, when about 18, joined the Baptist Church, and, after a brief course with the distinguished Dr. Peck, at his Rock Spring Seminary, two years later entered the ministry, serving churches in Washington and other Southern Illinois counties, finally taking charge of a church at Jonesboro. Though originally a Democrat, his advanced views on slavery led to a disagreement with his church, and he withdrew; then accepted a position as paymaster in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, finally being transferred to that of Land Agent for the Southern section, in this capacity visiting different parts of the State from one end of the main line to the other. About 1854 he became associated with the management of "The Jonesboro Gazette," a Democratic paper, which, during his connection with it (some two years), he made an earnest opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. At the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention (which see), held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, he was appointed a member of their State Central Committee, and, as such, joined in the call for the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington in May following, where he served as Vice-President for his District, and was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket. Two years later (1858) he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in the Southern District; being defeated by John A. Logan; was again in the State Convention of 1860, and a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President the first time; was appointed by Mr. Lincoln United States Marshal for the Southern District in 1861, and re-appointed in 1865, but resigned after Andrew Johnson's defection in 1866. During 1862 Mr. Phillips became part proprietor of "The State Journal" at Springfield, retaining this relation until 1878, at intervals performing editorial service; also took a prominent part in organizing and equipping the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (sometimes called the "Phillips Regiment"), and, in 1865, was one of the committee of citizens sent to escort the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield. He joined in the Liberal Republican movement at Cincinnati in 1872, but, in 1876, was in line with his former party associates, and served in that year as an unsuccessful candidate

for Congress, in the Springfield District, in opposition to William M. Springer, early the following year receiving the appointment of Postmaster for the city of Springfield from President Hayes. Died, at Springfield, June 19, 1880.

PHILLIPS, George S., author, was born at Peterborough, England, in January, 1816; graduated at Cambridge, and came to the United States, engaging in journalism. In 1845 he returned to England, and, for a time, was editor of "The Leeds Times," still later being Principal of the People's College at Huddersfield. Returning to the United States, he came to Cook County, and, about 1866-68, was a writer of sketches over the *nom de plume* of "January Searle" for "The Chicago Republican"—later was literary editor of "The New York Sun" for several years. His mind becoming impaired, he was placed in an asylum at Trenton, N. J., finally dying at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 14, 1889. Mr. Phillips was the author of several volumes, chiefly sketches of travel and biography.

PHILLIPS, Jesse J., lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., May 22, 1837. Shortly after graduating from the Hillsboro Academy, he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1861 he organized a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was attached to the Ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Phillips was successively advanced to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; resigned on account of disability, in August, 1864, but was brevetted Brigadier-General at the close of the war. His military record was exceptionally brilliant. He was wounded three times at Shiloh, and was personally thanked and complimented by Generals Grant and Oglesby for gallantry and efficient service. At the termination of the struggle he returned to Hillsboro and engaged in practice. In 1866, and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was both times defeated. In 1879 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1885. In 1890 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Fourth District, and, in 1893, was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice John M. Scholfield, his term expiring in 1897, when he was re-elected to succeed himself. Judge Phillips' present term will expire in 1906.

PHILLIPS, Joseph, early jurist, was born in Tennessee, received a classical and legal education, and served as a Captain in the War of

1812; in 1816 was appointed Secretary of Illinois Territory, serving until the admission of Illinois as a State, when he became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until July, 1822, when he resigned, being succeeded on the bench by John Reynolds, afterwards Governor. In 1822 he was a candidate for Governor in the interest of the advocates of a pro-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, but was defeated by Edward Coles, the leader of the anti-slavery party. (See *Coles, Edward*, and *Slavery and Slave Laws*.) He appears from the "Edwards Papers" to have been in Illinois as late as 1832, but is said eventually to have returned to Tennessee. The date of his death is unknown.

PIANKESHAW, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. Their name, like those of their brethren, underwent many mutations of orthography, the tribe being referred to, variously, as the "Pou-an-ke-kiahs," the "Pi-an-gie-shaws," the "Pi-an-qui-shaws," and the "Py-an-ke-shaws." They were less numerous than the Weas, their numerical strength ranking lowest among the bands of the Miamis. At the time La Salle planted his colony around Starved Rock, their warriors numbered 150. Subsequent to the dispersion of this colony they (alone of the Miamis) occupied portions of the present territory of Illinois, having villages on the Vermilion and Wabash Rivers. Their earliest inclinations toward the whites were friendly, the French traders having intermarried with women of the tribe soon after the advent of the first explorers. Col. George Rogers Clark experienced little difficulty in securing their allegiance to the new government which he proclaimed. In the sanguinary raids (usually followed by reprisals), which marked Western history during the years immediately succeeding the Revolution, the Piankeshaws took no part; yet the outrages, perpetrated upon peaceable colonists, had so stirred the settlers' blood, that all Indians were included in the general thirst for vengeance, and each was unceremoniously dispatched as soon as seen. The Piankeshaws appealed to Washington for protection, and the President issued a special proclamation in their behalf. After the cession of the last remnant of the Miami territory to the United States, the tribe was removed to a Kansas reservation, and its last remnant finally found a home in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Weas*.)

"PIASA BIRD," LEGEND OF THE. When the French explorers first descended the Upper Mississippi River, they found some remarkable figures depicted upon the face of the bluff, just

above the site of the present city of Alton, which excited their wonder and continued to attract interest long after the country was occupied by the whites. The account given of the discovery by Marquette, who descended the river from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in June, 1673, is as follows: "As we coasted along" (after passing the mouth of the Illinois) "rocks frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of the rocks, which startled us at first, and upon which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a frightful look, red eyes, bearded like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red and black are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well. Besides this, they are painted so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them." As the Indians could give no account of the origin of these figures, but had their terror even more excited at the sight of them than Marquette himself, they are supposed to have been the work of some prehistoric race occupying the country long before the arrival of the aborigines whom Marquette and his companions found in Illinois. There was a tradition that the figures were intended to represent a creature, part beast and part bird, which destroyed immense numbers of the inhabitants by swooping down upon them from its abode upon the rocks. At last a chief is said to have offered himself a victim for his people, and when the monster made its appearance, twenty of his warriors, concealed near by, discharged their arrows at it, killing it just before it reached its prey. In this manner the life of the chief was saved and his people were preserved from further depredations; and it was to commemorate this event that the figure of the bird was painted on the face of the cliff on whose summit the chief stood. This story, told in a paper by Mr. John Russell, a pioneer author of Illinois, obtained wide circulation in this country and in Europe, about the close of the first quarter of the present century, as the genuine "Legend of the Piasa Bird." It is said, however, that Mr. Russell, who was a popular writer of fiction, acknowledged that it was drawn largely from his imagination. Many prehistoric relics

and human remains are said, by the late William McAdams, the antiquarian of Alton, to have been found in caves in the vicinity, and it seems a well authenticated fact that the Indians, when passing the spot, were accustomed to discharge their arrows—and, later, their firearms—at the figure on the face of the cliff. Traces of this celebrated pictograph were visible as late as 1840 to 1845, but have since been entirely quarried away.

PIATT COUNTY, organized in 1841, consisting of parts of Macon and Dewitt Counties. Its area is 440 square miles; population (1900), 17,706. The first Commissioners were John Hughes, W. Bailey and E. Peck. John Piatt, after whose family the county was named, was the first Sheriff. The North Fork of the Sangamon River flows centrally through the county from northeast to southwest, and several lines of railroad afford transportation for its products. Its resources and the occupation of the people are almost wholly agricultural, the surface being level prairie and the soil fertile. Monticello, the county-seat, has a population of about 1,700. Other leading towns are Cerro Gordo (939) and Bement (1,129).

PICKETT, Thomas Johnson, journalist, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 17, 1821; spent six years (1830-36) in St. Louis, when his family removed to Peoria; learned the printer's trade in the latter city, and, in 1840, began the publication of "The Peoria News," then sold out and established "The Republican" (afterwards "The Transcript"); was a member of the Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, serving on the Committee on Resolutions, and being appointed on the State Central Committee, which called the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May following, and was there appointed a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated General Fremont for President. Later, he published papers at Pekin and Rock Island, at the latter place being one of the first to name Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; was elected State Senator in 1860, and, in 1862, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being transferred, as Colonel, to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois (100-days' men), and serving at Camp Douglas during the "Conspiracy" excitement. After the war, Colonel Pickett removed to Paducah, Ky., published a paper there called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and, later, Clerk of the United States District Court, and

was the Republican nominee for Congress, in that District, in 1874. Removing to Nebraska in 1879, he at different times conducted several papers in that State, residing for the most part at Lincoln. Died, at Ashland, Neb., Dec. 24, 1891.

PIERSON, David, pioneer banker, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., July 9, 1806; at the age of 13 removed west with his parents, arriving at St. Louis, June 3, 1820. The family soon after settled near Collinsville, Madison County, Ill., where the father having died, they removed to the vicinity of Carrollton, Greene County, in 1821. Here they opened a farm, but, in 1827, Mr. Pierson went to the lead mines at Galena, where he remained a year, then returning to Carrollton. In 1834, having sold his farm, he began merchandising, still later being engaged in the pork and grain trade at Alton. In 1854 he added the banking business to his dry-goods trade at Carrollton, also engaged in milling, and, in 1862-63, erected a woolen factory, which was destroyed by an incendiary fire in 1872. Originally an anti-slavery Clay Whig, Mr. Pierson became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1856, served for a time as Collector of Internal Revenue, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1872, and a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1876. Of high integrity and unswerving patriotism, Mr. Pierson was generous in his benefactions, being one of the most liberal contributors to the establishment of the Langston School for the Education of Freedmen at Holly Springs, Miss., soon after the war. He died at Carrollton, May 8, 1891.—**Ornan** (Pierson), a son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County, and is present cashier of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton.

PIGGOTT, Isaac N., early politician, was born about 1792; served as an itinerant Methodist preacher in Missouri and Illinois, between 1819 and 1824, but finally located southwest of Jerseyville and obtained a license to run a ferry between Grafton and Alton; in 1828 ran as a candidate for the State Senate against Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor); removed to St. Louis, in 1858, and died there in 1874.

PIKE COUNTY, situated in the western portion of the State, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, having an area of 795 square miles—named in honor of the explorer, Capt. Zebulon Pike. The first American settlers came about 1820, and, in 1821, the county was organized, at first embracing all the country north and

west of the Illinois River, including the present county of Cook. Out of this territory were finally organized about one fourth of the counties of the State. Coles' Grove (now Gilead, in Calhoun County) was the first county-seat, but the seat of justice was removed, in 1824, to Atlas, and to Pittsfield in 1833. The surface is undulating, in some portions is hilly, and diversified with prairies and hardwood timber. Live-stock, cereals and hay are the staple products, while coal and Niagara limestone are found in abundance. Population (1890), 31,000; (1900), 31,595.

PILLSBURY, Nathaniel Joy, lawyer and judge, was born in York County, Maine, Oct. 21, 1834; in 1855 removed to Illinois, and, in 1858, began farming in Livingston County. He began the study of law in 1863, and, after admission to the bar, commenced practice at Pontiac. He represented La Salle and Livingston Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1873, was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit. He was re-elected in 1879 and again in 1885. He was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court in 1877, and again in 1879 and '85. He was severely wounded by a shot received from strikers on the line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Chicago, in 1886, resulting in his being permanently disabled physically, in consequence of which he declined a re-election to the bench in 1891.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a city and the county-seat of Perry County, situated at the intersection of the Paducah Division Illinois Central and the Wabash, Chester & Western Railways, 10 miles west-northwest of Duquoin. Coal-mining is carried on in the immediate vicinity, and flour, carriages, plows and dressed lumber are among the manufactured products. Pinckneyville has two banks—one of which is national—two weekly newspapers, seven churches, a graded and a high school. Population (1880), 964; (1890), 1,298; (1900), 2,357.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, operating 1,403 miles of road, of which 1,090 miles are owned and the remainder leased—length of line in Illinois, 28 miles. The Company is the outgrowth of a consolidation, in 1890, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg, the Cincinnati & Richmond and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company controls the entire line through ownership of stock. Capital stock outstanding, in 1898, \$47,791,601;

funded debt, \$48,433,000; floating debt, \$2,214,703—total capital \$98,500,584.—(HISTORY.) The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, embracing the Illinois division of this line, was made up of various corporations organized under the laws of Illinois and Indiana. One of its component parts was the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway, organized, in 1865, by consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad (chartered in 1857), the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway of Indiana, the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-Line (organized 1860), and the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway. In 1869, the consolidated line was leased to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and operated under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central between Bradford, Ohio, and Chicago, from 1869 until its consolidation, under the present name, in 1890. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway*.)

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. The total length of this line is nearly 470 miles, but only a little over 16 miles are within Illinois. It was operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessee. The entire capitalization in 1898 was \$52,549,990; and the earnings in Illinois, \$472,228.—(HISTORY.) The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway is the result of the consolidation, August 1, 1856, of the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Ohio & Indiana and the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1859; was sold under foreclosure in 1861; reorganized under its present title, in 1862, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for 999 years, from July 1, 1869. (See *Pennsylvania Railroad*.)

PITTSFIELD, the county-seat of Pike County, situated on the Hannibal & Naples branch of the Wabash Railway, about 40 miles southeast of Quincy, and about the same distance south of west from Jacksonville. Its public buildings include a handsome court house and graded and high school buildings. The city has an electric light plant, city water-works, a flour mill, a National and a State bank, nine churches, and four weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 2,295; (1900), 2,293.

PLAINFIELD, a village of Will County, on the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and an interurban electric line, 8 miles northwest of Joliet; is

in a dairying section; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 852; (1900), 920.

PLANO, a city in Kendall County, situated near the Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles west-southwest of Aurora. There are manufactories of agricultural implements and bedsteads. The city has banks, several churches, graded and high schools, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,825; (1900), 1,634; (1903, est.), 2,250.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a village of Sangamon County, on Springfield Division Baltimore & Ohio S. W. Railroad, 16 miles northwest of Springfield; in rich farming region; has coal-shaft, bank, five churches, college and two newspapers. Population (1890), 518; (1900), 575.

PLEASANTS, George Washington, jurist, was born in Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 24, 1823; received a classical education at Williams College, Mass., graduating in 1842; studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845, establishing himself in practice at Williamstown, Mass., where he remained until 1849. In 1851 he removed to Washington, D. C., and, after residing there two years, came to Illinois, locating at Rock Island, which has since been his home. In 1861 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in January following, and, in 1867, was chosen Judge for the Sixth (now Tenth) Judicial Circuit, having served by successive re-elections until June, 1897, retiring at the close of his fifth term—a record for length of service seldom paralleled in the judicial history of the State. The last twenty years of this period were spent on the Appellate bench. For several years past Judge Pleasants has been a sufferer from failing eyesight, but has been faithful in attendance on his judicial duties. As a judicial officer and a man, his reputation stands among the highest.

PLUMB, Ralph, soldier and ex-Congressman, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., March 29, 1816. After leaving school he became a merchant's clerk, and was himself a merchant for eighteen years. From New York he removed to Ohio, where he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1855, later coming to Illinois. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union army as Captain and Quartermaster, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at its close. He made his home at Streator, where he was elected Mayor (1881-1883). There he engaged in coal-mining and has been connected with several important enterprises. From 1885 to 1889 he

represented the Eighth Illinois District in Congress, after which he retired to private life.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Hancock County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 41 miles northeast of Quincy; is trade center of rich farming district; has two banks, electric lights, water-works, and one paper. Pop. (1900), 854.

POINTE DE SAIBLE, Jean Baptiste, a negro and Indian-trader, reputed to have been the first settler on the present site of the city of Chicago. He is said to have been a native of San Domingo, but is described by his contemporaries as "well educated and handsome," though dissipated. He appears to have been at the present site of Chicago as early as 1794, his house being located on the north side near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River, where he carried on a considerable trade with the Indians. About 1796 he is said to have sold out to a French trader named Le Mai, and joined a countryman of his, named Glamorgan, at Peoria, where he died soon after. Glamorgan, who was the reputed owner of a large Spanish land-grant in the vicinity of St. Louis, is said to have been associated with Point de Saible in trade among the Peorias, before the latter came to Chicago.

POLO, a city in Ogle County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, 23 miles south of Freeport and 12 miles north of Dixon. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture and stock-raising, and Polo is a shipping point for large quantities of cattle and hogs. Agricultural implements (including harvesters) and buggies are manufactured here. The city has banks, one weekly and one semi-weekly paper, seven churches, a graded public and high school, and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,728; (1900), 1,869.

PONTIAC, an Ottawa chief, born on the Ottawa River, in Canada, about 1720. While yet a young man he became the principal Chief of the allied Ottawas, Ojibways and Pottawatomies. He was always a firm ally of the French, to whose interests he was devotedly attached, defending them at Detroit against an attack of the Northern tribes, and (it is generally believed) leading the Ottawas in the defeat of Braddock. He reluctantly acquiesced in the issue of the French and Indian War, although at first strongly disposed to dispute the progress of Major Rogers, the British officer sent to take possession of the western forts. In 1762 he dispatched emissaries to a large number of tribes, whom he desired to unite in a league for the extermination of the English. His proposals were favorably received,

and thus was organized what is commonly spoken of as the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." He himself undertook to lead an assault upon Detroit. The garrison, however, was apprised of his intention, and made preparations accordingly. Pontiac thereupon laid siege to the fort, but was unable to prevent the ingress of provisions, the Canadian settlers furnishing supplies to both besieged and besiegers with absolute impartiality. Finally a boat-load of ammunition and supplies was landed at Detroit from Lake Erie, and the English made an unsuccessful sortie on July 31, 1763. After a desultory warfare, lasting for nearly three months, the Indians withdrew into Indiana, where Pontiac tried in vain to organize another movement. Although Detroit had not been taken, the Indians captured Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouiatanon, LeBoeuf and Venango, besides the posts of Mackinaw and Presque Isle. The garrisons at all these points were massacred and innumerable outrages perpetrated elsewhere. Additional British troops were sent west, and the Indians finally brought under control. Pontiac was present at Oswego when a treaty was signed with Sir William Johnson, but remained implacable. His end was tragic. Broken in heart, but still proud in spirit and relentless in purpose, he applied to the former (and last) French Governor of Illinois, the younger St. Ange, who was then at St. Louis, for co-operation and support in another raid against the British. Being refused aid or countenance, according to a story long popularly received, he returned to the vicinity of Cahokia, where, in 1769, he was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in consideration of a barrel of liquor. N. Matson, author of several volumes bearing on early history in Illinois, citing Col. Joseph N. Bourassa, an educated half-breed of Kansas, as authority for his statement, asserts that the Indian killed at Cahokia was an impostor, and that the true Pontiac was assassinated by Kineboo, the Head Chief of the Illinois, in a council held on the Des Plaines River, near the present site of Joliet. So well convinced, it is said, was Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis Indian trader, of the truth of this last story, that he caused a monument, which he had erected over the grave of the false Pontiac, to be removed. Out of the murder of Pontiac, whether occurring at Cahokia or Joliet, it is generally agreed, resulted the extermination of the Illinois and the tragedy of "Starved Rock." (See *Starved Rock*.)

PONTIAC, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Livingston County. It stands on the bank of the Vermillion River, and is also a point

of intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads. It is 33 miles north-northeast from Bloomington and 93 miles south-southwest of Chicago. The surrounding region is devoted to agriculture, stock-raising and coal-mining. Pontiac has four banks and four weekly newspapers (two issuing daily editions), numerous churches and good schools. Various kinds of manufacturing are conducted, among the principal establishments being flouring mills, three shoe factories, straw paper and candy factories and a foundry. The State Reformatory for Juvenile Offenders is located here. Pop. (1890), 2,784; (1900), 4,266.

POOL, Orval, merchant and banker, was born in Union County, Ky., near Shawneetown, Ill., Feb. 17, 1809, but lived in Shawneetown from seven years of age; in boyhood learned the saddler's trade, but, in 1843, engaged in the dry-goods business, J. McKee Peeples and Thomas S. Ridgway becoming his partners in 1846. In 1850 he retired from the dry-goods trade and became an extensive dealer in produce, pork and tobacco. In 1871 he established the Gallatin County National Bank, of which he was the first President. Died, June 30, 1871.

POOLE, William Frederick, bibliographer, librarian and historical writer, was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821, graduated from Yale College in 1849, and, at the close of his sophomore year, was appointed assistant librarian of his college society, which owned a library of 10,000 volumes. Here he prepared and published the first edition of his now famous "Index to Periodical Literature." A second and enlarged addition was published in 1853, and secured for its author wide fame, in both America and Europe. In 1852 he was made Librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, and, from 1856 to 1869, had charge of the Boston Athenæum, then one of the largest libraries in the United States, which he relinquished to engage in expert library work. He organized libraries in several New England cities and towns, at the United States Naval Academy, and the Cincinnati Public Library, finally becoming Librarian of the latter institution. In October, 1873, he assumed charge of the Chicago Public Library, then being organized, and, in 1887, became Librarian of the Newberry Library, organizing this institution and remaining at its head until his death, which occurred, March 1, 1894. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Northwestern University in 1882. Dr. Poole took a prominent part in the organization of library associations, and was one of the Vice-

Presidents of the International Conference of Librarians, held in London in 1871. His advice was much sought in relation to library architecture and management. He wrote much on topics connected with his profession and on historical subjects, frequently contributing to "The North American Review." In 1874-75 he edited a literary paper at Chicago, called "The Owl," and was later a constant contributor to "The Dial." He was President of the American Historical Society and member of State Historical Societies and of other kindred associations.

POPE, Nathaniel, first Territorial Secretary of Illinois, Delegate in Congress and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1774; graduated with high honor from Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., read law with his brother, Senator John Pope, and, in 1804, emigrated to New Orleans, later living, for a time, at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. In 1808 he became a resident of Kaskaskia and, the next year, was appointed the first Territorial Secretary of Illinois. His native judgment was strong and profound and his intellect quick and far-reaching, while both were thoroughly trained and disciplined by study. In 1816 he was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, and proved himself, not only devoted to the interests of his constituents, but also a shrewd tactician. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act authorizing the formation of a State government, and it was mainly through his efforts that the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at lat. 42° 30' north, instead of the southern bend of Lake Michigan. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, he was made United States Judge of the District, which then embraced the entire State. This office he filled with dignity, impartiality and acceptability until his death, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Yeatman, in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850. Pope County was named in his honor.—**Gen. John (Pope)**, son of the preceding, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; graduated at the United States Military Academy, 1842, and appointed brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; served in Florida (1842-44), on the northeast boundary survey, and in the Mexican War (1846-47), being promoted First Lieutenant for bravery at Monterey and Captain at Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted an exploring expedition in Minnesota, was in charge of topographical engineering service in New Mexico (1851-53), and of the survey of a route for the Union Pacific Railway (1853-59), meanwhile experimenting on the feasibility of artesian wells on the "Staked

Plains" in Northwestern Texas. He was a zealous friend of Abraham Lincoln in the political campaign of 1860, and was court-martialed for criticising the policy of President Buchanan, in a paper read before a literary society in Cincinnati, the proceedings being finally dropped on the recommendation of the (then) Secretary of War, Joseph Holt. In 1861 he was one of the officers detailed by the War Department to conduct Mr. Lincoln to the capital, and, in May following, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to command in Missouri, where he performed valuable service in protecting railroad communications and driving out guerrillas, gaining an important victory over Sterling Price at Blackwater, in December of that year; in 1862 had command of the land forces co-operating with Admiral Foote, in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10, resulting in the capture of that stronghold with 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon and 7,000 small arms, thereby winning a Major-General's commission. Later, having participated in the operations against Corinth, he was transferred to command of the Army of Virginia, and soon after commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army. Here, being forced to meet a greatly superior force under General Lee, he was subjected to reverses which led to his falling back on Washington and a request to be relieved of his command. For failure to give him proper support, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter was tried by court-martial, and, having been convicted, was cashiered and declared forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States Government—although this verdict was finally set aside and Porter restored to the army as Colonel, by act of Congress, in August, 1886. General Pope's subsequent service was performed chiefly against the Indians in the Northwest, until 1865, when he took command of the military division of Missouri, and, in June following, of the Department of the Missouri, including all the Northwestern States and Territories, from which he was relieved early in 1866. Later, he held command, under the Reconstruction Acts, in Georgia, Alabama and Florida (1867-68); the Department of the Lakes (1868-70); Department of the Missouri (1870-84); and Department of the Pacific, from 1884 to his retirement, March 16, 1886. General Pope published "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" and "Campaigns in Virginia" (1863). Died, at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept 23, 1892.

POPE COUNTY, lies on the southern border of the State, and contains an area of about 360

square miles—named in honor of Judge Nathaniel Pope. It was erected in 1816 (two years before the admission of Illinois as a State) from parts of Gallatin and Johnson Counties. The county-seat was first located at Sandsville, but later changed to Golconda. Robert Lacy, Benoni Lee and Thomas Ferguson were the first Commissioners; Hamlet Ferguson was chosen Sheriff; John Scott, Recorder; Thomas C. Browne, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Samuel Omelveney, Treasurer. The highest land in Southern Illinois is in the northeastern part of this county, reaching an elevation of 1,046 feet. The bluffs along the Ohio River are bold in outline, and the ridges are surmounted by a thick growth of timber, notably oak and hickory. Portions of the bottom lands are submerged, at times, during a part of the year and are covered with cypress timber. The remains of Indian mounds and fortifications are found, and some interesting relics have been exhumed. Sandstone is quarried in abundance, and coal is found here and there. Mineral springs (with copperas as the chief ingredient) are numerous. Iron is found in limited quantities, among the rocks toward the south, while spar and kaolin clay are found in the north. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, corn and tobacco. Population (1890), 14,016; (1900), 13,585.

PORT BYRON, a village of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 16 miles above Rock Island; has lime kilns, grain elevator, two banks, academy, public schools, and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 732. The (Illinois) Western Hospital for the Insane is located at Watertown, twelve miles below Port Byron.

PORTER, (Rev.) Jeremiah, pioneer clergyman, was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1804; graduated from Williams College in 1825, and studied theology at both Andover and Princeton seminaries, graduating from the latter in 1831. The same year he made the (then) long and perilous journey to Fort Brady, a military post at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he began his work as a missionary. In 1833 he came to Chicago, where he remained for two years, organizing the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, with a membership of twenty-six persons. Afterwards he had pastoral charge of churches at Peoria and Farmington. While in Chicago he was married to Miss Eliza Chappell, one of the earliest teachers in Chicago. From 1840 to '58 he was located at Green Bay, Wis., accepting a call from a Chicago Church in the year last named. In 1861 he was commissioned Chaplain in the volunteer service

by Governor Yates, and mustered out in 1865. The next five years were divided between labors at Brownsville, Tex., in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and a pastorate at Prairie du Chien. In 1870 he was commissioned Chaplain in the regular army, remaining in the service (with occasional leaves of absence) until 1882, when he was retired from active service on account of advanced age. His closing years were spent at the homes of his children in Detroit and Beloit; died at the latter city, July 25, 1893, at the age of 89 years.

POSEY, (Gen.) Thomas, Continental and Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1750; in 1774 took part in Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Indians, and, later, in various engagements of the Revolutionary War, being part of the time under the immediate command of Washington; was with General Wayne in the assault on Stony Point and present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown; also served, after the war, with Wayne as a Brigadier-General in the Northwest Territory. Removing to Kentucky, he served in the State Senate, for a time being presiding officer and acting Lieutenant-Governor; later (1812), was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, and, from 1813 to '16, served as Territorial Governor of Indiana. Died, at the home of his son-in-law, Joseph M. Street, at Shawneetown, Ill., March 18, 1818, where he lies buried. At the time of his death General Posey was serving as Indian Agent.

POST, Joel S., lawyer and soldier of the Mexican War; was born in Ontario (now Wayne) County, N. Y., April 27, 1816; in 1828 removed with his father to Washtenaw County, Mich., remaining there until 1839, when he came to Macon County, Ill. The following year, he commenced the study of law with Judge Charles Emmerson, of Decatur, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War, and served as Quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment (Col. E. D. Baker's); in 1856 was elected to the State Senate, and, at the following session, was a leading supporter of the measures which resulted in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington. Capt. Post's later years were spent at Decatur, where he died, June 7, 1886.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier and Congressman, was born at Florida, Orange County, N. Y., March 19, 1833; at the age of 22 graduated from Union College, studied law at Poughkeepsie Law School, and, removing to Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil

War he enlisted, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. He was a gallant, fearless soldier, and was repeatedly promoted for bravery and meritorious service, until he attained the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He participated in many important battles and was severely wounded at Pea Ridge and Nashville. In 1865 he was in command in Western Texas. After the close of the war he entered the diplomatic service, being appointed Consul-General to Austria-Hungary in 1874, but resigned in 1879, and returned to his home in Galesburg. From 1882 to 1886 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, during 1886, was Commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was elected to Congress from the Tenth District on the Republican ticket in 1886, serving continuously by re-election until his death, which occurred in Washington, Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Truman Marcellus, D.D., clergyman, was born at Middlebury, Vt., June 3, 1810; graduated at Middlebury College in 1829, was Principal of Castleton Academy for a year, and a tutor at Middlebury two years, meanwhile studying law. After a winter spent in Washington, listening to the orators of the time in Congress and before the Supreme Court, including Clay, Webster, Wirt and their contemporaries, he went west in 1833, first visiting St. Louis, but finally settling at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after accepted the Professorship of Classical Languages in Illinois College, and later that of History; then began the study of theology, was ordained in 1840, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Jacksonville. In 1847 he was called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and, in 1851, to the First Congregational Church, of which the former furnished the nucleus. For a year or two after removing to St. Louis, he continued his lectures on history at Illinois College for a short period each year; also held the professorship of Ancient and Modern History in Washington University, in St. Louis; in 1873-75 was Southworth lecturer on Congregationalism in Andover Theological Seminary and, for several years, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Chicago Theological Seminary. His splendid diction and his noble style of oratory caused him to be much sought after as a public lecturer or platform speaker at college commencements, while his purity of life and refinement of character attracted to him all with whom he came in personal contact. He received the degree of

D.D. from Middlebury College in 1855; was a frequent contributor to "The Biblical Repository" and other religious publications, and, besides numerous addresses, sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of a volume entitled "The Skeptical Era in Modern History" (New York, 1856). He resigned his pastorate in January, 1882, but continued to be a frequent speaker, either in the pulpit or on the lecture platform, nearly to the period of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1886. For a quarter of a century he was one of the Trustees of Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill., being, for a considerable portion of the time, President of the Board.

POTTAWATOMIES, THE, an Indian tribe, one of the three subdivisions of the Ojibwas (or Ojibbeways), who, in turn, constituted a numerous family of the Algonquins. The other branches were the Ottawa and the Chippewas. The latter, however, retained the family name, and hence some writers have regarded the "Ojibbeways" and the "Chippewas" as essentially identical. This interchanging of names has been a prolific source of error. Inherently, the distinction was analogous to that existing between genus and species, although a confusion of nomenclature has naturally resulted in errors more or less serious. These three tribes early separated, the Pottawatomies going south from Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan. The meaning of the name is, "we are making a fire," and the word is a translation into the Pottawatomie language of the name first given to the tribe by the Miami. These Indians were tall, fierce and haughty, and the tribe was divided into four branches, or clans, called by names which signify, respectively, the golden carp, the tortoise, the crab and the frog. According to the "Jesuit Relations," the Pottawatomies were first met by the French, on the north of Lake Huron, in 1639-40. More than a quarter of a century later (1666) Father Allouez speaks of them as dwellers on the shores of Lake Michigan. The same Father described them as idolatrous and polygamous, yet as possessing a rude civility and as being kindly disposed toward the French. This friendship continued unbroken until the expulsion of the latter from the Northwest. About 1678 they spread southward from Green Bay to the head of Lake Michigan, a portion of the tribe settling in Illinois as far south as the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, crowding the Winnebagoes and the Sacs and Foxes on the west, and advancing, on the east, into the country of the Miami as far as the Wabash and the

Maumee. They fought on the side of the French in the French and Indian War, and later took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac to capture and reduce the British posts, and were so influenced by Tecumseh and the Prophet that a considerable number of their warriors fought against General Harrison at Tippecanoe. During the War of 1812 they actively supported the British. They were also prominent at the Chicago massacre. Schoolcraft says of them, "They were foremost at all treaties where lands were to be ceded, clamoring for the lion's share of all presents and annuities, particularly where these last were the price paid for the sale of other lands than their own." The Pottawatomies were parties to the treaties at Chicago in 1832 and 1833, and were among the last of the tribes to remove beyond the Mississippi, their final emigration not taking place until 1838. In 1846 the scattered fragments of this tribe coalesced with those of the Chippewas and Ottawas, and formed the Pottawatomie nation. They ceded all their lands, wherever located, to the United States, for \$850,000, agreeing to accept 576,000 acres in Kansas in lieu of \$87,000 of this amount. Through the rapacity and trespasses of white settlers, this reservation was soon dismembered, and the lands passed into other hands. In 1867, under an enabling act of Congress, 1,400 of the nation (then estimated at 2,500) became citizens. Their present location is in the southeastern part of Oklahoma.

POWELL, John Wesley, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and anthropologist, was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist itinerant preacher, passing his early life at various places in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois; studied for a time in Illinois College (Jacksonville), and subsequently in Wheaton College, but, in 1854, began a special course at Oberlin, Ohio, teaching at intervals in public schools. Having a predilection for the natural sciences, he spent much time in making collections, which he placed in various Illinois institutions. Entering the army in 1861 as a private of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, he later became a Captain of the Second Illinois Artillery, being finally promoted Major. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to his regiment as soon as sufficiently recovered, and continued in active service to the close of the war. In 1865 he became Professor of Geology and Curator of the Museum in Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, but resigned to accept a similar position in the State Normal University. In 1867 he began his

greatest work in connection with science by leading a class of pupils to the mountains of Colorado for the study of geology, which he followed, a year later, by a more thorough survey of the cañon of the Colorado River than had ever before been attempted. This led to provision by Congress, in 1870, for a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado and its tributaries, which was appropriately placed under his direction. Later, he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Ethnology in connection with the Smithsonian Institute, and, again in 1881, was assigned to the directorship of the United States Geological Survey, later becoming Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, in connection with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City, where (1899) he still remains. In 1886 Major Powell received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg University, and that of LL.D. from Harvard the same year. He is also a member of the leading scientific associations of the country, while his reports and addresses fill numerous volumes issued by the Government.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier and manufacturer, was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825; came to America in 1830, was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and (1856-61) was manager of a manufacturing company at Iron-ton, Ohio; in 1861, became Captain of a West Virginia cavalry company, and was advanced through the grades of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded while leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., left on the field, captured and confined in Libby Prison six months. After exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah; was made Brigadier-General in October, 1864; after the war settled in West Virginia, and was a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. He is now at the head of a nail mill and foundry in Belleville, and was Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois during 1895-96.

PRAIRIE CITY, a village in McDonough County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles southwest from Galesburg and 17 miles northeast of Macomb; has a carriage factory, flour mill, elevators, lumber and stock yards, a nursery, a bank, four churches and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 812; (1900), 818.

PRAIRIE DU PONT, (in English, Bridge Prairie), an early French settlement, one mile south of Cahokia. It was commenced about 1760, located on the banks of a creek, on which was the first mill, operated by water-power, in that section, having been erected by missionaries

from St. Sulpice, in 1754. In 1765 the village contained fourteen families. In 1844 it was inundated and nearly destroyed.

PRAIRIE du ROCHER, (in English, Prairie of the Rock), an early French village in what is now Monroe County, which began to spring up near Fort Chartres (see *Fort Chartres*), and by 1722 had grown to be a considerable settlement. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs, about four miles northeast of the fort. Like other French villages in Illinois, it had its church and priest, its common field and commons. Many of the houses were picturesque cottages built of limestone. The ancient village is now extinct; yet, near the outlet of a creek which runs through the bluff, may be seen the vestiges of a water mill, said to have been erected by the Jesuits during the days of French occupation.

PRENTICE, William S., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1819; licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1849, and filled pastorates at Paris, Danville, Carlinville, Springfield, Jacksonville and other places—the latter part of his life, serving as Presiding Elder; was a delegate to the General Conference of 1860, and regularly re-elected from 1872 to the end of his life. During the latter part of his life his home was in Springfield. Died, June 28, 1887.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, was born at Belleville, Wood County, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; in 1835 accompanied his parents to Missouri, and, in 1841, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned a trade, afterwards embarking in the commission business. In 1844-45 he was Lieutenant of a company sent against the Mormons at Nauvoo, later serving as Captain of Volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress; at the outbreak of the Civil War tendered his services to Governor Yates, and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was almost immediately promoted to Brigadier-General and placed in command at Cairo, so continuing until relieved by General Grant, in September, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, in April following, he was captured with most of his command, after a most vigorous fight with a superior rebel force, but, in 1862, was exchanged and brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, and, as commander at Helena, Ark., defeated the Confederate Generals Holmes and Price on July 3, 1863. He resigned his commission, Oct. 28, 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Pension Agent at Quincy, serving four

years. At present (1898) General Prentiss' residence is at Bethany, Mo., where he served as Postmaster, during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and was reappointed by President McKinley. Died Feb. 8, 1901.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. (See *Elections*.)

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, located at Chicago, was organized in 1883 by a number of wealthy and liberal Presbyterians, "for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to sick and disabled persons, and to provide them, while inmates of the hospital, with the ministrations of the gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Presbyterian Church." Rush Medical College offered a portion of its ground as a site (see *Rush Medical College*), and through generous subscriptions, a well-planned building was erected, capable of accommodating about 250 patients. A corridor connects the college and hospital buildings. The medical staff comprises eighteen of Chicago's best known physicians and surgeons.

PRESBYTERIANS, THE. The first Presbyterian society in Illinois was organized by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky, in 1816, at Sharon, White County. Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, also Presbyterians, had visited the State in 1814, as representatives of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, but had formed no society. The members of the Sharon church were almost all immigrants from the South, and were largely of Scotch-Irish extraction. Two other churches were established in 1819—one at Shoal Creek, Bond County, and the other at Edwardsville. In 1825 there were but three Presbyterian ministers in Illinois—Revs. Stephen Bliss, John Brich and B. F. Spilman. Ten years later there were 80 churches, with a membership of 2,500 and 60 ministers. In 1880 the number of churches had increased to 487; but, in 1890, (as shown by the United States census) there were less. In the latter year there were 405 ministers and 52,945 members. The Synod of Illinois is the highest ecclesiastical court of the denomination in the State, and, under its jurisdiction, the church maintains two seminaries: one (the McCormick) at Chicago, and the other (the Blackburn University) at Carlinville. The organ of the denomination is "The Interior," founded by Cyrus H. McCormick, and published weekly at Chicago, with William C. Gray as editor. The Illinois Synod embraced within its jurisdiction (1895) eleven Presbyteries, to which were attached 483 churches, 464 ministers and a membership of 63,247. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRICKETT, Abraham, pioneer merchant, was born near Lexington, Ky., came to Madison County, Ill., in 1808; was employed for a time in the drug business in St. Louis, then opened a store at Edwardsville, where, in 1813, he received from the first County Court of Madison County, a license to retail merchandise. In 1818, he served as one of the three Delegates from Madison County to the Convention which framed the first State Constitution, and, the same year, was elected a Representative in the First General Assembly; was also Postmaster of the town of Edwardsville for a number of years. In 1825 he removed to Adams County and laid out an addition to the city of Quincy; was also engaged there in trade with the Indians. In 1836, while engaged on a Government contract for the removal of snags and other obstructions to the navigation of Red River, he died at Natchitoches, La. —**George W.** (Prickett) a son of the preceding, and afterwards a citizen of Chicago, is said to have been the first white child born in Edwardsville.—**Isaac** (Prickett), a brother of Abraham, came to St. Louis in 1815, and to Edwardsville in 1818, where he was engaged in mercantile business with his brother and, later, on his own account. He held the offices of Postmaster, Public Administrator, Quartermaster-General of State Militia, Inspector of the State Penitentiary, and, from 1838 to '42, was Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, dying in 1844.

PRICKETT, David, pioneer lawyer, was born in Franklin County, Ga., Sept. 21, 1800; in early childhood was taken by his parents to Kentucky and from there to Edwardsville, Ill. He graduated from Transylvania University, and, in 1821, began the practice of law; was the first Supreme Court Reporter of Illinois, Judge of the Madison County Probate Court, Representative in the General Assembly (1826-28), Aid-de-Camp to General Whiteside in the Black Hawk War, State's Attorney for Springfield Judicial Circuit (1837), Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners (1840), Director of the State Bank of Illinois (1842), Clerk of the House of Representatives for ten sessions and Assistant Clerk of the same at the time of his death, March 1, 1847.

PRINCE, David, physician and surgeon, was born in Brooklyne, Windham County, Conn., June 21, 1816; removed with his parents to Canandaigua, N. Y., and was educated in the academy there; began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, finishing at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he was associated, for a year and

half, with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Muzzy. In 1843 he came to Jacksonville, Ill., and, for two years, was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Illinois College; later, spent five years practicing in St. Louis, and lecturing on surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, when, returning to Jacksonville in 1852, he established himself in practice there, devoting special attention to surgery, in which he had already won a wide reputation. During the latter part of the Civil War he served, for fourteen months, as Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and, on the capture of a portion of his brigade, voluntarily surrendered himself that he might attend the captives of his command in Libby Prison. After the close of the war he was employed for some months, by the Sanitary Commission, in writing a medical history of the war. He visited Europe twice, first in 1881 as a delegate to the International Medical Congress in London, and again as a member of the Copenhagen Congress of 1884—at each visit making careful inspection of the hospitals in London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1867 he established a Sanitarium in Jacksonville for the treatment of surgical cases and chronic diseases, to which he gave the closing years of his life. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, liberal, public-spirited and sagacious in the adoption of new methods, he stood in the front rank of his profession, and his death was mourned by large numbers who had received the benefit of his ministrations without money and without price. He was member of a number of leading professional associations, besides local literary and social organizations. Died, at Jacksonville, Dec. 19, 1889.

PRINCE, Edward, lawyer, was born at West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832; attended school at Payson, Ill., and Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating from the latter in 1852; studied law at Quincy, and after admission to the bar in 1853, began dealing in real estate. In 1861 he offered his services to Governor Yates, was made Captain and Drill-master of cavalry and, a few months later, commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, taking part, as second in command, in the celebrated "Grierson raid" through Mississippi, in 1863, serving until discharged with the rank of Colonel of his regiment, in 1864. After the war he gave considerable attention to engineering and the construction of a system of water-works for the city of Quincy, where he now resides.

PRINCE, George W., lawyer and Congressman, born in Tazewell County, Ill., March 4, 1854; was

educated in the public schools and at Knox College, graduating from the latter in 1878. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880; was elected City Attorney of Galesburg the following year; served as chairman of the Knox County Republican Central Committee in 1884, and, in 1888, was elected Representative in the General Assembly and re-elected two years later. In 1892 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, but was defeated with the rest of the State ticket; at a special election, held in April, 1895, he was chosen Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Philip Sidney Post, which had occurred in January preceding. In common with a majority of his colleagues, Mr. Prince was re-elected in 1896, receiving a plurality of nearly 16,000 votes, and was elected for a third term in November, 1898.

PRINCETON, a city and the county-seat of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles west-southwest of Mendota, and 104 miles west-southwest of Chicago; has a court house, gas-works, electric lights, graded and high schools, numerous churches, three newspapers and several banks. Coal is mined five miles east, and the manufactures include flour, carriages and farm implements. Pop. (1890), 3,396; (1900), 4,023. Princeton is populated with one of the most intelligent and progressive communities in the State. It was the home of Owen Lovejoy during the greater part of his life in Illinois.

PRINCETON & WESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Chicago & Northwestern Railway*.)

PRINCEVILLE, a village of Peoria County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Peoria Railways, 22 miles northwest of Peoria; is a trade center for a prosperous agricultural region. Population (1890), 641; (1900), 735.

PROPHETSTOWN, a town in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Fulton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Mendota; has some manufactures, three banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 694; (1900), 1,143.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. (See *Minority Representation*.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The pioneer Episcopal clergyman in this State was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, who was made Bishop of Illinois in 1835, and was the founder of Jubilee College. (See *Chase, Rev. Philander*.) The State at present is organized under the provincial

system, the province comprising the dioceses of Chicago, Quincy and Springfield. At its head (1898) is the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of Chicago. Rev. George F. Seymour of Springfield is Bishop of the Springfield Diocese, with C. R. Hale, Coadjutor at Cairo, and Rev. Alexander Burgess, Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, with residence at Peoria. The numerical strength of the church in Illinois is not great, although between 1880 and 1890 its membership was almost doubled. In 1840 there were but eighteen parishes, with thirteen clergymen and a membership of 267. By 1880 the number of parishes had increased to 89, there being 127 ministers and 9,842 communicants. The United States Census of 1890 showed the following figures: Parishes, 197; clergymen, 150, membership, 18,609. Total contributions (1890) for general church and mission work, \$373,798. The chief educational institution of the denomination in the West is the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago. (See also *Religious Denominations*.)

PRYOR, Joseph Everett, pioneer and early steamboat captain, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1787—the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Revolution, who emigrated to Kentucky about 1790 and settled near Louisville, which was then a fort with some twenty log cabins. In 1813 the son located where Golconda, Pope County, now stands, and early in life adopted the calling of a boatman, which he pursued some forty years. At this time he held a commission as a "Falls Pilot," and piloted the first steamer that ascended the Ohio River from New Orleans. During his long service no accident happened to any steamer for which he was responsible, although the Mississippi then bristled with snags. He owned and commanded the steamer Telegraph, which was sunk, in 1835, by collision with the Duke of Orleans on the Mississippi, but, owing to his presence of mind and the good discipline of his crew, no lives were lost. The salient features of his character were a boundless benevolence manifested to others, and his dauntless courage, displayed not only in the face of dangers met in his career as a boatman, but in his encounters with robbers who then infested portions of Southern Illinois. He had a reputation as a skillful pilot and popular commander not excelled by any of his contemporaries. He died, at his home in Pope County, Oct. 5, 1851, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Cornelia P. Bozman, of Cairo, Ill.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENTS OF. (See *Superintendents of Public Instruction*.)

PUGH, Isaac C., soldier, was born in Christian County, Ky., Nov. 23, 1805; came to Illinois, in 1821, with his father, who first settled in Shelby County, but, in 1829, removed to Macon County, where the subject of this sketch resided until his death, at Decatur, Nov. 14, 1874. General Pugh served in three wars—first in the Black Hawk War of 1832; then, with the rank of Captain and Field Officer in the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) in the war with Mexico, and, during the Civil War, entering upon the latter as Colonel of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861, and being mustered out with the rank of full Brigadier-General in August, 1864, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the operations around Vicksburg, being wounded at the latter. In the year of his retirement from the army (1864) he was elected a Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and, the following year, was chosen County-Clerk of Macon County, serving four years.

PUGH, Jonathan H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Bath County, Ky., came to Bond County, Ill., finally locating at Springfield in 1823, and being the second lawyer to establish himself in practice in that city. He served in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, and was defeated for Congress by Joseph Duncan (afterwards Governor), in 1831. Died, in 1833. Mr. Pugh is described by his contemporaries as a man of brilliant parts, an able lawyer and a great wit.

PULASKI COUNTY, an extreme southern county and one of the smallest in the State, bordering on the Ohio River and having an area of 190 square miles and a population (1900), of 14,554. It was cut off from Alexander County in 1843, and named in honor of a Polish patriot who had aided the Americans during the Revolution. The soil is generally rich, and the surface varied with much low land along the Cache and the Ohio Rivers. Wheat, corn and fruit are the principal crops, while considerable timber is cut upon the bottom lands. Mound City is the county-seat and was conceded a population, by the census of 1890, of 2,550. Only the lowest, barren portion of the carboniferous formation extends under the soil, the coal measures being absent. Traces of iron have been found and sulphur and copperas springs abound.

PULLMAN, a former suburb (now a part of the South Division) of the city of Chicago, 13.8 miles south of the initial station of the Illinois

Central Railroad. The Pullman Palace Car Company began the erection of buildings here in 1880, and, on the 1st of January, 1881, the first family settled in the future manufacturing city. Within the next few years, it became the center of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, including the Pullman Car Works, the Allen Paper Car Wheel Works and extensive steel forging works, employing thousands of mechanics. Large numbers of sleeping and dining cars, besides ordinary passenger coaches and freight cars, were manufactured here every year, not only for use on the railroads of the United States, but for foreign countries as well. The town was named for the late George M. Pullman, the founder of the car-works, and was regarded as a model city, made up of comfortable homes erected by the Palace Car Company for the use of its employes. It was well supplied with school-houses, and churches, and a public library was established there and opened to the public in 1883. The town was annexed to the city of Chicago in 1890.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, founder of the Pullman Palace Car Company, was born at Brocton, N. Y., March 3, 1831, enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his boyhood and, at fourteen years of age, obtained employment as a clerk, but a year later joined his brother in the cabinet-making business at Albion. His father, who was a house-builder and house-mover, having died in 1853, young Pullman assumed the responsibility of caring for the family and, having secured a contract for raising a number of buildings along the Erie Canal, made necessary by the enlargement of that thoroughfare, in this way acquired some capital and experience which was most valuable to him in after years. Coming to Chicago in 1859, when the work of raising the grade of the streets in the business portion of the city had been in progress for a year or two, he found a new field for the exercise of his inventive skill, achieving some marvelous transformations in a number of the principal business blocks in that part of the city. As early as 1858, Mr. Pullman had had his attention turned to devising some means for increasing the comforts of night-travel upon railways, and, in 1859, he remodeled two old day-coaches into a species of sleeping-cars, which were used upon the Alton Road. From 1860 to 1863 he spent in Colorado devoting his engineering skill to mining; but returning to Chicago the latter year, entered upon his great work of developing the idea of the sleeping-car into practical reality. The first

car was completed and received the name of the "Pioneer." This car constituted a part of the funeral train which took the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Springfield, Ill., after his assassination in April, 1865. The development of the "Pullman palace sleeping-car," the invention of the dining-car, and of vestibule trains, and the building up of the great industrial town which bears his name, and is now a part of the city of Chicago, constituted a work of gradual development which resulted in some of the most remarkable achievements in the history of the nineteenth century, both in a business sense and in promoting the comfort and safety of the traveling public, as well as in bettering the conditions of workingmen. He lived to see the results of his inventive genius and manufacturing skill in use upon the principal railroads of the United States and introduced upon a number of important lines in Europe also. Mr. Pullman was identified with a number of other enterprises more or less closely related to the transportation business, but the Pullman Palace Car Company was the one with which he was most closely connected, and by which he will be longest remembered. He was also associated with some of the leading educational and benevolent enterprises about the city of Chicago, to which he contributed in a liberal manner during his life and in his will. His death occurred suddenly, from heart disease, at his home in Chicago, Oct. 19, 1897.

PURPLE, Norman H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., read law and was admitted to the bar in Tioga County, Pa., settled at Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and the following year was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Ninth Judicial District, which then embraced the greater portion of the State east of Peoria. In 1844 he was a Presidential Elector, and, in 1845, Governor Ford appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., who had resigned. As required by law, he at the same time served as Circuit Judge, his district embracing all the counties west of Peoria, and his home being at Quincy. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he returned to Peoria and resumed practice. He compiled the Illinois Statutes relating to real property, and, in 1857, made a compilation of the general laws, generally known to the legal profession as the "Purple Statutes." He subsequently undertook to compile and arrange the laws passed from 1857 to '63, and was engaged on this work when overtaken by death, at Chicago, Aug. 9, 1863. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862,

and, during the last ten years of his life, prominent at the Chicago bar.

PUTERBAUGH, Sabin D., judge and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1834; at 8 years of age removed with his parents to Tazewell County, Ill.; settled in Pekin in 1853, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and took part in numerous engagements in Western Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Resigning his commission in 1862, he took up his residence at Peoria, where he resumed practice and began the preparation of his first legal work—"Common Law Pleading and Practice." In 1864 he formed a partnership with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, which continued until 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Circuit Court Judge. He retired from the bench in 1873 to resume private practice and pursue his work as an author. His first work, having already run through three editions, was followed by "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice," the first edition of which appeared in 1874, and "Michigan Chancery Practice," which appeared in 1881. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Died, Sept. 25, 1892. **Leslie D.** (Puterbaugh), a son of Judge Puterbaugh, is Judge of the Circuit Court of the Peoria Circuit.

PUTNAM COUNTY, the smallest county in the State, both as to area and population, containing only 170 square miles; population (1900), 4,746. It lies near the center of the north half of the State, and was named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam. The first American to erect a cabin within its limits was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was in business there, as a fur-trader, as early as 1825, but afterwards became a prominent citizen of Chicago. The county was created by act of the Legislature in 1825, although a local government was not organized until some years later. Since that date, Bureau, Marshall and Stark Counties have been erected therefrom. It is crossed and drained by the Illinois River. The surface is moderately undulating and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief staple, although wheat and oats are extensively cultivated. Coal is mined and exported. Hennepin is the county-seat.

QUINCY, the principal city of Western Illinois, and the county-seat of Adams County. It was founded in 1822—the late Gov. John Wood erecting the first log-cabin there—and was incorporated

in 1839. The site is naturally one of the most beautiful in the State, the principal part of the city being built on a limestone bluff having an elevation of 125 to 150 feet, and overlooking the Mississippi for a long distance. Its location is 112 miles west of Springfield and 264 miles southwest of Chicago. Besides being a principal shipping point for the river trade north of St. Louis, it is the converging point of several important railway lines, including the Wabash, four branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, giving east and west, as well as north and south, connections. At the present time (1904) several important lines, or extensions of railroads already constructed, are in contemplation, which, when completed, will add largely to the commercial importance of the city. The city is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and being lighted with gas and electricity. Water is obtained from the Mississippi. There are several electric railway lines, four public parks, a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi, to which a wagon bridge has been added within the past two years; two fine railway depots, and several elegant public buildings, including a handsome county court-house, a Government building for the use of the Post-office and the United States District Court. The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located here, embracing a large group of cottages occupied by veterans of the Civil War, besides hospital and administration buildings for the use of the officers. The city has more than thirty churches, three libraries (one free-public and two college), with excellent schools and other educational advantages. Among the higher institutions of learning are the Chaddock College (Methodist Episcopal) and the St. Francis Solanus College (Roman Catholic). There are two or three national banks, a State bank with a capital of \$300,000, beside two private banks, four or five daily papers, with several weekly and one or two monthly publications. Its advantages as a shipping point by river and railroad have made it one of the most important manufacturing centers west of Chicago. The census of 1890 showed a total of 374 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$6,187,845, employing 5,058 persons, and turning out an annual product valued at \$10,160,492. The cost of material used was \$5,597,990, and the wages paid \$2,383,571. The number of different industries reported aggregated seventy-six, the more important being foundries, carriage and wagon factories, agricultural implement works, cigar and

tobacco factories, flour-mills, breweries, brick-yards, lime works, saddle and harness shops, paper mills, furniture factories, organ works, and artificial-ice factories. Population (1880), 27,268; (1890), 31,494; (1900), 36,252.

QUINCY, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

QUINCY & TOLEDO RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

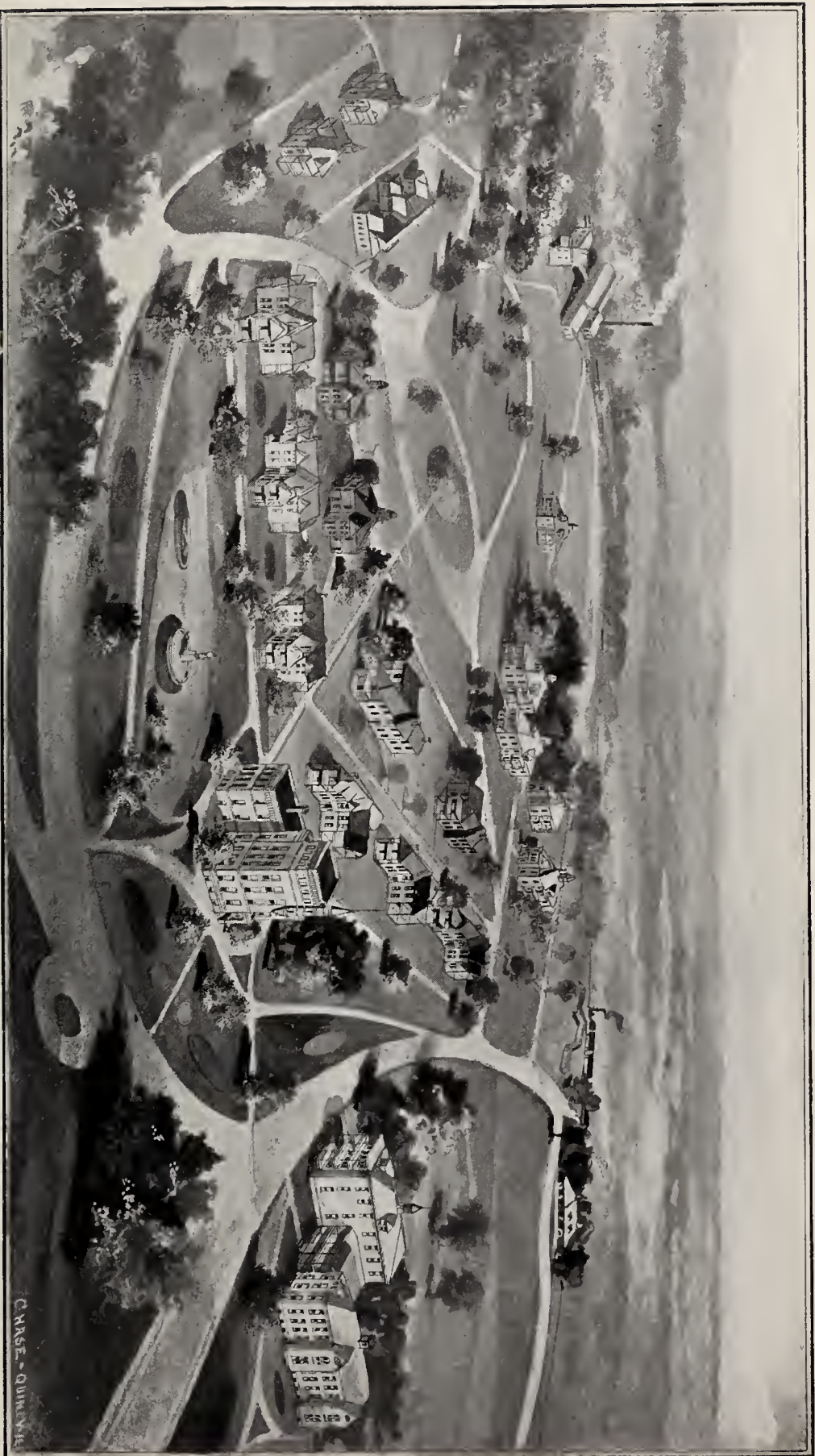
QUINCY & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

RAAB, Henry, ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; learned the trade of a currier with his father and came to the United States in 1853, finally locating at Belleville, Ill., where, in 1857, he became a teacher in the public schools; in 1873 was made Superintendent of schools for that city, and, in 1882, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Democratic ticket, declined a renomination in 1886; was nominated a second time in 1890, and re-elected, but defeated by S. M. Inglis in 1894. In the administration of his office, Professor Raab showed a commendable freedom from partisanship. After retiring from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed a position in connection with the public schools of Belleville.

RADISSON, Pierre Esprit, an early French traveler and trader, who is said to have reached the Upper Mississippi on his third voyage to the West in 1658-59. The period of his explorations extended from 1652 to 1684, of which he prepared a narrative which was published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1885, under the title of "Radisson's Voyages." He and his brother-in-law, Medard Chouart, first conceived the idea of planting a settlement at Hudson's Bay. (See *Chouart, Medard*.)

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION, a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by the executive (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), under authority of an act approved, April 13, 1871, for the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to railroads and warehouses. The Commission's powers are partly judicial, partly executive. The following is a summary of its powers and duties: To establish a schedule of maximum rates, equitable to shipper and carrier alike; to require yearly reports from railroads and warehouses; to hear and pass upon complaints of extortion and

unjust discrimination, and (if necessary) enforce prosecutions therefor; to secure the safe condition of railway road-beds, bridges and trestles; to hear and decide all manner of complaints relative to intersections and to protect grade-crossings; to insure the adoption of a safe interlocking system, to be approved by the Commission; to enforce proper rules for the inspection and registration of grain throughout the State. The principal offices of the Commission are at the State capital, where monthly sessions are held. For the purpose of properly conducting the grain inspection department, monthly meetings are also held at Chicago, where the offices of a Grain Inspector, appointed by the Board, are located. Here all business relating to this department is discussed and necessary special meetings are held. The inspection department has no revenue outside of fees, but the latter are ample for its maintenance. Fees for inspection on arrival ("inspection in") are twenty-five cents per car-load, ten cents per wagon-load, and forty cents per 1,000 bushels from canal-boat or vessels. For inspection from store ("inspected out") the fees are fifty cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels; thirty-five cents per car-load, and ten cents per wagon-load to teams. While there are never wanting some cases of friction between the transportation companies and warehousemen on the one hand, and the Commission on the other, there can be no question that the formation of the latter has been of great value to the receivers, shippers, forwarders and tax-payers of the State generally. Similar regulations in regard to the inspection of grain in warehouses, at East St. Louis and Peoria, are also in force. The first Board, created under the act of 1871, consisted of Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan and David S. Hammond, holding office until 1873. Other Boards have been as follows: 1873-77—Henry D. Cook (deceased 1873, and succeeded by James Steele), David A. Brown and John M. Pearson; 1877-83—William M. Smith, George M. Bogue and John H. Oberly (retired 1881 and succeeded by William H. Robinson); 1883-85—Wm. N. Brainard, E. C. Lewis and Charles T. Stratton; 1885-89—John I. Rinaker, Benjamin F. Marsh and Wm. T. Johnson (retired in 1887 and succeeded by Jason Rogers); 1889-93—John R. Wheeler, Isaac N. Phillips and W. S. Crim (succeeded, 1891, by John R. Tanner); 1893-97—W. S. Cantrell, Thomas F. Gahan and Charles F. Lape (succeeded, 1895, by George W. Fithian); 1897-99—Cicero J. Lindley, Charles S. Rannells and James E. Bidwell. (See also *Grain Inspection*.)



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, QUINCY.

CHASE - QUINCY, ILL.



Wm. B. L. Co.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME, WILMINGTON.

RAILROADS (IN GENERAL). The existing railroad system of Illinois had its inception in the mania for internal improvement which swept over the country in 1836-37, the basis of the plan adopted in Illinois (as in the Eastern States) being that the State should construct, maintain, own and operate an elaborate system. Lines were to be constructed from Cairo to Galena, from Alton to Mount Carmel, from Peoria to Warsaw, from Alton to the Central Railroad, from Belleville to Mount Carmel, from Bloomington to Mackinaw Town, and from Meredosia to Springfield. The experiment proved extremely unfortunate to the financial interests of the State, and laid the foundation of an immense debt under which it staggered for many years. The Northern Cross Railroad, extending from Meredosia to Springfield, was the only one so far completed as to be in operation. It was sold, in 1847, to Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield for \$21,100, he being the highest bidder. This line formed a nucleus of the existing Wabash system. The first road to be operated by private parties (outside of a primitive tramway in St. Clair County, designed for the transportation of coal to St. Louis) was the Galena & Chicago Union, chartered in 1836. This was the second line completed in the State, and the first to run from Chicago. The subsequent development of the railway system of Illinois was at first gradual, then steady and finally rapid. A succinct description of the various lines now in operation in the State may be found under appropriate headings. At present Illinois leads all the States of the Union in the extent of railways in operation, the total mileage (1897) of main track being 10,785.43—or 19 miles for each 100 square miles of territory and 25 miles for each 10,000 inhabitants—estimating the population (1898) at four and a quarter millions. Every one of the 102 counties of the State is traversed by at least one railroad except three—Calhoun, Hardin and Pope. The entire capitalization of the 111 companies doing business in the State in 1896, (including capital stock, funded debt and current liabilities), was \$2,669,164,142—equal to \$67,556 per mile. In 1894, fifteen owned and ten leased lines paid dividends of from four to eight per cent on common, and from four to ten per cent on preferred, stock—the total amount thus paid aggregating \$25,321,752. The total earnings and income, in Illinois, of all lines operated in the State, aggregated \$77,508,537, while the total expenditure within the State was \$71,463,367. Of the 58,263,860 tons of freight carried, 11,611,798 were of agricultural products and 17,179,366

mineral products. The number of passengers (earning revenue) carried during the year, was 83,281,655. The total number of railroad employés (of all classes) was 61,200. The entire amount of taxes paid by railroad companies for the year was \$3,846,379. From 1836, when the first special charter was granted for the construction of a railroad in Illinois, until 1869—after which all corporations of this character came under the general incorporation laws of the State in accordance with the Constitution of 1870—293 special charters for the construction of railroads were granted by the Legislature, besides numerous amendments of charters already in existence. (For the history of important individual lines see each road under its corporate name.)

RALSTON, Virgil Young, editor and soldier, was born, July 16, 1828, at Vanceburg, Ky.; was a student in Illinois College one year (1846-47), after which he studied law in Quincy and practiced for a time; also resided some time in California; 1855-57 was one of the editors of "The Quincy Whig," and represented that paper in the Editorial Convention at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) In 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, but soon resigned on account of ill-health; later, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, but died in hospital at St. Louis, from wounds and exposure, April 19, 1864.

RAMSAY, Rufus N., State Treasurer, was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ill., May 20, 1838; received a collegiate education at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, and at Indiana State University; studied law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but soon abandoned the law for banking, in which he was engaged both at Lebanon and Carlyle, limiting his business to the latter place about 1890. He served one term (from 1865) as County Clerk, and two terms (1889 and '91) as Representative in the General Assembly, and, in 1892, was nominated as a Democrat and elected State Treasurer. Died in office, at Carlyle, Nov. 11, 1894.

RAMSEY, a village of Fayette County, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 12 miles north of Vandalia; the district is agricultural; has one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 598; (1900), 747.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, lies in the southwest section of the State, and borders on the Mississippi River; area 560 square miles; named for Beverly Randolph. It was set off from St. Clair County in 1795, being the second county organ-

ized in the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois. From the earliest period of Illinois history, Randolph County has been a pivotal point. In the autumn of 1700 a French and Indian settlement was established at Kaskaskia, which subsequently became the center of French influence in the Mississippi Valley. In 1722 Prairie du Rocher was founded by the French. It was in Randolph County that Fort Chartres was built, in 1720, and it was here that Col. George Rogers Clark's expedition for the seizure of the "Illinois Country" met with success in the capture of Kaskaskia. American immigration began with the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the early settlers were the Cranes (Ichabod and George), Gen. John Edgar, the Dodge family, the Morrisons, and John Rice Jones. Toward the close of the century came Shadrach Bond (afterwards the first Governor of the State) with his uncle of the same name, and the Menards (Pierre and Hippolyte), the first of whom subsequently became Lieutenant-Governor. (See *Bond, Shadrach; Menard, Pierre.*) In outline, Randolph County is triangular, while its surface is diversified. Timber and building stone are abundant, and coal underlies a considerable area. Chester, the county-seat, a city of 3,000 inhabitants, is a place of considerable trade and the seat of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. The county is crossed by several railroad lines, and transportation facilities are excellent. Population (1890), 25,049; (1900), 28,001.

RANSOM, (Gen.) Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born at Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; educated at Norwich University, an institution under charge of his father, who was later an officer of the Mexican War and killed at Chapultepec. Having learned civil engineering, he entered on his profession at Peru, Ill., in 1851; in 1855 became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co., Chicago, soon after removing to Fayette County, where he acted as agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Under the first call for volunteers, in April, 1861, he organized a company, which having been incorporated in the Eleventh Illinois, he was elected Major, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, in this capacity having command of his regiment at Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded and won deserved promotion to a colonelcy, as successor to Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards killed at Shiloh. Here Colonel Ransom again distinguished himself by his bravery, and though again wounded while

leading his regiment, remained in command through the day. His service was recognized by promotion as Brigadier-General. He bore a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the Red River campaign, and, later, commanded the Seventh Army Corps in the operations about Atlanta, but finally fell a victim to disease and his numerous wounds, dying in Chicago, Oct. 29, 1864, having previously received the brevet rank of Major-General. General Ransom was confessedly one of the most brilliant officers contributed by Illinois to the War for the Union, and was pronounced, by both Grant and Sherman, one of the ablest volunteer generals in their commands.

RANTOUL, a city in Champaign County, at the junction of the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, with its West Lebanon and Leroy branch, 14 miles north-northeast of Champaign and 114 miles south by west of Chicago. It has a national bank, seven churches, opera house, graded school, two weekly papers, machine shops, flouring and flax mills, tile factories, and many handsome residences. Pop. (1900), 1,207.

RASLE, Sebastian, a Jesuit missionary, born in France, in 1658; at his own request was attached to the French missions in Canada in 1689, and, about 1691 or '92, was sent to the Illinois Country, where he labored for two years, traveling much and making a careful study of the Indian dialects. He left many manuscripts descriptive of his journeyings and of the mode of life and character of the aborigines. From Illinois he was transferred to Norridgewock, Maine, where he prepared a dictionary of the Abenaki language in three volumes, which is now preserved in the library of Harvard College. His influence over his Indian parishioners was great, and his use of it, during the French and Indian War, so incensed the English colonists in Massachusetts that the Governor set a price upon his head. On August 12, 1724, he was slain, with seven Indian chiefs who were seeking to aid his escape, during a night attack upon Norridgewock by a force of English soldiers from Fort Richmond, his mutilated body being interred the next day by the Indians. In 1833, the citizens of Norridgewock erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he fell.

RASTER, Herman, journalist, was born in Germany in 1828; entered journalism and came to America in 1851, being employed on German papers in Buffalo and New York City; in 1867 accepted the position of editor-in-chief of "The Chicago Staats Zeitung," which he continued to

fill until June, 1890, when he went to Europe for the benefit of his health, dying at Dresden, July 24, 1891. While employed on papers in this country during the Civil War, he acted as the American correspondent of papers at Berlin, Bremen, Vienna, and other cities of Central Europe. He served as delegate to both State and National Conventions of the Republican party, and, in 1869, received from President Grant the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, but, during the later years of his life, coöperated with the Democratic party.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician and sanitary expert, born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849. The following year he removed to Iowa, settling at Burlington. He was an active member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and, in 1851, prepared and published a "Report on the Medical and Economic Botany of Iowa," and, later, made a collection of ichthyologic remains of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri for Professor Agassiz. From 1857 to 1860 he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Botany at Rush Medical College, Chicago, occupying the same position in 1859 in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, of which he was one of the organizers. During the Civil War he served, until 1864, as Assistant Medical Director, first in the Army of the Potomac, and later in Louisiana, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel at the close of the struggle. Returning to Chicago, he aided in reorganizing the city's health service, and, in 1867, was appointed a member of the new Board of Health and Sanitary Inspector, serving until 1876. The latter year he was chosen President of the American Public Health Association, and, in 1877, a member of the newly created State Board of Health of Illinois, and elected its first President. Later, he became Secretary, and continued in that office during his connection with the Board. In 1878-79 he devoted much attention to the yellow-fever epidemic, and was instrumental in the formation of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi, and in securing the adoption of a system of river inspection by the National Board of Health. He was a member of many scientific bodies, and the author of numerous monographs and printed addresses, chiefly in the domain of sanitary science and preventive medicine. Among them may be noticed "Intramural Interments and Their Influence on Health and Epidemics," "Sanitary Problems of Chicago," "Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North

America," and a series of reports as Secretary of the State Board of Health. Died, at Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, (Gen.) Green Berry, soldier and author, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853, but, three years later, removed with his family to Kansas. His Free-State proclivities rendering him obnoxious to the pro-slavery party there, he returned to Illinois in 1857, settling at Harrisburg, Saline County. Early in the Civil War he was commissioned a Major in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and, later, advanced to a Brigadier-Generalship, resigning his commission at the close of the war (May 6, 1865). He was with Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Corinth, participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. He also rendered valuable service during the Atlanta campaign, keeping lines of communication open, re-enforcing Resaca and repulsing an attack by General Hood. He was with Sherman in the "March to the Sea," and with Hancock, in the Shenandoah Valley, when the war closed. In 1866 General Raum became President of the projected Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, an enterprise of which he had been an active promoter. He was elected to Congress in 1866 from the Southern Illinois District (then the Thirteenth), serving one term, and the same year presided over the Republican State Convention, as he did again in 1876 and in 1880—was also a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago the last two years just mentioned. From August 2, 1876, to May 31, 1883, General Raum served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in that time having superintended the collection of \$800,000,000 of revenue, and the disbursement of \$30,000,000. After retiring from the Commissionership, he resumed the practice of law in Washington. In 1889 he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions, remaining to the close of President Harrison's administration, when he removed to Chicago and again engaged in practice. During the various political campaigns of the past thirty years, his services have been in frequent request as a campaign speaker, and he has canvassed a number of States in the interest of the Republican party. Besides his official reports, he is author of "The Existing Conflict Between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884), and a number of magazine articles.

RAUM, John, pioneer and early legislator, was born in Hummelstown, Pa., July 14, 1793, and died at Golconda, Ill., March 14, 1869. Having received a liberal education in his native State, the subject of this sketch settled at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1823, but removed to Golconda, Pope County, in 1826. He had previously served three years in the War of 1812, as First Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, and, while a resident of Illinois, served in the Black Hawk War of 1832 as Brigade Major. He was also elected Senator from the District composed of Pope and Johnson Counties in the Eighth General Assembly (1833), as successor to Samuel Alexander, who had resigned. The following year he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pope County, and was also elected Clerk of the County Court the same year, holding both offices for many years, and retaining the County Clerkship up to his death, a period of thirty-five years. He was married March 22, 1827, to Juliet C. Field, and was father of Brig.-Gen. Green B. Raum, and Maj. John M. Raum, both of whom served in the volunteer army from Illinois during the Civil War.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, Secretary of War, was born at East Galena, Feb. 13, 1831, the son of a small farmer, who was also a charcoal-burner. The son, after irregular attendance on the district schools and a year passed at Mount Morris Academy, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Galena in 1854, and at once began practice. In 1857 he was elected City Attorney of Galena, and nominated on the Douglas electoral ticket in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he favored, and publicly advocated, coercive measures, and it is said that it was partly through his influence that General Grant early tendered his services to the Government. He served on the staff of the latter from the time General Grant was given command of a brigade until the close of the war, most of the time being its chief, and rising in rank, step by step, until, in 1863, he became a Brigadier-General, and, in 1865, a Major-General. His long service on the staff of General Grant indicates the estimation in which he was held by his chief. Promptly on the assumption of the Presidency by General Grant, in March, 1869, he was appointed Secretary of War, but consumption had already obtained a hold upon his constitution, and he survived only six months, dying in office, Sept. 6, 1869.

RAY, Charles H., journalist, was born at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., March 12, 1821;

came west in 1843, studied medicine and began practice at Muscatine, Iowa, afterwards locating in Tazewell County, Ill., also being associated, for a time, with the publication of a temperance paper at Springfield. In 1847 he removed to Galena, soon after becoming editor of "The Galena Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper, with which he remained until 1854. He took strong ground against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and, at the session of the Legislature of 1855, served as Secretary of the Senate, also acting as correspondent of "The New York Tribune"; a few months later became associated with Joseph Medill and John C. Vaughan in the purchase and management of "The Chicago Tribune," Dr. Ray assuming the position of editor-in-chief. Dr. Ray was one of the most trenchant and powerful writers ever connected with the Illinois press, and his articles exerted a wide influence during the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which he was an influential factor. He was a member of the Convention of Anti-Nebraska editors held at Decatur, Feb. 22, 1856, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) At the State Republican Convention held at Bloomington, in May following, he was appointed a member of the State Central Committee for that year; was also Canal Trustee by appointment of Governor Bissell, serving from 1857 to 1861. In November, 1863, he severed his connection with "The Tribune" and engaged in oil speculations in Canada which proved financially disastrous. In 1865 he returned to the paper as an editorial writer, remaining only for a short time. In 1868 he assumed the management of "The Chicago Evening Post," with which he remained identified until his death, Sept. 23, 1870.

RAY, Lyman Beecher, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Crittenden County, Vt., August 17, 1831; removed to Illinois in 1852, and has since been engaged in mercantile business in this State. After filling several local offices he was elected to represent Grundy County in the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872), and, ten years later, was chosen State Senator, serving from 1883 to 1887, and being one of the recognized party leaders on the floor. In 1888, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, his term expiring in 1893. His home is at Morris, Grundy County.

RAY, William H., Congressman, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1812; grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a limited

education; in 1834 removed to Rushville, Ill., engaging in business as a merchant and, later, as a banker; was a member of the first State Board of Equalization (1867-69), and, in 1872, was elected to Congress as a Republican, representing his District from 1873 to 1875. Died, Jan. 25, 1881.

RAYMOND, a village of Montgomery County, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash Railway, 50 miles southwest of Decatur; has electric lights, some manufactures and a weekly paper. Considerable coal is mined here and grain and fruit grown in the surrounding country. Population (1880), 543; (1890), 841; (1900), 906.

RAYMOND, (Rev.) Miner, D.D., clergyman and educator, was born in New York City, August 29, 1811, being descended from a family of Huguenots (known by the name of "Raimonde"), who were expelled from France on account of their religion. In his youth he learned the trade of a shoemaker with his father, at Rensselaerville, N. Y. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17, later taking a course in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., where he afterwards became a teacher. In 1838 he joined the New England Conference and, three years later, began pastoral work at Worcester, subsequently occupying pulpits in Boston and Westfield. In 1848, on the resignation of Dr. Robert Allyn (afterwards President of McKendree College and of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale), Dr. Raymond succeeded to the principalship of the Academy at Wilbraham, remaining there until 1864, when he was elected to the chair of systematic theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., his connection with the latter institution continuing until 1895, when he resigned. For some three years of this period he served as pastor of the First Methodist Church at Evanston. His death occurred, Nov. 25, 1897.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, journalist, was born in the Sangamon Bottom, Mason County, Ill., March 26, 1831; in 1855 entered the office of "The Beardstown Gazette," later purchased an interest in the paper and continued its publication under the name of "The Central Illinoian," until 1857, when he sold out and went to Nebraska. Returning, in 1860, he repurchased his old paper and conducted it until 1866, when he sold out for the last time. The remainder of his life was devoted chiefly to advocating the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, which he did by lectures and the publication of pamphlets and books on the subject; also published a "Life of Horace

Greeley," another of General Harney, and two or three other volumes. Died in St. Louis, April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, the name of a prominent and influential family who lived at Kaskaskia in Territorial days. According to Governor Reynolds, who has left the most detailed account of them in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," they consisted of nine brothers and four daughters, all of whom were born in Fauquier County, Va., some of them emigrating to Ohio, while others came to Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia in 1806. Reynolds describes them as passionate and impulsive, but possessed of a high standard of integrity and a chivalrous and patriotic spirit.—**William**, the oldest brother, and regarded as the head of the family, became a Deputy Surveyor soon after coming to Illinois, and took part in the Indian campaigns between 1812 and 1814. In 1816 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, and afterwards removed to St. Louis.—**Stephen**, another of the brothers, was a Lieutenant in Captain Moore's Company of Rangers in the War of 1812, while **Charles** commanded one of the two regiments organized by Governor Edwards, in 1812, for the expedition against the Indians at the head of Peoria Lake.—**Nelson**, still another brother, served in the same expedition on the staff of Governor Edwards. Stephen, already mentioned, was a member of the expedition sent to strengthen Prairie du Chien in 1814, and showed great courage in a fight with the Indians at Rock Island. During the same year Nelson Rector and Captain Samuel Whiteside joined Col. Zachary Taylor (afterwards President) in an expedition on the Upper Mississippi, in which they came in conflict with the British and Indians at Rock Island, in which Captain Rector again displayed the courage so characteristic of his family. On the 1st of March, 1814, while in charge of a surveying party on Saline Creek, in Gallatin County, according to Reynolds, Nelson was ambushed by the Indians and, though severely wounded, was carried away by his horse, and recovered.—**Elias**, another member of the family, was Governor Edwards' first Adjutant-General, serving a few months in 1809, when he gave place to Robert Morrison, but was reappointed in 1810, serving for more than three years.—**Thomas**, one of the younger members, had a duel with Joshua Barton on "Bloody Island," sometime between 1812 and 1814, in which he killed his antagonist. (See *Duels*.) A portion of this historic family drifted into Arkansas, where they became prominent, one of their

descendants serving as Governor of that State during the Civil War period.

RED BUD, a city in Randolph County, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, some 37 miles south-southeast of St. Louis, and 21 miles south of Belleville; has a carriage factory and two flouring mills, electric lights, a hospital, two banks, five churches, a graded school and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,176; (1900), 1,169.

REEVES, Owen T., lawyer and jurist, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1829; graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1850, afterwards serving as a tutor in that institution and as Principal of a High School at Chillicothe. In 1854 he came to Bloomington, Ill., and, as a member of the School Board, assisted in reorganizing the school system of that city; also has served continuously, for over 40 years, as one of the Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, being a part of the time President of the Board. In the meantime, he had begun the practice of law, served as City Attorney and member of the Board of Supervisors. July 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventieth Illinois Volunteers (a 100-days' emergency regiment), was elected Colonel and mustered out, with his command, in October, 1862. Colonel Reeves was subsequently connected with the construction of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central), and was also one of the founders of the Law Department of the Wesleyan University. In 1877 he was elected to the Circuit bench, serving continuously, by repeated re-elections, until 1891—during the latter part of his incumbency being upon the Appellate bench.

REEVES, Walter, Member of Congress and lawyer, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; removed to Illinois at 8 years of age and was reared on a farm; later became a teacher and lawyer, following his profession at Streator; in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh District for Congress, as successor to the Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, and was elected, receiving a majority over three competitors. Mr. Reeves was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898.

REFORMATORY, ILLINOIS STATE, a prison for the incarceration of male offenders under 21 years of age, who are believed to be susceptible of reformation. It is the successor of the "State Reform School," which was created by act of the Legislature of 1867, but not opened for the admission of inmates until 1871. It is located at Pontiac. The number of inmates, in 1872, was 165,

which was increased to 324 in 1890. The results, while moderately successful, were not altogether satisfactory. The appropriations made for construction, maintenance, etc., were not upon a scale adequate to accomplish what was desired, and, in 1891, a radical change was effected. Previous to that date the limit, as to age, was 16 years. The law establishing the present reformatory provides for a system of indeterminate sentences, and a release upon parole, of inmates who, in the opinion of the Board of Managers, may be safely granted conditional liberation. The inmates are divided into two classes. (1) those between the ages of 10 and 16, and (2) those between 16 and 21. The Board of Managers is composed of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same party, their term of office to be for ten years. The course of treatment is educational (intellectually, morally and industrially), schools being conducted, trades taught, and the inmates constantly impressed with the conviction that, only through genuine and unmistakable evidence of improvement, can they regain their freedom. The reformatory influence of the institution may be best inferred from the results of one year's operation. Of 146 inmates paroled, 15 violated their parole and became fugitives, 6 were returned to the Reformatory, 1 died, and 124 remained in employment and regularly reporting. Among the industries carried on are painting and glazing, masonry and plastering, gardening, knitting, chair-caning, broom-making, carpentering, tailoring and blacksmithing. The grounds of the Reformatory contain a vein of excellent coal, which it is proposed to mine, utilizing the clay, thus obtained, in the manufacture of brick, which can be employed in the construction of additional needed buildings. The average number of inmates is about 800, and the crimes for which they are sentenced range, in gravity, from simple assault, or petit larceny, to the most serious offenses known to the criminal code, with the exception of homicide. The number of inmates, at the beginning of the year 1895, was 812. An institution of a similar character, for the confinement of juvenile female offenders, was established under an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1893, and located at Geneva, Kane County. (See *Home for Juvenile Female Offenders*.)

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. The State constitution contains the familiar guaranty of absolute freedom of conscience. The chief denominations have grown in like ratio with the

population, as may be seen from figures given below. The earliest Christian services held were conducted by Catholic missionaries, who attested the sincerity of their convictions (in many instances) by the sacrifice of their lives, either through violence or exposure. The aborigines, however, were not easily Christianized; and, shortly after the cession of Illinois by France to Great Britain, the Catholic missions, being generally withdrawn, ceased to exert much influence upon the red men, although the French, who remained in the ceded territory, continued to adhere to their ancient faith. (See *Early Missionaries*.) One of the first Protestant sects to hold service in Illinois, was the Methodist Episcopal; Rev. Joseph Lillard coming to Illinois in 1793, and Rev. Hosea Riggs settling in the American Bottom in 1796. (For history of Methodism in Illinois, see *Methodist Episcopal Church*.) The pioneer Protestant preacher, however, was a Baptist—Elder James Smith—who came to New Design in 1787. Revs. David Badgley and Joseph Chance followed him in 1796, and the first denominational association was formed in 1807. (As to inception and growth of this denomination in Illinois, see also *Baptists*.) In 1814 the Massachusetts Missionary Society sent two missionaries to Illinois—Revs. Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith. Two years later (1816), the First Presbyterian Church was organized at Sharon, by Rev. James McGready, of Kentucky. (See also *Presbyterians*.) The Congregationalists began to arrive with the tide of immigration that set in from the Eastern States, early in the '30's. Four churches were organized in 1833, and the subsequent growth of the denomination in the State, if gradual, has been steady. (See *Congregationalists*.) About the same time came the Disciples of Christ (sometimes called, from their founder, "Campbellites"). They encouraged free discussion, were liberal and warm hearted, and did not require belief in any particular creed as a condition of membership. The sect grew rapidly in numerical strength. (See *Disciples of Christ*.) The Protestant Episcopalians obtained their first foothold in Illinois, in 1835, when Rev. Philander Chase (afterward consecrated Bishop) immigrated to the State from the East. (See *Protestant Episcopal Church*.) The Lutherans in Illinois are chiefly of German or Scandinavian birth or descent, as may be inferred from the fact that, out of sixty-four churches in Chicago under care of the Missouri Synod, only four use the English language. They are the only Protestant sect maintaining (when-

ever possible) a system of parochial schools. (See *Lutherans*.) There are twenty-six other religious bodies in the State, exclusive of the Jews, who have twelve synagogues and nine rabbis. According to the census statistics of 1890, these twenty-six sects, with their numerical strength, number of buildings, ministers, etc., are as follows: Anti-Mission Baptists, 2,800 members, 78 churches and 63 ministers; Church of God, 1,200 members, 39 churches, 34 ministers; Dunkards, 121,000 members, 155 churches, 83 ministers; Friends ("Quakers") 2,655 members, 25 churches; Free Methodists, 1,805 members, 38 churches, 84 ministers; Free-Will Baptists, 4,694 members, 107 churches, 72 ministers; Evangelical Association, 15,904 members, 143 churches, 152 ministers; Cumberland Presbyterians, 11,804 members, 198 churches, 149 ministers; Methodist Episcopal (South) 3,927 members, 34 churches, 33 ministers; Moravians, 720 members, 3 churches, 3 ministers; New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 662 members, 14 churches, 8 ministers; Primitive Methodist, 230 members, 2 churches, 2 ministers; Protestant Methodist, 5,000 members, 91 churches, 106 ministers; Reformed Church in United States, 4,100 members, 34 churches, 19 ministers; Reformed Church of America, 2,200 members, 24 churches, 23 ministers; Reformed Episcopalians, 2,150 members, 13 churches, 11 ministers; Reformed Presbyterians, 1,400 members, 7 churches, 6 ministers; Salvation Army, 1,980 members; Second Adventists, 4,500 members, 64 churches, 35 ministers; Seventh Day Baptists, 320 members, 7 churches, 11 ministers; Universalists, 3,160 members, 45 churches, 37 ministers; Unitarians, 1,225 members, 19 churches, 14 ministers; United Evangelical, 30,000 members, 129 churches, 108 ministers; United Brethren, 16,500 members, 275 churches, 260 ministers; United Presbyterians, 11,250 members, 203 churches, 199 ministers; Wesleyan Methodists, 1,100 members, 16 churches, 33 ministers. (See various Churches under their proper names; also *Roman Catholic Church*.)

REND, William Patrick, soldier, capitalist, and coal-operator, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840, brought to Lowell, Mass., in boyhood, and graduated from the high school there at 17; taught for a time near New York City and later in Maryland, where he began a course of classical study. The Civil War coming on, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, serving most of the time as a non-commissioned officer, and participating in the battles of the second Bull Run, Malvern Hill,

Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After the war he came to Chicago and secured employment in a railway surveyor's office, later acting as foreman of the Northwestern freight depot, and finally embarking in the coal business, which was conducted with such success that he became the owner of some of the most valuable mining properties in the country. Meanwhile he has taken a deep interest in the welfare of miners and other classes of laborers, and has

sought to promote arbitration and conciliation between employers and employed, as a means of averting disastrous strikes. He was especially active during the long strike of 1897, in efforts to bring about an understanding between the miners and the operators. For several years he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Illinois National Guard until compelled, by the demands of his private business, to tender his resignation.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following table presents the names, residence, Districts represented, politics (except as to earlier ones), and length of term or terms of service of Illinois Representatives in the lower House of Congress, from the organization of Illinois as a Territory down to the present time; (D, Democrat; W, Whig; R, Republican; G-B, Greenback; P, Populist).

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Shadrach Bond... | Kaskaskia... | Territory... | 1812-14... | Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys. |
| Benjamin Stephenson... | Edwardsville... | Territory... | 1814-16... | Made Rec'r of Pub. Moneys. |
| Nathaniel Pope... | Kaskaskia... | Territory... | 1816-18... | |
| John McLean... | Shawneetown... | State... | 1818-19... | Elected U. S. Senator, 1824 and '29. |
| Daniel P. Cook... | Kaskaskia... | State... | 1819-27... | |
| Joseph Duncan... | Jackson & Morgan Cos... | State... | 1827-33... | |
| Joseph Duncan... | Jacksonville... | Third... | 1833-34... | Elected Governor; resigned. |
| William L. May, D... | Springfield... | Third... | 1834-39... | To succeed Duncan. |
| Charles Slade... | Belleville... | First... | 1833-34... | Died; term completed by Reynolds. |
| John Reynolds, D... | Belleville... | First... | 1834-37... | One and one-half terms. |
| John Reynolds, D... | Belleville... | First... | 1837-43... | |
| Zadoc Casey, D... | Mt. Vernon... | Second... | 1833-43... | |
| Adam W. Snyder, D... | Belleville... | First... | 1837-39... | |
| John T. Stuart, W... | Springfield... | Third... | 1839-43... | |
| John T. Stuart, O. P... | Springfield... | Eighth... | 1863-65... | |
| Robert Smith, D... | Alton... | First... | 1843-49... | |
| John A. McClernand, D... | Shawneetown... | Second... | 1843-51... | |
| John A. McClernand, D... | Springfield... | Sixth... | 1859-62... | Resigned, Dec., '61; succeeded by A. L. Knapp. |
| Orlando B. Picklin, D... | Charleston... | Third... | 1843-49... | |
| Orlando B. Picklin, D... | Charleston... | Third... | 1851-53... | |
| John Wentworth, D... | Chicago... | Fourth... | 1843-51... | |
| John Wentworth, D... | Chicago... | Second... | 1853-55... | |
| John Wentworth, R... | Chicago... | First... | 1855-57... | |
| Stephen A. Douglas, D... | Quincy... | Fifth... | 1843-47... | El'd U.S. Sen., Apr., '47; suc. by W. A. Richardson |
| William A. Richardson, D... | Rushville and Quincy... | Fifth... | 1847-56... | Res'd, Aug., '56; term filled by Jacob C. Davis. |
| William A. Richardson, D... | Quincy... | Sixth... | 1861-63... | |
| Joseph P. Hoge, D... | Galena... | Sixth... | 1843-45... | |
| John J. Hardin, W... | Jacksonville... | Seventh... | 1843-45... | |
| Edward D. Baker, W... | Springfield... | Seventh... | 1845-46... | Resigned, Dec., '46; succeeded by John Henry. |
| Edward D. Baker, W... | Galena... | Sixth... | 1849-51... | |
| John Henry, W... | Jacksonville... | Seventh... | Feb. to Mar., 1847... | Served Baker's unexpired term. |
| Thomas J. Turner, D... | Freeport... | Sixth... | 1847-49... | |
| Abraham Lincoln, W... | Springfield... | Seventh... | 1847-49... | |
| William H. Bissell, D... | Belleville... | First... | 1849-53... | |
| William H. Bissell, D... | Belleville... | Eighth... | 1853-55... | |
| Timothy R. Young, D... | Marshall... | Third... | 1849-51... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D... | Petersburg... | Seventh... | 1849-51... | |
| Thomas L. Harris, D... | Petersburg... | Sixth... | 1855-58... | Died, Nov. 24, '58; suc. by Chas. D. Hodges. |
| Willis Allen, D... | Marion... | Second... | 1851-53... | |
| Willis Allen, D... | Marion... | Ninth... | 1853-55... | |
| Richard S. Maloney, D... | Belvidere... | Fourth... | 1851-53... | |
| Thompson Campbell, D... | Galena... | Sixth... | 1851-53... | |
| Richard Yates, W... | Jacksonville... | Seventh... | 1851-53... | |
| Richard Yates, W... | Jacksonville... | Sixth... | 1853-55... | |
| E. B. Washburne, R... | Galena... | First... | 1853-63... | |
| E. B. Washburne, R... | Galena... | Third... | 1863-69... | { Resignd, March 9, '69 to accept French mis- |
| Jesse O. Norton, R... | Joliet... | Third... | 1853-57... | { sion; term filled by H. C. Burchard. |
| Jesse O. Norton, R... | Joliet... | Sixth... | 1863-65... | |
| James Knox, R... | Knoxville... | Fourth... | 1853-57... | |
| James C. Allen, D... | Palestine... | Seventh... | 1853-57... | |
| James C. Allen, D... | Palestine... | State-at-large... | 1863-65... | |
| James H. Woodworth, R... | Chicago... | Second... | 1855-57... | |
| Jacob C. Davis, D... | Quincy... | Fifth... | 1856-57... | To fill unexpired term of Richardson. |
| Lyman Trumbull, B... | Belleville... | Eighth... | 1855... | Chosen U. S. Senator; resigned. |
| J. L. D. Morrison, D... | Belleville... | Eighth... | 1855-57... | Filled Trumbull's unexpired term. |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D... | McLeansboro... | Ninth... | 1855-59... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D... | McLeansboro... | Eleventh... | 1865-73... | |
| Samuel S. Marshall, D... | McLeansboro... | Nineteenth... | 1873-75... | |
| John F. Farnsworth, R... | Chicago... | Second... | 1857-61... | |
| John F. Farnsworth, R... | St. Charles... | Second... | 1863-73... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R... | Princeton... | Third... | 1857-63... | |
| Owen Lovejoy, R... | Princeton... | Fifth... | 1863-65... | Died, Mar., '64; term filled by E. C. Ingersoll. |
| William Kellogg, R... | Princeton... | Fourth... | 1857-63... | |
| Isaac N. Morris, D... | Quincy... | Fifth... | 1857-61... | |
| Charles D. Hodges, D... | Carrollton... | Sixth... | Jan. to Mar., 1859... | Filled unexpired term of Thos. L. Harris. |
| Aaron Shaw, D... | Lawrenceville... | Seventh... | 1857-59... | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| Aaron Shaw, D..... | Lawrenceville..... | Sixteenth..... | 1883-85..... | |
| James C. Robinson, D..... | Marshall..... | Seventh..... | 1859-63..... | |
| James C. Robinson, D..... | Marshall..... | Eleventh..... | 1863-65..... | |
| James C. Robinson, D..... | Springfield..... | Eighth..... | 1871-73..... | |
| James C. Robinson, D..... | Springfield..... | Twelfth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Phillp B. Fouke, D..... | Belleville..... | Eighth..... | 1859-63..... | |
| John A. Logan, R..... | Benton..... | Ninth..... | 1859-62..... | Res'd, Apr. '62; term filled by W. J. Allen. |
| John A. Logan, D..... | Carbondale..... | State-at-large..... | 1869-71..... | { Cbosen U. S. Senator, 1871; resigned; term filled by John L. Beveridge. |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R..... | Cbicago..... | Second..... | 1861-63..... | |
| Isaac N. Arnold, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1863-65..... | |
| William J. Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Ninth..... | 1862-63..... | Served Logan's unexpired term. |
| William J. Allen, D..... | Marion..... | Thirteenth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| A. L. Knapp, D..... | Jerseyville..... | Fifth..... | 1861-63..... | Served McClermand's unexpired term. |
| A. L. Knapp, D..... | Jerseyville..... | Tenth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| Charles M. Harris, R..... | Oquawka..... | Fourth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| Ebon C. Ingersoll, R..... | Peoria..... | Fifth..... | 1864-71..... | 1864-'65 filled Lovejoy's unexpired term. |
| John R. Eden, D..... | Sullivan..... | Seventh..... | 1863-65..... | |
| John R. Eden, D..... | Sullivan..... | Fifteenth..... | 1873-79..... | |
| John R. Eden, D..... | Sullivan..... | Seventeenth..... | 1885-87..... | |
| Lewis W. Ross, D..... | Lewistown..... | Ninth..... | 1863-69..... | |
| William R. Morrison, D..... | Waterloo..... | Twelfth..... | 1863-65..... | |
| William R. Morrison, D..... | Waterloo..... | Seventeenth..... | 1873-83..... | |
| William R. Morrison, D..... | Waterloo..... | Eighteenth..... | 1883-87..... | |
| S. W. Moulton, R..... | Shelbyville..... | State-at-large..... | 1865-67..... | |
| S. W. Moulton, D..... | Shelbyville..... | Fifteenth..... | 1881-83..... | |
| S. W. Moulton, D..... | Shelbyville..... | Seventeenth..... | 1883-85..... | |
| Abner C. Harding, R..... | Monmouth..... | Fourth..... | 1865-69..... | |
| Burton C. Cook, R..... | Ottawa..... | Sixth..... | 1865-71..... | Re-elected, '70 but res'd before beg'ng of term. |
| H. P. H. Brownell, R..... | Charleston..... | Seventh..... | 1865-69..... | |
| Sbelby M. Cullom, R..... | Springfield..... | Eighth..... | 1865-71..... | |
| Anthony Thornton, D..... | Shelbyville..... | Tenth..... | 1865-67..... | |
| Jehu Baker, R..... | Belleville..... | Twelfth..... | 1865-69..... | |
| Jehu Baker, R..... | Belleville..... | Eighteenth..... | 1887-89..... | |
| Jehu Baker, P..... | Belleville..... | Twenty-first..... | 1897-99..... | |
| A. J. Kuykendall, R..... | Vienna..... | Thirteenth..... | 1865-67..... | |
| Nornan B. Judd, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1867-71..... | |
| Albert G. Burr, D..... | Carrollton..... | Tenth..... | 1867-71..... | |
| Green B. Raun, R..... | Metropolis..... | Thirteenth..... | 1867-69..... | |
| Horatio C. Burchard, R..... | Freeport..... | Third..... | 1869-73..... | Filled unexpired term of Washburne. |
| Horatio C. Burchard, R..... | Freeport..... | Fifth..... | 1873-79..... | |
| John B. Hawley, R..... | Rock Island..... | Fourth..... | 1869-73..... | |
| John B. Hawley, R..... | Rock Island..... | Sixth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Jesse H. Moore, R..... | Decatur..... | Seventh..... | 1869-73..... | |
| Thomas W. McNeely, D..... | Petersburg..... | Ninth..... | 1869-73..... | |
| John B. Hay, R..... | Belleville..... | Twelfth..... | 1869-73..... | |
| John M. Crebs, D..... | Carmi..... | Thirteenth..... | 1869-73..... | |
| John L. Beveridge, R..... | Evanston..... | State-at-large..... | 1871-73..... | Served unexpired term of Logan. |
| Charles B. Farwell, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1871-73..... | |
| Charles B. Farwell, R..... | Chicago..... | Third..... | 1873-76..... | May, '76, seat awarded to J. V. Le Moyne. |
| Charles B. Farwell, R..... | Chicago..... | Third..... | 1881-83..... | |
| Brad. N. Stevens, R..... | Princeton..... | Fifth..... | 1871-73..... | |
| Henry Snapp, R..... | Joliet..... | Sixth..... | 1871-73..... | Filled unexpired term of B. C. Cook. |
| Edward Y. Rice, D..... | Hillsboro..... | Tenth..... | 1871-73..... | |
| John B. Rice, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1873-74..... | Died Dec., '74; succeeded by B. G. Caulfield. |
| B. G. Caulfield, D..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1874-77..... | From 1874-75 served out Rice's term. |
| Jasper D. Ward, R..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Stephen A. Hurlbut, R..... | Belvidere..... | Fourth..... | 1873-77..... | |
| Franklin Corwin, R..... | Peru..... | Seventh..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Greenbury L. Fort, R..... | Lacon..... | Eighth..... | 1873-81..... | |
| Granville Barriere, R..... | Canton..... | Ninth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| William H. Ray, R..... | Rushville..... | Tenth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D..... | Jerseyville..... | Eleventh..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Robert M. Knapp, D..... | Jerseyville..... | Eleventh..... | 1877-79..... | |
| John McNulta, R..... | Bloomington..... | Thirteenth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R..... | Tuscola and Danville..... | Fourteenth..... | 1873-83..... | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R..... | Danville..... | Fifteenth..... | 1883-91..... | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R..... | Danville..... | Fifteenth..... | 1893-95..... | |
| Joseph G. Cannon, R..... | Danville..... | Twelfth..... | 1895..... | |
| James S. Martin, R..... | Salem..... | Sixteenth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Isaac Clements, R..... | Carbondale..... | Eighteenth..... | 1873-75..... | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1875-79..... | |
| John V. Le Moyne, D..... | Chicago..... | Third..... | 1876-77..... | Awarded seat, vice Farwell. |
| T. J. Henderson, R..... | Princeton & Geneseo..... | Sixth..... | 1875-83..... | |
| T. J. Henderson, R..... | Princeton..... | Seventh..... | 1883-95..... | |
| Alexander Campbell, G.B..... | La Salle..... | Seventh..... | 1875-77..... | |
| Richard H. Whiting, R..... | Peoria..... | Ninth..... | 1875-77..... | |
| John C. Bagby, D..... | Rushville..... | Tenth..... | 1875-77..... | |
| Scott Wike, D..... | Pittsfield..... | Eleventh..... | 1875-77..... | |
| Scott Wike, D..... | Pittsfield..... | Twelfth..... | 1889-93..... | |
| William M. Springer, D..... | Springfield..... | Twelfth..... | 1875-83..... | |
| William M. Springer, D..... | Springfield..... | Thirteenth..... | 1883-95..... | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D..... | Bloomington..... | Thirteenth..... | 1875-77..... | |
| Adlai E. Stevenson, D..... | Bloomington..... | Thirteenth..... | 1879-81..... | |
| William A. J. Sparks, D..... | Carlyle..... | Sixteenth..... | 1875-83..... | |
| William Hartzell, D..... | Chester..... | Eighteenth..... | 1875-79..... | |
| William B. Anderson, D..... | Mt. Vernon..... | Nineteenth..... | 1875-77..... | |
| William Aldrich, R..... | Chicago..... | First..... | 1877-83..... | |
| Carter H. Harrison, D..... | Chicago..... | Second..... | 1877-79..... | |
| Lorenz Brentano, R..... | Chicago..... | Third..... | 1877-79..... | |
| William Lathrop, R..... | Rockford..... | Fourth..... | 1877-79..... | |
| Philip C. Hayes, R..... | Morris..... | Seventh..... | 1877-81..... | |
| Thomas A. Boyd, R..... | Lewiston..... | Ninth..... | 1877-81..... | |
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R..... | Warsaw..... | Tenth..... | 1877-83..... | |

| NAME. | RESIDENCE. | DIST. | TERM. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|--|
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Eleventh | 1893-95. | |
| Benjamin F. Marsh, R. | Warsaw | Fifteenth | 1895-. | |
| Thomas E. Tipton, R. | Bloomington | Thirteenth | 1877-79. | |
| R. W. Townshend, D. | Shawneetown | Nineteenth | 1877-89. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Chicago | Second | 1879-83. | |
| George R. Davis, R. | Chicago | Third | 1883-85. | |
| Hiram Barber, R. | Chicago | Third | 1879-81. | |
| John C. Sberwin, R. | Geneva and Elgin | Fourth | 1879-83. | |
| R. M. A. Hawk, R. | Mt. Carroll | Fifth | 1879-82. | Died, '82; succeeded by R. R. Hitt. |
| James W. Singleton, D. | Quincy | Eleventh | 1879-83. | |
| A. P. Forsythe, G. B. | Isabel | Fifteenth | 1879-81. | |
| John R. Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Eighteenth | 1879-83. | |
| John R. Thomas, R. | Metropolis | Twentieth | 1883-89. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Seventh | 1881-83. | |
| William Cullen, R. | Ottawa | Eighth | 1883-85. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Eighth | 1881-83. | |
| Lewis E. Payson, R. | Pontiac | Ninth | 1883-91. | |
| John H. Lewis, R. | Knoxville | Ninth | 1881-83. | |
| Dietrich C. Smith, R. | Pekin | Thirteenth | 1881-83. | |
| R. W. Dunham, R. | Chicago | First | 1883-89. | |
| John F. Finerty, R. | Chicago | Second | 1883-85. | |
| George E. Adams, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1883-91. | |
| Reuben Ellwood, R. | Sycamore | Fifth | 1882-85. | |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Sixth | 1882-95. | Succeeded R. M. A. Hawk, deceased. |
| Robert R. Hitt, R. | Mt. Morris | Ninth | 1895-. | |
| N. E. Worthington, D. | Peoria | Tenth | 1883-87. | |
| William H. Neece, D. | Macomb | Eleventh | 1883-87. | |
| James M. Riggs, D. | Winchester | Twelfth | 1883-87. | |
| Jonathan H. Rowell, R. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1883-91. | |
| Frank Lawler, D. | Chicago | Second | 1883-91. | |
| James H. Ward, D. | Chicago | Third | 1883-87. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Aurora | Fifth | 1885-95. | |
| Albert J. Hopkins, R. | Aurora | Eighth | 1895-. | |
| Ralph Plumb, R. | Streator | Eighth | 1885-89. | |
| Silas G. Landes, D. | Mt. Carmel | Sixteenth | 1885-89. | |
| William E. Mason, R. | Chicago | Third | 1887-91. | |
| Philip Sidney Post, R. | Galesburg | Tenth | 1887-95. | Died, Jan. 6, 1895. |
| William H. Gest, R. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1887-91. | |
| George A. Anderson, D. | Quincy | Twelfth | 1887-89. | |
| Edward Lane, D. | Hillsboro | Seventeenth | 1887-95. | |
| Abner Taylor, R. | Chicago | First | 1889-93. | |
| Charles A. Hill, R. | Joliet | Eighth | 1889-91. | |
| Geo. W. Fithian, D. | Newton | Sixteenth | 1889-95. | |
| William S. Forman, D. | Nashville | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Eighteenth | 1889-95. | |
| James R. Williams, D. | Carmi | Nineteenth | 1899-. | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twentieth | 1889-95. | |
| George W. Smith, R. | Murphysboro | Twenty-second | 1895-. | |
| Lawrence E. McGann, D. | Chicago | Second | 1891-95. | |
| Allan C. Durbin, Jr., D. | Chicago | Third | 1891-95. | |
| Walter C. Newberry, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1891-93. | |
| Lewis Steward, Ind. | Plano | Eighth | 1891-93. | |
| Herman W. Snow, R. | Sheldon | Ninth | 1891-93. | |
| Benjamin T. Cable, D. | Rock Island | Eleventh | 1891-93. | |
| Owen Scott, D. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1891-93. | |
| Samuel T. Busey, D. | Urbana | Fifteenth | 1891-93. | |
| John C. Black, D. | Chicago | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | State-at-large | 1893-95. | |
| Andrew J. Hunter, D. | Paris | Nineteenth | 1897-99. | |
| J. Frank Aldrich, R. | Chicago | First | 1893-97. | |
| Julius Goldzier, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1893-95. | |
| Robert A. Childs, R. | Hinsdale | Eighth | 1893-95. | |
| Hamilton K. Wheeler, R. | Kankakee | Ninth | 1893-95. | |
| John J. McDannold, D. | Mt. Sterling | Twelfth | 1893-95. | |
| Benjamin F. Funk, R. | Bloomington | Fourteenth | 1893-95. | |
| William Lorimer, R. | Chicago | Second | 1895-. | |
| Hugh R. Belknap, R. | Chicago | Third | 1895-99. | Awarded seat after con. with L. E. McGann. |
| Charles W. Woodman, R. | Chicago | Fourth | 1895-97. | |
| Geo. E. White, R. | Chicago | Fifth | 1895-99. | |
| Edward D. Cooke, R. | Chicago | Sixth | 1895-98. | Died, June 4, '98; suc'd. by Henry S. Boutell. |
| George E. Foss, R. | Chicago | Seventh | 1895-. | |
| George W. Prince, R. | Galesburg | Tenth | 1895-. | |
| Walter Reeves, R. | Streator | Eleventh | 1895-. | |
| Vespasian Warner, R. | Clinton | Thirteenth | 1895-. | |
| J. V. Graff, R. | Pekin | Fourteenth | 1895-. | |
| Finis E. Downing, D. | Virginia | Sixteenth | 1895-97. | |
| James A. Connolly, R. | Springfield | Seventeenth | 1895-99. | |
| Frederick Remann, R. | Vandalia | Eighteenth | 1895-. | Died, July 14, '95; suc'd. by W. F. L. Hadley. |
| Wm. F. L. Hadley, R. | Edwardsville | Eighteenth | 1895-. | Elected to fill vacancy. |
| Benson Wood, R. | Efingham | Nineteenth | 1895-97. | |
| Orlando Burrell, R. | Carmi | Twentieth | 1895-97. | |
| Everett J. Murphy, R. | East St. Louis | Twenty-first | 1895-97. | |
| James R. Mann, R. | Chicago | First | 1897-. | |
| Daniel W. Mills, R. | Chicago | Second | 1897-. | |
| Thomas M. Jett, D. | Hillsboro | Eighteenth | 1897-. | |
| James R. Campbell, D. | McLeansboro | Twentieth | 1897-99. | |
| George F. Foster, R. | Chicago | Third | 1899-. | |
| Thomas Cusack, D. | Chicago | Fourth | 1899-. | |
| Edgar T. Noonan, D. | Chicago | Fifth | 1899-. | |
| Henry S. Boutell, R. | Chicago | Sixth | 1898-. | Succeeded E. D. Cooke, deceased. |
| W. E. Williams, D. | Pittsfield | Sixteenth | 1899-. | |
| B. F. Caldwell, D. | Chatham | Seventeenth | 1899-. | |
| Joseph B. Crowley, D. | Robinson | Nineteenth | 1899-. | |
| W. A. Rodenberg, R. | East St. Louis | Twenty first | 1899-. | |

REYNOLDS, John, Justice of Supreme Court and fourth Governor of Illinois, was born of Irish ancestry, in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 26, 1789, and brought by his parents to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800, spending the first nine years of his life in Illinois on a farm. After receiving a common school education, and a two years' course of study in a college at Knoxville, Tenn., he studied law and began practice. In 1812-13 he served as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, winning for himself the title, in after life, of "The Old Ranger." Afterwards he removed to Cahokia, where he began the practice of law, and, in 1818, became Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of the new State. Retiring from the bench in 1825, he served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Governor in 1830, in 1832 personally commanding the State volunteers called for service in the Black Hawk War. Two weeks before the expiration of his term (1834), he resigned to accept a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected as the successor of Charles Slade, who had died in office, and was again elected in 1838, always as a Democrat. He also served as Representative in the Fifteenth General Assembly, and again in the Eighteenth (1852-54), being chosen Speaker of the latter. In 1858 he was the administration (or Buchanan) Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as opposed to the Republican and regular (or Douglas) Democratic candidates. For some years he edited a daily paper called "The Eagle," which was published at Belleville. While Governor Reynolds acquired some reputation as a "classical scholar," from the time spent in a Tennessee College at that early day, this was not sustained by either his colloquial or written style. He was an ardent champion of slavery, and, in the early days of the Rebellion, gained unfavorable notoriety in consequence of a letter written to Jefferson Davis expressing sympathy with the cause of "secession." Nevertheless, in spite of intense prejudice and bitter partisanship on some questions, he possessed many amiable qualities, as shown by his devotion to temperance, and his popularity among persons of opposite political opinions. Although at times crude in style, and not always reliable in his statement of historical facts and events, Governor Reynolds has rendered a valuable service to posterity by his writings relating to the early history of the State, especially those connected with his own times. His best known works are: "Pioneer History of Illinois" (Belleville, 1848); "A Glance at the Crystal

Palace, and Sketches of Travel" (1854); and "My Life and Times" (1855). His death occurred at Belleville, May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, Secretary and President of State Board of Agriculture, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820, and graduated from the Miami University at the age of 18. In 1840 he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and soon afterward began practice. He removed to Illinois in 1854, settling first in Winnebago County, later, successively in Marion County, in Springfield and in Chicago. From 1860 to 1870 he was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and, upon the creation of the State Board of Agriculture in 1871, was elected its President, filling that position until 1888, when he resigned. He has also occupied numerous other posts of honor and of trust of a public or semi-public character, having been President of the Illinois State Sanitary Commission during the War of the Rebellion, a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867, Chief Grain Inspector from 1878 to 1882, and Secretary of the Interstate Industrial Exposition Company of Chicago, from the date of its organization (1873) until its final dissolution. His most important public service, in recent years, was rendered as Director-in-Chief of the Illinois exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier and legislator, was born at New Lenox, Ill., Dec. 3, 1839; at 17 years of age went to Chicago, was educated in the high school there, within a month after graduation enlisting as a private in the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteers. From the ranks he rose to a colonelcy through the gradations of Second-Lieutenant and Captain, and, in July, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier-General. He was a gallant soldier, and was thrice wounded. On his return home after nearly four years' service, he entered the law department of the Chicago University, graduating therefrom and beginning practice in 1866. General Reynolds has been prominent in public life, having served as a member of both branches of the General Assembly, and having been a State Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, in 1875, was elected Senior Vice-Commander of the order for the United States.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 4, 1812; after graduating at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1832, was connected with various institutions in that State, as well as President of Capital University at

Columbus, Ohio; then, coming to Illinois, was President of the Illinois State University at Springfield, 1857-60, after which he became Principal of a female seminary in Chicago. Previously a Lutheran, he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1864, and served several parishes until his death. In his early life he founded, and, for a time, conducted several religious publications at Gettysburg, Pa., besides issuing a number of printed addresses and other published works. Died at Oak Park, near Chicago, Sept. 5, 1876.

RHOADS, (Col.) Franklin Lawrence, soldier and steamboat captain, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1824; brought to Pekin, Tazewell County, Ill., in 1836, where he learned the printer's trade, and, on the breaking out of the Mexican War, enlisted, serving to the close. Returning home he engaged in the river trade, and, for fifteen years, commanded steamboats on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. In April, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a company of three months' men attached to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, on the reorganization of the regiment for the three-years' service, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, soon after being promoted to the colonelcy, as successor to Col. Richard J. Oglesby, who had been promoted Brigadier-General. After serving through the spring campaign of 1862 in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, he was compelled by rapidly declining health to resign, when he located in Shawneetown, retiring in 1874 to his farm near that city. During the latter years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, dying at Shawneetown, Jan. 6, 1879.

RHOADS, Joshua, M.D., A.M., physician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1806; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of M.D., also receiving the degree of A.M., from Princeton; after several years spent in practice as a physician, and as Principal in some of the public schools of Philadelphia, in 1839 he was elected Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and, in 1850, took charge of the State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., then in its infancy. Here he remained until 1874, when he retired. Died, February 1, 1876.

RICE, Edward Y., lawyer and jurist, born in Logan County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1820, was educated in the common schools and at Shurtleff College, after which he read law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to practice, in 1845, at Hillsboro; in 1847 was elected County Recorder

of Montgomery County, and, in 1848, to the Sixteenth General Assembly, serving one term. Later he was elected County Judge of Montgomery County, was Master in Chancery from 1853 to 1857, and the latter year was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Circuit, being re-elected in 1861 and again in 1867. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, at the election of the latter year, was chosen Representative in the Forty-second Congress as a Democrat. Died, April 16, 1883.

RICE, John B., theatrical manager, Mayor of Chicago, and Congressman, was born at Easton, Md., in 1809. By profession he was an actor, and, coming to Chicago in 1847, built and opened there the first theater. In 1857 he retired from the stage, and, in 1865, was elected Mayor of Chicago, the city of his adoption, and re-elected in 1867. He was also prominent in the early stages of the Civil War in the measures taken to raise troops in Chicago. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, but, before the expiration of his term, died, at Norfolk, Va., on Dec. 6, 1874. At a special election to fill the vacancy, Bernard G. Caulfield was chosen to succeed him.

RICHARDSON, William A., lawyer and politician, born in Fayette County, Ky., Oct. 11, 1811, was educated at Transylvania University, came to the bar at 19, and settled in Schuyler County, Ill., becoming State's Attorney in 1835; was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature in 1836, to the Senate in 1838, and to the House again in 1844, from Adams County—the latter year being also chosen Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and, at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, serving as Speaker of the House. He entered the Mexican War as Captain, and won a Majority through gallantry at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1856 (when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor), he was a Democratic Representative in Congress from the Quincy District; re-entered Congress in 1861, and, in 1863, was chosen United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Douglas. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, but after that retired to private life, acting, for a short time, as editor of "The Quincy Herald." Died, at Quincy, Dec. 27, 1875.

RICHLAND COUNTY, situated in the southeast quarter of the State, and has an area of 361 square miles. It was organized from Edwards County in 1841. Among the early pioneers may be mentioned the Evans brothers, Thaddeus

Morehouse, Hugh Calhoun and son, Thomas Gardner, James Parker, Cornelius De Long, James Gilmore and Elijah Nelson. In 1820 there were but thirty families in the district. The first frame houses—the Nelson and Morehouse homesteads—were built in 1821, and, some years later, James Laws erected the first brick house. The pioneers traded at Vincennes, but, in 1825, a store was opened at Stringtown by Jacob May; and the same year the first school was opened at Watertown, taught by Isaac Chauncey. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1822, and services were conducted by William Martin, a Kentuckian. For a long time the mails were carried on horseback by Louis and James Beard, but, in 1824, Mills and Whetsell established a line of four-horse stages. The principal road, known as the "trace road," leading from Louisville to Cahokia, followed a buffalo and Indian trail about where the main street of Olney now is. Olney was selected as the county-seat upon the organization of the county, and a Mr. Lilly built the first house there. The chief branches of industry followed by the inhabitants are agriculture and fruit-growing. Population (1880), 15,545; (1890), 15,019; (1900), 16,391.

RIDGE FARM, a village of Vermillion County, at junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroads, 174 miles northeast of St. Louis; has electric light plant, planing mill, elevators, bank and two papers. Pop. (1900), 933; (1904), 1,300.

RIDGELY, a manufacturing and mining suburb of the city of Springfield. An extensive rolling mill is located there, and there are several coal-shafts in the vicinity. Population (1900), 1,169.

RIDGELY, Charles, manufacturer and capitalist, born in Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17, 1836; was educated in private schools and at Illinois College; after leaving college spent some time as a clerk in his father's bank at Springfield, finally becoming a member of the firm and successively Cashier and Vice-President. In 1870 he was Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but later has affiliated with the Republican party. About 1872 he became identified with the Springfield Iron Company, of which he has been President for many years; has also been President of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis and, for some time, was a Director of the Wabash Railroad. Mr. Ridgely is also one of the Trustees of Illinois College.

RIDGELY, Nicholas H., early banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 27, 1800; after

leaving school was engaged, for a time, in the dry-goods trade, but, in 1829, came to St. Louis to assume a clerkship in the branch of the United States Bank just organized there. In 1835 a branch of the State Bank of Illinois was established at Springfield, and Mr. Ridgely became its cashier, and, when it went into liquidation, was appointed one of the trustees to wind up its affairs. He subsequently became President of the Clark's Exchange Bank in that city, but this having gone into liquidation a few years later, he went into the private banking business as head of the "Ridgely Bank," which, in 1866, became the "Ridgely National Bank," one of the strongest financial institutions in the State outside of Chicago. After the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, Mr. Ridgely became one of the purchasers of the "Northern Cross Railroad" (now that part of the Wabash system extending from the Illinois river to Springfield), when it was sold by the State in 1847, paying therefor \$21,100. He was also one of the Springfield bankers to tender a loan to the State at the beginning of the war in 1861. He was one of the builders and principal owner of the Springfield gas-light system. His business career was an eminently successful one, leaving an estate at his death, Jan. 31, 1888, valued at over \$2,000,000.

RIDGWAY, a village of Gallatin County, on the Shawneetown Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 12 miles northwest of Shawneetown; has a bank and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 523; (1900), 839; (1903, est.), 1,000.

RIDGWAY, Thomas S., merchant, banker and politician, was born at Carmi, Ill., August 30, 1826. His father having died when he was but 4 years old and his mother when he was 14, his education was largely acquired through contact with the world, apart from such as he received from his mother and during a year's attendance at a private school. When he was 6 years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, where he ever afterwards made his home. In 1845 he embarked in business as a merchant, and the firm of Peeples & Ridgway soon became one of the most prominent in Southern Illinois. In 1865 the partners closed out their business and organized the first National Bank of Shawneetown, of which, after the death of Mr. Peeples in 1875, Mr. Ridgway was President. He was one of the projectors of the Springfield & Illinois South-eastern Railway, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern system, and, from 1867 to 1874, served as its President. He was an ardent and active Republican, and served as a delegate

to every State and National Convention of his party from 1868 to 1896. In 1874 he was elected State Treasurer, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction on the same ticket being defeated. In 1876 and 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate for his party's nomination for Governor. Three times he consented to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans as a candidate for Congress from an impregnable Democratic stronghold. For several years he was a Director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, at Chicago, and, for nineteen years, was a Trustee of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, resigning in 1893. Died, at Shawneetown, Nov. 17, 1897.

RIGGS, James M., ex-Congressman, was born in Scott County, Ill., April 17, 1839, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a partial collegiate course. He is a practicing lawyer of Winchester. In 1864 he was elected Sheriff, serving two years. In 1871-72 he represented Scott County in the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and was State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876. In 1882, and again in 1884, he was the successful Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Illinois District.

RIGGS, Scott, pioneer, was born in North Carolina about 1790; removed to Crawford County, Ill., early in 1815, and represented that county in the First General Assembly (1818-20). In 1825 he removed to Scott County, where he continued to reside until his death, Feb. 24, 1872.

RINAKER, John I., lawyer and Congressman, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1830. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to Illinois in 1836, and, for several years, lived on farms in Sangamon and Morgan Counties; was educated at Illinois and McKendree Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1851; in 1852 began reading law with John M. Palmer at Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In August, 1862, he recruited the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, of which he was commissioned Colonel. Four months later he was wounded in battle, but served with his regiment through the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-General at its close. Returning from the war he resumed the practice of his profession at Carlinville. Since 1858 he has been an active Republican; has twice (1872 and '76) served his party as a Presidential Elector—the latter year for the State-at-large—and, in 1874, accepted a nomination for Congress against William R. Morrison, largely reducing the normal Democratic major-

ity. At the State Republican Convention of 1880 he was a prominent, but unsuccessful, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. In 1894 he made the race as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District and, although his opponent was awarded the certificate of election, on a bare majority of 60 votes on the face of the returns, a re-count, ordered by the Fifty-fourth Congress, showed a majority for General Rinaker, and he was seated near the close of the first session. He was a candidate for re-election in 1896, but defeated in a strongly Democratic District.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, Railway President, was born in Dorchester (now a part of Boston), Mass., Oct. 30, 1845, being related, on his mother's side, to the distinguished author, Dr. Edward Payson. After receiving his education in the high school of his native place, at the age of 17 he entered upon a commercial life, as clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment in Boston. About the time he became of age, he entered into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk in the freight department in the Boston office, but, a few years later, assumed a responsible position in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, finally becoming General Agent for the business of that road east of Buffalo, though retaining his headquarters at Boston. In 1878 he removed to Chicago to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System, with which he remained twelve years, serving successively as General Traffic Manager and General Manager, until June 1, 1890, when he resigned to become Third Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. This relation was continued until Jan. 1, 1896, when Mr. Ripley accepted the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which (1899) he now holds. Mr. Ripley was a prominent factor in securing the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and, in April, 1891, was chosen one of the Directors of the Exposition, serving on the Executive Committee and the Committee of Ways and Means and Transportation, being Chairman of the latter.

RIVERSIDE, a suburban town on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, 11 miles west of Chicago; has handsome parks, several churches, a bank, two local papers and numerous fine residences. Population (1890), 1,000; (1900), 1,551.

RIVERTON, a village in Clear Creek Township, Sangamon County, at the crossing of the



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Wabash Railroad over the Sangamon River, 6½ miles east-northeast of Springfield. It has four churches, a nursery, and two coal mines. Population (1880), 705; (1890), 1,127, (1900), 1,511; (1903, est.), about 2,000.

RIVES, John Cook, early banker and journalist, was born in Franklin County, Va., May 24, 1795; in 1806 removed to Kentucky, where he grew up under care of an uncle, Samuel Casey. He received a good education and was a man of high character and attractive manners. In his early manhood he came to Illinois, and was connected, for a time, with the Branch State Bank at Edwardsville, but, about 1824, removed to Shawneetown and held a position in the bank there; also studied law and was admitted to practice. Finally, having accepted a clerkship in the Fourth Auditor's Office in Washington, he removed to that city, and, in 1830, became associated with Francis P. Blair, Sr., in the establishment of "The Congressional Globe" (the predecessor of "The Congressional Record"), of which he finally became sole proprietor, so remaining until 1864. Like his partner, Blair, although a native of Virginia and a life-long Democrat, he was intensely loyal, and contributed liberally of his means for the equipment of soldiers from the District of Columbia, and for the support of their families, during the Civil War. His expenditures for these objects have been estimated at some \$30,000. Died, in Prince George's County, Md., April 10, 1864.

ROANOKE, a village of Woodford County, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 26 miles northeast of Peoria; is in a coal district; has two banks, a coal mine, and one newspaper. Population (1880), 355; (1890), 831; (1900), 966.

ROBB, Thomas Patten, Sanitary Agent, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1819; came to Cook County, Ill., in 1838, and, after arriving at manhood, established the first exclusive wholesale grocery house in Chicago, remaining in the business until 1850. He then went to California, establishing himself in mercantile business at Sacramento, where he remained seven years, meanwhile being elected Mayor of that city. Returning to Chicago on the breaking out of the war, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates with the rank of Major, and, while serving in this capacity, was instrumental in giving General Grant the first duty he performed in the office of the Adjutant-General after his arrival from Galena. Later, he was assigned to duty as Inspector-General of Illinois troops with the rank of Colonel, having general charge of sanitary

affairs until the close of the war, when he was appointed Cotton Agent for the State of Georgia, and, still later, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. Other positions held by him were those of Postmaster and Collector of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; he was also one of the publishers of "The New Era," a Republican paper at Atlanta, and a prominent actor in reconstruction affairs. Resigning the Collectorship, he was appointed by the President United States Commissioner to investigate Mexican outrages on the Rio Grande border; was subsequently identified with Texas railroad interests as the President of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, and one of the projectors of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway, being thus engaged until 1872. Later he returned to California, dying near Glenwood, in that State, April 10, 1895, aged 75 years and 10 months.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born in a small village of Wales, England., Sept. 23, 1832; received his primary education in that country, but, removing to America during his minority, graduated from Princeton College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. After filling various pastorates in Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio, in 1881 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the next year being offered the Presidency of Rutgers College, which he declined. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, which he still retains. From 1859 to 1863 he was a Trustee of Lafayette College, and, in 1866, was elected to a trusteeship of his Alma Mater. He has traveled extensively in the Orient, and was a member of the first and third councils of the Reformed Churches, held at Edinburgh and Belfast. Besides occasional sermons and frequent contributions to English, American, German and Welsh periodicals, Dr. Roberts has published a Welsh translation of the Westminster shorter catechism and a collection of letters on the great preachers of Wales, which appeared in Utica, 1868. He received the degree of D.D., from Union College in 1872, and that of LL.D., from Princeton, in 1887.

ROBINSON, an incorporated city and the county-seat of Crawford County, 25 miles northwest of Vincennes, Ind., and 44 miles south of Paris, Ill.; is on two lines of railroad and in the heart of a fruit and agricultural region. The city has water-works, electric lights, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Population (1890) 1,387; (1900), 1,683; (1904), about 2,000.

ROBINSON, James C., lawyer and former Congressman, was born in Edgar County, Ill., in 1822, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served as a private during the Mexican War, and, in 1858, was elected to Congress as a Democrat, as he was again in 1860, '62, '70 and '72. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. He was a fluent speaker, and attained considerable distinction as an advocate in criminal practice. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, John M., United States Senator, born in Kentucky in 1793, was liberally educated and became a lawyer by profession. In early life he settled at Carini, Ill., where he married. He was of fine physique, of engaging manners, and personally popular. Through his association with the State militia he earned the title of "General." In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of John McLean. His immediate predecessor was David Jewett Baker, appointed by Governor Edwards, who served one month but failed of election by the Legislature. In 1834 Mr. Robinson was re-elected for a full term, which expired in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to a seat upon the Illinois Supreme bench, but died at Ottawa, April 27, of the same year, within three months after his elevation.

ROCHELLE, a city of Ogle County and an intersecting point of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. It is 75 miles west of Chicago, 27 miles south of Rockford, and 23 miles east by north of Dixon. It is in a rich agricultural and stock-raising region, rendering Rochelle an important shipping point. Among its industrial establishments are water-works, electric lights, a flouring mill and silk-underwear factory. The city has three banks, five churches and three newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,789; (1900), 2,073; (1903), 2,500.

ROCHESTER, a village and early settlement in Sangamon County, laid out in 1819; in rich agricultural district, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 7½ miles southeast of Springfield; has a bank, two churches, one school, and a newspaper. Population (1900), 365.

ROCK FALLS, a city in Whiteside County, on Rock River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; has excellent water-power, a good public school system with a high school, banks and a weekly newspaper. Agricultural implements, barbed wire, furniture, flour and paper are its chief manufactures. Water for the navigable feeder of the Hennepin Canal is taken from Rock River at this point. Pop. (1900), 2,176.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing manufacturing city, the county-seat of Winnebago County; lies on both sides of the Rock River, 92 miles west of Chicago. Four trunk lines of railroad—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—intersect here. Excellent water-power is secured by a dam across the river, and communication between the two divisions of the city is facilitated by three railway and three highway bridges. Water is provided from five artesian wells, a reserve main leading to the river. The city is wealthy, prosperous and progressive. The assessed valuation of property, in 1893, was \$6,531,235. Churches are numerous and schools, both public and private, are abundant and well conducted. The census of 1890 showed \$7,715,069 capital invested in 246 manufacturing establishments, which employed 5,223 persons and turned out an annual product valued at \$8,888,904. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and furniture, though watches, silver-plated ware, paper, flour and grape sugar are among the other products. Pop. (1880), 13,129; (1890), 23,584; (1900), 31,051.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, located at Rockford, Ill., incorporated in 1847; in 1898 had a faculty of 21 instructors with 161 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, music and fine arts. It has a library of 6,150 volumes, funds and endowment aggregating \$50,880 and property valued at \$240,880, of which \$150,000 is real estate.

ROCK ISLAND, the principal city and county-seat of Rock Island County, on the Mississippi River, 182 miles west by south from Chicago; is the converging point of five lines of railroad, and the western terminus of the Hennepin Canal. The name is derived from an island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city, 3 miles long, which belongs to the United States Government and contains an arsenal and armory. The river channel north of the island is navigable, the southern channel having been dammed by the Government, thereby giving great water power to Rock Island and Moline. A combined railway and highway bridge spans the river from Rock Island to Davenport, Iowa, crossing the island, while a railway bridge connects the cities a mile below. The island was the site of Fort Armstrong during the Black Hawk War, and was also a place for the confinement of Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Rock Island is in a region of much picturesque scenery and has extensive manufactures of lumber, agricultural imple-

ments, iron, carriages and wagons and oilcloth; also five banks and three newspapers, two issuing daily editions. Pop. (1890), 13,634; (1900), 19,493.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, in the northwestern section of the State bordering upon the Mississippi River (which constitutes its northwestern boundary for more than 60 miles), and having an area of 440 square miles. In 1816 the Government erected a fort on Rock Island (an island in the Mississippi, 3 miles long and one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide), naming it Fort Armstrong. It has always remained a military post, and is now the seat of an extensive arsenal and work-shops. In the spring of 1828, settlements were made near Port Byron by John and Thomas Kinney, Archibald Allen and George Harlan. Other early settlers, near Rock Island and Rapids City, were J. W. Spencer, J. W. Barriels, Benjamin F. Pike and Conrad Leak; and among the pioneers were Wells and Michael Bartlett, Joel Thompson, the Simms brothers and George Davenport. The country was full of Indians, this being the headquarters of Black Hawk and the initial point of the Black Hawk War. (See *Black Hawk*, and *Black Hawk War*.) By 1829 settlers were increased in number and county organization was effected in 1835, Rock Island (then called Stephenson) being made the county-seat. Joseph Conway was the first County Clerk, and Joel Wells, Sr., the first Treasurer. The first court was held at the residence of John W. Barriels, in Farnhamsburg. The county is irregular in shape, and the soil and scenery greatly varied. Coal is abundant, the water-power inexhaustible, and the county's mining and manufacturing interests are very extensive. Several lines of railway cross the county, affording admirable transportation facilities to both eastern and western markets. Rock Island and Moline (which see) are the two principal cities in the county, though there are several other important points. Coal Valley is the center of large mining interests, and Milan is also a manufacturing center. Port Byron is one of the oldest towns in the county, and has considerable lime and lumber interests, while Watertown is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Population of the county (1880), 38,302; (1890), 41,917; (1900), 55,249.

ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA RAILWAY, a standard-gauge road, laid with steel rails, extending from Rock Island to Peoria, 91 miles. It is lessee of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, running from Milan to Cable, Ill., giving it a total length of 118 miles—with Peoria Terminal,

121.10 miles.—(HISTORY.) The company is a reorganization (Oct. 9, 1877) of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company, whose road was sold under foreclosure, April 4, 1877. The latter Road was the result of the consolidation, in 1869, of two corporations—the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Companies—the new organization taking the latter name. The road was opened through its entire length, Jan. 1, 1872, its sale under foreclosure and reorganization under its present name taking place, as already stated, in 1877. The Cable Branch was organized in 1876, as the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, and opened in December of the same year, sold under foreclosure in 1877, and leased to the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, July 1, 1885, for 999 years, the rental for the entire period being commuted at \$450,000.—(FINANCIAL.) The cost of the entire road and equipment was \$2,654,487. The capital stock (1898) is \$1,500,000; funded debt, \$600,000; other forms of indebtedness increasing the total capital invested to \$2,181,066.

ROCK RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington County, Wis., and flows generally in a southerly direction, a part of its course being very sinuous. After crossing the northern boundary of Illinois, it runs southwestward, intersecting the counties of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island, and entering the Mississippi three miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long, but its navigation is partly obstructed by rapids, which, however, furnish abundant water-power. The principal towns on its banks are Rockford, Dixon and Sterling. Its valley is wide, and noted for its beauty and fertility.

ROCKTON, a village in Winnebago County, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on Rock River, 13 miles north of Rockford; has manufactures of paper and agricultural implements, a feed mill, and local paper. Pop. (1890), 892; (1900), 936.

ROE, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., physician, soldier and author, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, June 22, 1813; removed with his father, in 1819, to Cincinnati, and graduated at Louisville Medical Institute in 1842; began practice at Anderson, Ind., but soon removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he gave much attention to geological research and made some extensive natural history collections. From 1848 to '52 he resided at Jacksonville, lectured extensively on his favorite science, wrote for the press and, for two years (1850-52), edited "The Jacksonville Journal," still

later editing the newly established "Constitutionalist" for a few months. During a part of this period he was lecturer on natural science at Shurtleff College; also delivered a lecture before the State Legislature on the geology of Illinois, which was immediately followed by the passage of the act establishing the State Geological Department. A majority of both houses joined in a request for his appointment as State Geologist, but it was rejected on partisan grounds—he, then, being a Whig. Removing to Bloomington in 1852, Dr. Roe became prominent in educational matters, being the first Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal University, and also a Trustee of the Illinois Wesleyan University. Having identified himself with the Democratic party at this time, he became its nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1860, but, on the inception of the war in 1861, he promptly espoused the cause of the Union, raised three companies (mostly Normal students) which were attached to the Thirty-third Illinois (Normal) Regiment; was elected Captain and successively promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. Having been dangerously wounded in the assault at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1863, and compelled to return home, he was elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties, was re-elected four years later, became editor of "The Bloomington Pantagraph" and, in 1870, was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, where he won distinction by a somewhat notable humorous speech in opposition to removing the State Capital to Peoria. In 1871 he was appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving nine years. Dr. Roe was a somewhat prolific author, having produced more than a dozen works which have appeared in book form. One of these, "Virginia Rose; a Tale of Illinois in Early Days," first appeared as a prize serial in "The Alton Courier" in 1852. Others of his more noteworthy productions are: "The Gray and the Blue"; "Brought to Bay"; "From the Beaten Path"; "G. A. R.; or How She Married His Double"; "Dr. Caldwell; or the Trail of the Serpent"; and "Prairie-Land and Other Poems." He died in Chicago, Nov. 6, 1893.

ROGERS, George Clarke, soldier, was born in Grafton County, N. H., Nov. 23, 1838; but was educated in Vermont and Illinois, having removed to the latter State early in life. While teaching he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1860; was the first, in 1861, to raise a company in Lake County for the war, which was mustered into the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers;

was chosen Second-Lieutenant and later Captain; was wounded four times at Shiloh, but refused to leave the field, and led his regiment in the final charge; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and soon after commissioned Colonel for gallantry at Hatchie. At Champion Hills he received three wounds, from one of which he never fully recovered; took a prominent part in the operations at Allatoona and commanded a brigade nearly two years, including the Atlanta campaign, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. Since the war has practiced law in Illinois and in Kansas.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, educator, lawyer and author, was born in Central New York in 1853; entered Hamilton College, but the following year became a student in Michigan University, graduating there in 1874, also receiving the degree of A.M., from the same institution, in 1877. In 1883 he was elected to a professorship in the Ann Arbor Law School, and, in 1885, was made Dean of the Faculty, succeeding Judge Cooley, at the age of 32. Five years later he was tendered, and accepted, the Presidency of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, being the first layman chosen to the position, and succeeding a long line of Bishops and divines. The same year (1890), Wesleyan University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has served for a number of years on its Committee on Legal Education and Admission to the Bar, and was the first Chairman of the Section on Legal Education. President Rogers was the General Chairman of the Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in August, 1898. At the Congress held in 1893, as auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Law Reform and Jurisprudence, and was for a time associate editor of "The American Law Register," of Philadelphia. He is also the author of a treatise on "Expert Testimony," which has passed through two editions, and has edited a work entitled "Illinois Citations," besides doing much other valuable literary work of a similar character.

ROGERS, John Gorin, jurist, was born at Glasgow, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818, of English and early Virginian ancestry; was educated at Center College, Danville, Ky., and at Transylvania University, graduating from the latter institution in 1841, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For sixteen years he practiced in his native town, and, in 1857, removed to Chicago, where he soon

attained professional prominence. In 1870 he was elected a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court, continuing on the bench, through repeated re-elections, until his death, which occurred suddenly, Jan. 10, 1887, four years before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected.

ROGERS PARK, a village and suburb 9 miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; has a bank and two weekly newspapers; is reached by electric street-car line from Chicago, and is a popular residence suburb. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1893.

ROLL, John E., pioneer, was born in Green Village, N. J., June 4, 1814; came to Illinois in 1830, and settled in Sangamon County. He assisted Abraham Lincoln in the construction of the flat-boat with which the latter descended the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in 1831. Mr. Roll, who was a mechanic and contractor, built a number of houses in Springfield, where he has since continued to reside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The earliest Christians to establish places of worship in Illinois were priests of the Catholic faith. Early Catholic missionaries were explorers and historians as well as preachers. (See *Allouez; Bergier; Early Missionaries; Gravier; Marquette.*) The church went hand in hand with the representatives of the French Government, carrying in one hand the cross and in the other the flag of France, simultaneously disseminating the doctrines of Christianity and inculcating loyalty to the House of Bourbon. For nearly a hundred years, the self-sacrificing and devoted Catholic clergy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries ministered to the spiritual wants of the early French settlers and the natives. They were not without factional jealousies, however, and a severe blow was dealt to a branch of them in the order for the banishment of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property. (See *Early Missionaries.*) The subsequent occupation of the country by the English, with the contemporaneous emigration of a considerable portion of the French west of the Mississippi, dissipated many congregations. Up to 1830 Illinois was included in the diocese of Missouri; but at that time it was constituted a separate diocese, under the episcopal control of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosatti. At that date there were few, if any, priests in Illinois. But Bishop Rosatti was a man of earnest purpose and rare administrative ability. New parishes were organized as rapidly as circumstances

would permit, and the growth of the church has been steady. By 1840 there were thirty-one parishes and twenty priests. In 1896 there are reported 698 parishes, 764 clergymen and a Catholic population exceeding 850,000. (See also *Religious Denominations.*)

ROODHOUSE, a city in Greene County, 21 miles south of Jacksonville, and at junction of three divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; is in fertile agricultural and coal-mining region; city contains a flouring mill, grain-elevator, stock-yards, railway shops, water-works, electric light plant, two private banks, fine opera house, good school buildings, one daily and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,360; (1900), 2,351.

ROODHOUSE, John, farmer and founder of the town of Roodhouse, in Greene County, Ill., was born in Yorkshire, England, brought to America in childhood, his father settling in Greene County, Ill., in 1831. In his early manhood he opened a farm in Tazewell County, but finally returned to the paternal home in Greene County, where, on the location of the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, he laid out the town of Roodhouse, at the junction of the Louisiana and Kansas City branch with the main line.

ROOT, George Frederick, musical composer and author, was born at Sheffield, Mass., August 30, 1820. He was a natural musician, and, while employed on his father's farm, learned to play on various instruments. In 1838 he removed to Boston, where he began his life-work. Besides teaching music in the public schools, he was employed to direct the musical service in two churches. From Boston he removed to New York, and, in 1850, went to Paris for purposes of musical study. In 1853 he made his first public essay as a composer in the song, "Hazel Dell," which became popular at once. From this time forward his success as a song-writer was assured. His music, while not of a high artistic character, captivated the popular ear and appealed strongly to the heart. In 1860 he took up his residence in Chicago, where he conducted a musical journal and wrote those "war songs" which created and perpetuated his fame. Among the best known are "Rally Round the Flag"; "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Other popular songs by him are "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower"; "A Hundred Years Ago"; and "The Old Folks are Gone." Besides songs he composed several cantatas and much sacred music, also publishing many books of instruction and numerous collections of vocal and instru-

mental music. In 1872 the University of Chicago conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc. Died, near Portland, Maine, August 6, 1895.

ROOTS, Benajah Guernsey, civil engineer, and educator, was born in Onondaga County N. Y., April 20, 1811, and educated in the schools and academies of Central New York; began teaching in 1827, and, after spending a year at sea for the benefit of his health, took a course in law and civil engineering. He was employed as a civil engineer on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts until 1838, when he came to Illinois and obtained employment on the railroad projected from Alton to Shawneetown, under the "internal improvement system" of 1837. When that was suspended in 1839, he settled on a farm near the present site of Tamaroa, Perry County, and soon after opened a boarding school, continuing its management until 1846, when he became Principal of a seminary at Sparta. In 1851 he went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad, first as resident engineer in charge of surveys and construction, later as land agent and attorney. He was prominent in the introduction of the graded school system in Illinois and in the establishment of the State Normal School at Bloomington and the University of Illinois at Champaign; was a member of the State Board of Education from its organization, and served as delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1868. Died, at his home in Perry County, Ill., May 9, 1888.—**Philander Keep (Roots)**, son of the preceding, born in Tolland County, Conn., June 4, 1838, brought to Illinois the same year and educated in his father's school, and in an academy at Carrollton and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington; at the age of 17 belonged to a corps of engineers employed on a Southern railroad, and, during the war, served as a civil engineer in the construction and repair of military roads. Later, he was Deputy Surveyor-General of Nebraska; in 1871 became Chief Engineer on the Cairo & Fulton (now a part of the Iron Mountain) Railway; then engaged in the banking business in Arkansas, first as cashier of a bank at Fort Smith and afterwards of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, of which his brother, Logan H., was President.—**Logan H. (Roots)**, another son, born near Tamaroa, Perry County, Ill., March 22, 1841, was educated at home and at the State Normal at Bloomington, meanwhile serving as principal of a high school at Duquoin; in 1862 enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, serving through the war and acting as Chief Commissary

for General Sherman on the "March to the Sea," and participating in the great review in Washington, in May, 1865. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Arkansas District, was elected from that State to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses (1868 and 1870)—being, at the time, the youngest member in that body—and was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant. He finally became President of the Merchants' National Bank at Little Rock, with which he remained nearly twenty years. Died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, May 30, 1893, leaving an estate valued at nearly one and a half millions, of which he gave a large share to charitable purposes and to the city of Little Rock, for the benefit of its hospitals and the improvement of its parks.

ROSE, James A., Secretary of State, was born at Golconda, Pope County, Ill., Oct. 13, 1850. The foundation of his education was secured in the public schools of his native place, and, after a term in the Normal University at Normal, Ill., at the age of 18 he took charge of a country school. Soon he was chosen Principal of the Golconda graded schools, was later made County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected for a second term. During his second term he was admitted to the bar, and, resigning the office of Superintendent, was elected State's Attorney without opposition, being re-elected for another term. In 1889, by appointment of Governor Fifer, he became one of the Trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory, serving until the next year, when he was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester, which position he continued to occupy until 1893. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, his term extending to January, 1901.

ROSEVILLE, a village in Warren County, on the Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles northwest of Bushnell; has water and electric-light plants, two banks, public library and one newspaper. Region agricultural and coal-mining. Pop. (1900), 1,014.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, born in Fulton County, Ill., July 18, 1823; was educated in the common schools and at Illinois College, Jacksonville, studied law and admitted to the bar in 1845; the following year enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Volunteers for the Mexican War, became First Lieutenant and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo; also performed important service as bearer of dispatches for Gen-

eral Taylor. After the war he served six years as Probate Judge. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was chosen Colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, serving with it in Missouri and Kentucky; was commissioned Brigadier-General a few weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, and, after the evacuation of Corinth, was assigned to the command of a division with headquarters at Bolivar, Tenn. He resigned in July, 1863, and, in 1867, was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District; has been three times a delegate to National Republican Conventions and twice defeated as a candidate for Congress in a Democratic District. Since the war he has devoted his attention largely to stock-raising, having a large stock-farm in Iowa. In his later years was President of a bank at Lewistown, Ill. Died Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, (Col.) William, pioneer, was born at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., April 24, 1792; removed with his father's family, in 1805, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until his twentieth year, when he was commissioned an Ensign in the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, serving through the War of 1812-14, and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. During the latter part of his service he acted as drill-master at various points. Then, returning to Pittsfield, he carried on the business of blacksmithing as an employer, meanwhile filling some local offices. In 1820, a company consisting of himself and four brothers, with their families and a few others, started for the West, intending to settle in Illinois. Reaching the head-waters of the Allegheny overland, they transferred their wagons, teams and other property to flat-boats, descending that stream and the Ohio to Shawneetown, Ill. Here they disembarked and, crossing the State, reached Upper Alton, where they found only one house, that of Maj. Charles W. Hunter. Leaving their families at Upper Alton, the brothers proceeded north, crossing the Illinois River near its mouth, until they reached a point in the western part of the present county of Pike, where the town of Atlas was afterwards located. Here they erected four rough log-cabins, on a beautiful prairie not far from the Mississippi, removing their families thither a few weeks later. They suffered the usual privations incident to life in a new country, not excepting sickness and death of some of their number. At the next session of the Legislature (1820-21) Pike County was established, embracing all that part of the State west

and north of the Illinois, and including the present cities of Galena and Chicago. The Ross settlement became the nucleus of the town of Atlas, laid out by Colonel Ross and his associates in 1823, at an early day the rival of Quincy, and becoming the second county-seat of Pike County, so remaining from 1824 to 1833, when the seat of justice was removed to Pittsfield. During this period Colonel Ross was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, holding, simultaneously or successively, the offices of Probate Judge, Circuit and County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, and others of a subordinate character. As Colonel of Militia, in 1832, he was ordered by Governor Reynolds to raise a company for the Black Hawk War, and, in four days, reported at Beardstown with twice the number of men called for. In 1834 he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, also serving in the Senate during the three following sessions, a part of the time as President pro tem. of the last-named body. While in the General Assembly he was instrumental in securing legislation of great importance relating to Military Tract lands. The year following the establishment of the county-seat at Pittsfield (1834) he became a citizen of that place, which he had the privilege of naming for his early home. He was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President the first time. Beginning life poor he acquired considerable property; was liberal, public-spirited and patriotic, making a handsome donation to the first company organized in Pike County, for the suppression of the Rebellion. Died, at Pittsfield, May 31, 1873.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 19 miles north of Danville; has electric-light plant, water-works, tile and brick-works, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 879; (1900), 1,435.

ROUNDS, Sterling Parker, public printer, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 27, 1828; about 1840 began learning the printer's trade at Kenosha, Wis., and, in 1845, was foreman of the State printing office at Madison, afterward working in offices in Milwaukee, Racine and Buffalo, going to Chicago in 1851. Here he finally established a printer's warehouse, to which he later added an electrotpe foundry and the manufacture of presses, also commencing the issue of "Round's Printers' Cabinet," a trade-paper, which was continued during his life. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield Public Printer at

Washington, serving until 1885, when he removed to Omaha, Neb., and was identified with "The Republican," of that city, until his death, Dec. 17, 1887.

ROUNTREE, Hiram, County Judge, born in Rutherford County, N. C., Dec. 22, 1794; was brought to Kentucky in infancy, where he grew to manhood and served as an Ensign in the War of 1812 under General Shelby. In 1817 he removed to Illinois Territory, first locating in Madison County, where he taught school for two years near Edwardsville, but removed to Fayette County about the time of the removal of the State capital to Vandalia. On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1821, he was appointed to office there and ever afterwards resided at Hillsboro. For a number of years in the early history of the county, he held (at the same time) the offices of Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Recorder, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Master in Chancery and Judge of Probate, besides that of Postmaster for the town of Hillsboro. In 1826 he was elected Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate and re-elected in 1830; served as Delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and the next year was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth General Assemblies. On retiring from the Senate (1852), he was elected County Judge without opposition, was re-elected to the same office in 1861, and again, in 1865, as the nominee of the Republicans. Judge Rountree was noted for his sound judgment and sterling integrity. Died, at Hillsboro, March 4, 1873.

ROUTT, John L., soldier and Governor, was born at Eddyville, Ky., April 25, 1826, brought to Illinois in infancy and educated in the common schools. Soon after coming of age he was elected and served one term as Sheriff of McLean County; in 1862 enlisted and became Captain of Company E, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers. After the war he engaged in business in Bloomington, and was appointed by President Grant, successively, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and Territorial Governor of Colorado. On the admission of Colorado as a State, he was elected the first Governor under the State Government, and re-elected in 1890—serving, in all, three years. His home is in Denver. He has been extensively and successfully identified with mining enterprises in Colorado.

ROWELL, Jonathan H., ex-Congressman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Feb. 10, 1833. He is a

graduate of Eureka College and of the Law Department of the Chicago University. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years as company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry. In 1868 he was elected State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1880, was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. In 1882 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Illinois District and three times re-elected, serving until March, 1891. His home is at Bloomington.

ROWETT, Richard, soldier, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1830, came to the United States in 1851, finally settling on a farm near Carlinville, Ill., and becoming a breeder of thorough-bred horses. In 1861 he entered the service as a Captain in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers and was successively promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel; was wounded in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Allatoona, especially distinguishing himself at the latter and being brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry. After the war he returned to his stock-farm, but later held the positions of Canal Commissioner, Penitentiary Commissioner, Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth (Quincy) District, until its consolidation with the Eighth District by President Cleveland. Died, in Chicago, July 13, 1887.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, located in Chicago; incorporated by act of March 2, 1837, the charter having been prepared the previous year by Drs. Daniel Brainard and Josiah C. Goodhue. The extreme financial depression of the following year prevented the organization of a faculty until 1843. The institution was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the eminent practitioner, medical author and teacher of Philadelphia in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The first faculty consisted of four professors, and the first term opened on Dec. 4, 1843, with a class of twenty-two students. Three years' study was required for graduation, but only two annual terms of sixteen weeks each need be attended at the college itself. Instruction was given in a few rooms temporarily opened for that purpose. The next year a small building, costing between \$3,000 and \$4,000, was erected. This was re-arranged and enlarged in 1855 at a cost of \$15,000. The constant and rapid growth of the college necessitated the erection of a new building in 1867, the cost of which was \$70,000. This was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and another, costing \$54,000, was erected in 1876 and a free dispensary

added. In 1844 the Presbyterian Hospital was located on a portion of the college lot, and the two institutions connected, thus insuring abundant and stable facilities for clinical instruction. Shortly afterwards, Rush College became the medical department of Lake Forest University. The present faculty (1898) consists of 95 professors, adjunct professors, lecturers and instructors of all grades, and over 600 students in attendance. The length of the annual terms is six months, and four years of study are required for graduation, attendance upon at least three college terms being compulsory.

RUSHVILLE, the county-seat of Schuyler County, 50 miles northeast of Quincy and 11 miles northwest of Beardstown; is the southern terminus of the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town was selected as the county-seat in 1826, the seat of justice being removed from a place called Beardstown, about five miles eastward (not the present Beardstown in Cass County), where it had been located at the time of the organization of Schuyler County, a year previous. At first the new seat of justice was called Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but afterwards took its present name. It is a coal-mining, grain and fruit-growing region, and contains several manufactories, including flour-mills, brick and tile works; also has two banks (State and private) and a public library. Four periodicals (one daily) are published here. Population (1880), 1,662; (1890), 2,031; (1900), 2,292.

RUSSELL, John, pioneer teacher and author, was born at Cavendish, Vt., July 31, 1793, and educated in the common schools of his native State and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1818—having obtained means to support himself, during his college course, by teaching and by the publication, before he had reached his 20th year, of a volume entitled "The Authentic History of Vermont State Prison." After graduation he taught for a short time in Georgia; but, early in the following year, joined his father on the way to Missouri. The next five years he spent in teaching in the "Bonhommie Bottom" on the Missouri River. During this period he published, anonymously, in "The St. Charles Missourian," a temperance allegory entitled "The Venomous Worm" (or "The Worm of the Still"), which gained a wide popularity and was early recognized by the compilers of school-readers as a sort of classic. Leaving this locality he taught a year in St. Louis, when he removed to Vandalia (then the capital of Illinois), after which he spent

two years teaching in the Seminary at Upper Alton, which afterwards became Shurtleff College. In 1828 he removed to Greene County, locating at a point near the Illinois River to which he gave the name of Bluffdale. Here he was licensed as a Baptist preacher, officiating in this capacity only occasionally, while pursuing his calling as a teacher or writer for the press, to which he was an almost constant contributor during the last twenty-five years of his life. About 1837 or 1838 he was editor of a paper called "The Backwoodsman" at Grafton—then a part of Greene County, but now in Jersey County—to which he afterwards continued to be a contributor some time longer, and, in 1841-42, was editor of "The Advertiser," at Louisville, Ky. He was also, for several years, Principal of the Spring Hill Academy in East Feliciana Parish, La., meanwhile serving for a portion of the time as Superintendent of Public Schools. He was the author of a number of stories and sketches, some of which went through several editions, and, at the time of his death, had in preparation a history of "The Black Hawk War," "Evidences of Christianity" and a "History of Illinois." He was an accomplished linguist, being able to read with fluency Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian, besides having considerable familiarity with several other modern languages. In 1862 he received from the University of Chicago the degree of LL.D. Died, Jan. 2, 1863, and was buried on the old homestead at Bluffdale.

RUSSELL, Martin J., politician and journalist, born in Chicago, Dec. 20, 1845. He was a nephew of Col. James A. Mulligan (see *Mulligan, James A.*) and served with credit as Adjutant-General on the staff of the latter in the Civil War. In 1870 he became a reporter on "The Chicago Evening Post," and was advanced to the position of city editor. Subsequently he was connected with "The Times," and "The Telegram"; was also a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park before the annexation of that village to Chicago, and has been one of the South Park Commissioners of the city last named. After the purchase of "The Chicago Times" by Carter H. Harrison he remained for a time on the editorial staff. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed editorial work as editor-in-chief of "The Chronicle," the organ of the Democratic party in Chicago. Died June 25, 1900.

RUTHERFORD, Friend S., lawyer and soldier, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 25,

1820; studied law in Troy and removed to Illinois, settling at Edwardsville, and finally at Alton; was a Republican candidate for Presidential Elector in 1856, and, in 1860, a member of the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. In September, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the capture of Port Gibson and in the operations about Vicksburg—also leading in the attack on Arkansas Post, and subsequently serving in Louisiana, but died as the result of fatigue and exposure in the service, June 20, 1864, one week before his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.—**Reuben C. (Rutherford)**, brother of the preceding, was born at Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1823, but grew up in Vermont and New Hampshire; received a degree in law when quite young, but afterwards fitted himself as a lecturer on physiology and hygiene, upon which he lectured extensively in Michigan, Illinois and other States after coming west in 1849. During 1854-55, in co-operation with Prof. J. B. Turner and others, he canvassed and lectured extensively throughout Illinois in support of the movement which resulted in the donation of public lands, by Congress, for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States. The establishment of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, was the outgrowth of this movement. In 1856 he located at Quincy, where he resided some thirty years; in 1861, served for several months as the first Commissary of Subsistence at Cairo; was later associated with the State Quartermaster's Department, finally entering the secret service of the War Department, in which he remained until 1867, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. In 1886, General Rutherford removed to New York City, where he died, June 24, 1895.—**George V. (Rutherford)**, another brother, was born at Rutland, Vt., 1830; was first admitted to the bar, but afterwards took charge of the construction of telegraph lines in some of the Southern States; at the beginning of the Civil War became Assistant Quartermaster-General of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, under ex-Gov. John Wood, but subsequently entered the Quartermaster's service of the General Government in Washington, retiring after the war with the rank of Brigadier-General. He then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1872, when he engaged in manufacturing business at Northampton, Mass., but finally removed to California for the benefit of his failing health. Died, at St. Helena, Cal., August 28, 1872.

RUTLAND, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles south of La Salle; has a bank, five churches, school, and a newspaper, with coal mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1890), 509; (1900), 893; (1903), 1,093.

RUTLEDGE, (Rev.) William J., clergyman, Army Chaplain, born in Augusta County, Va., June 24, 1820; was converted at the age of 12 years and, at 21, became a member of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving various churches in the central and western parts of the State—also acting, for a time, as Agent of the Illinois Conference Female College at Jacksonville. From 1861 to 1863 he was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Returning from the war, he served as pastor of churches at Jacksonville, Bloomington, Quincy, Rushville, Springfield, Griggsville and other points; from 1881 to '84 was Chaplain of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Rutledge was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for many years as Chaplain of the order for the Department of Illinois. In connection with the ministry, he has occupied a supernumerary relation since 1885. Died in Jacksonville, April 14, 1900.

RUTZ, Edward, State Treasurer, was born in a village in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, May 5, 1829; came to America in 1848, locating on a farm in St. Clair County, Ill.; went to California in 1857, and, early in 1861, enlisted in the Third United States Artillery at San Francisco, serving with the Army of the Potomac until his discharge in 1864, and taking part in every battle in which his command was engaged. After his return in 1865, he located in St. Clair County, and was elected County Surveyor, served three consecutive terms as County Treasurer, and was elected State Treasurer three times—1872, '76 and '80. About 1892 he removed to California, where he now resides.

RYAN, Edward G., early editor and jurist, born at Newcastle House, County Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810; was educated for the priesthood, but turned his attention to law, and, in 1830, came to New York and engaged in teaching while prosecuting his legal studies; in 1836 removed to Chicago, where he was admitted to the bar and was, for a time, associated in practice with Hugh T. Dickey. In April, 1840, Mr. Ryan assumed the editorship of a weekly paper in Chicago called "The Illinois Tribune," which he conducted for over a year, and which is remembered chiefly on account of its bitter assaults on Judge John Pearson of Danville, who had

aroused the hostility of some members of the Chicago bar by his rulings upon the bench. About 1842 Ryan removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was, for a time, a partner of Matthew H. Carpenter (afterwards United States Senator), and was connected with a number of celebrated trials before the courts of that State, including the Barstow-Bashford case, which ended with Bashford becoming the first Republican Governor of Wisconsin. In 1874 he was appointed Chief Justice of Wisconsin, serving until his death, which occurred at Madison, Oct. 19, 1880. He was a strong partisan, and, during the Civil War, was an intense opponent of the war policy of the Government. In spite of infirmities of temper, he appears to have been a man of much learning and recognized legal ability.

RYAN, James, Roman Catholic Bishop, born in Ireland in 1848 and emigrated to America in childhood; was educated for the priesthood in Kentucky, and, after ordination, was made a professor in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Bardstown, Ky. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, attaching himself to the diocese of Peoria, and having charge of parishes at Wataga and Danville. In 1881 he became rector of the Ottawa parish, within the episcopal jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Chicago. In 1888 he was made Bishop of the see of Alton, the prior incumbent (Bishop Baltes) having died in 1886.

SACS AND FOXES, two confederated Indian tribes, who were among the most warlike and powerful of the aborigines of the Illinois Country. The Foxes called themselves the Musk-wah-ha-kee, a name compounded of two words, signifying "those of red earth." The French called them Ou-ta-ga-mies, that being their spelling of the name given them by other tribes, the meaning of which was "Foxes," and which was bestowed upon them because their totem (or armorial device, as it may be called) was a fox. They seem to have been driven westward from the northern shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Niagara and Mackinac, to the region around Green Bay, Wis.—Concerning their allied brethren, the Sacs, less is known. The name is variously spelled in the Indian dialects—Ou-sa-kies, Sauks, etc.—and the term Sacs is unquestionably an abbreviated corruption. Black Hawk belonged to this tribe. The Foxes and Sacs formed a confederation according to aboriginal tradition, on what is now known as the Sac River, near Green Bay, but the date of the alliance cannot be determined. The origin of the Sacs is equally

uncertain. Black Hawk claimed that his tribe originally dwelt around Quebec, but, as to the authenticity of this claim, historical authorities differ widely. Subsequent to 1670 the history of the allied tribes is tolerably well defined. Their characteristics, location and habits are described at some length by Father Allouez, who visited them in 1666-67. He says that they were numerous and warlike, but depicts them as "penurious, avaricious, thievish and quarrelsome." That they were cordially detested by their neighbors is certain, and Judge James Hall calls them "the Ishmaelites of the lakes." They were unfriendly to the French, who attached to themselves other tribes, and, through the aid of the latter, had well-nigh exterminated them, when the Sacs and Foxes sued for peace, which was granted on terms most humiliating to the vanquished. By 1718, however, they were virtually in possession of the region around Rock River in Illinois, and, four years later, through the aid of the Mascoutins and Kickapoos, they had expelled the Illinois, driving the last of that ill-fated tribe across the Illinois River. They abstained from taking part in the border wars that marked the close of the Revolutionary War, and therefore did not participate in the treaty of Greenville in 1795. At that date, according to Judge Hall, they claimed the country as far west as Council Bluffs, Iowa, and as far north as Prairie du Chien. They offered to co-operate with the United States Government in the War of 1812, but this offer was declined, and a portion of the tribe, under the leadership of Black Hawk, enlisted on the side of the British. The Black Hawk War proved their political ruin. By the treaty of Rock Island they ceded vast tracts of land, including a large part of the eastern half of Iowa and a large body of land east of the Mississippi. (See *Black Hawk War*; *Indian Treaties*.) In 1842 the Government divided the nation into two bands, removing both to reservations in the farther West. One was located on the Osage River and the other on the south side of the Nee-ma-ha River, near the northwest corner of Kansas. From these reservations, there is little doubt, many of them have silently emigrated toward the Rocky Mountains, where the hoe might be laid aside for the rifle, the net and the spear of the hunter. A few years ago a part of these confederated tribes were located in the eastern part of Oklahoma.

SAILOR SPRINGS, a village and health resort in Clay County, 5 miles north of Clay City, has an academy and a local paper. Population (1900), 419; (1903, est.), 550.

SALEM, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Marion County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Southern Railroads, 71 miles east of St. Louis, and 16 miles northeast of Centralia; in agricultural and coal district. A leading industry is the culture, evaporation and shipment of fruit. The city has flour-mills, two banks and three weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,493; (1900), 1,642.

SALINE COUNTY, a southeastern county, organized in 1847, having an area of 380 square miles. It derives its name from the salt springs which are found in every part of the county. The northern portion is rolling and yields an abundance of coal of a quality suitable for smithing. The bottoms are swampy, but heavily timbered, and saw-mills abound. Oak, hickory, sweet gum, mulberry, locust and sassafras are the prevailing varieties. Fruit and tobacco are extensively cultivated. The climate is mild and humid, and the vegetation varied. The soil of the low lands is rich, and, when drained, makes excellent farming lands. In some localities a good gray sandstone, soft enough to be worked, is quarried, and millstone grit is frequently found. In the southern half of the county are the Eagle Mountains, a line of hills having an altitude of some 450 to 500 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo, and believed by geologists to have been a part of the upheaval that gave birth to the Ozark Mountains in Missouri and Arkansas. The highest land in the county is 864 feet above sea-level. Tradition says that these hills are rich in silver ore, but it has not been found in paying quantities. Springs strongly impregnated with sulphur are found on the slopes. The county-seat was originally located at Raleigh, which was platted in 1848, but it was subsequently removed to Harrisburg, which was laid out in 1859. Population of the county (1880), 15,940; (1890), 19,342; (1900), 21,685.

SALINE RIVER, a stream formed by the confluence of two branches, both of which flow through portions of Saline County, uniting in Gallatin County. The North Fork rises in Hamilton County and runs nearly south, while the South Fork drains part of Williamson County, and runs east through Saline. The river (which is little more than a creek), thus formed, runs southeast, entering the Ohio ten miles below Shawneetown.

SALT MANUFACTURE. There is evidence going to show that the saline springs, in Gallatin County, were utilized by the aboriginal inhabit-

ants in the making of salt, long before the advent of white settlers. There have been discovered, at various points, what appear to be the remains of evaporating kettles, composed of hardened clay and pounded shells, varying in diameter from three to four feet. In 1812, with a view to encouraging the manufacture of salt from these springs, Congress granted to Illinois the use of 36 square miles, the fee still remaining in the United States. These lands were leased by the State to private parties, but the income derived from them was comparatively small and frequently difficult of collection. The workmen were mostly slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee, who are especially referred to in Article VI., Section 2, of the Constitution of 1818. The salt made brought \$5 per 100 pounds, and was shipped in keel-boats to various points on the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, while many purchasers came hundreds of miles on horseback and carried it away on pack animals. In 1827, the State treasury being empty and the General Assembly having decided to erect a penitentiary at Alton, Congress was petitioned to donate these lands to the State in fee, and permission was granted "to sell 30,000 acres of the Ohio Salines in Gallatin County, and apply the proceeds to such purposes as the Legislature might by law direct." The sale was made, one-half of the proceeds set apart for the building of the penitentiary, and one-half to the improvement of roads and rivers in the eastern part of the State. The manufacture of salt was carried on, however—for a time by lessees and subsequently by owners—until 1873, about which time it was abandoned, chiefly because it had ceased to be profitable on account of competition with other districts possessing superior facilities. Some salt was manufactured in Vermilion County about 1824. The manufacture has been successfully carried on in recent years, from the product of artesian wells, at St. John, in Perry County.

SANDOVAL, a village of Marion County, at the crossing of the western branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, 6 miles north of Centralia. The town has coal mines and some manufactures, with banks and one newspaper. Population (1880), 564; (1890), 834; (1900), 1,258.

SANDSTONE. The quantity of sandstone quarried in Illinois is comparatively insignificant, its value being less than one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the output of the entire country. In 1890 the State ranked twenty-fifth in the list of States producing this mineral, the total value

of the stone quarried being but \$17,896, representing 141,605 cubic feet, taken from ten quarries, which employed forty-six hands, and had an aggregate capital invested of \$49,400.

SANDWICH, a city in De Kalb County, incorporated in 1873, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 58 miles southwest of Chicago. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, hay-presses, corn-shell-ers, pumps and wind-mills. Sandwich has two private banks, two weekly and one semi-weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 2,516; (1900), 2,520; (1903), 2,865.

SANGAMON COUNTY, a central county, organized under act of June 30, 1821, from parts of Bond and Madison Counties, and embracing the present counties of Sangamon, Cass, Menard, Mason, Tazewell, Logan, and parts of Morgan, McLean, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. It was named for the river flowing through it. Though reduced in area somewhat, four years later, it extended to the Illinois River, but was reduced to its present limits by the setting apart of Menard, Logan and Dane (now Christian) Counties, in 1839. Henry Funderburk is believed to have been the first white settler, arriving there in 1817 and locating in what is now Cotton Hill Township, being followed, the next year, by William Drennan, Joseph Dodds, James McCoy, Robert Pulliam and others. John Kelly located on the present site of the city of Springfield in 1818, and was there at the time of the selection of that place as the temporary seat of justice in 1821. Other settlements were made at Auburn, Island Grove, and elsewhere, and population began to flow in rapidly. Remnants of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians were still there, but soon moved north or west. County organization was effected in 1821, the first Board of County Commissioners being composed of William Drennan, Zachariah Peter and Samuel Lee. John Reynolds (afterwards Governor) held the first term of Circuit Court, with John Taylor, Sheriff; Henry Starr, Prosecuting Attorney, and Charles R. Matheny, Circuit Clerk. A United States Land Office was established at Springfield in 1823, with Pascal P. Enos as Receiver, the first sale of lands taking place the same year. The soil of Sangamon County is exuberantly fertile, with rich underlying deposits of bituminous coal, which is mined in large quantities. The chief towns are Springfield, Auburn, Riverton, Illiopolis and Pleasant Plains. The area of the county is 860 square miles. Population (1880), 52,894; (1890), 61,195; (1900), 71,593.

SANGAMON RIVER, formed by the union of the North and South Forks, of which the former is the longer, or main branch. The North Fork rises in the northern part of Champaign County, whence it runs southwest to the city of Decatur, thence westward through Sangamon County, forming the north boundary of Christian County, and emptying into the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork flows through Christian County, and joins the North Fork about 6 miles, east of Springfield. In the early history of the State the Sangamon was regarded as a navigable stream, and its improvement was one of the measures advocated by Abraham Lincoln in 1832, when he was for the first time a candidate (though unsuccessfully) for the Legislature. In the spring of 1832 a small steamer from Cincinnati, called the "Talisman," ascended the river to a point near Springfield. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing by the people, but the vessel encountered so much difficulty in getting out of the river that the experiment was never repeated.

SANGAMON & MORGAN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

SANGER, Lorenzo P., railway and canal contractor, was born at Littleton, N. H., March 2, 1809; brought in childhood to Livingston County, N. Y., where his father became a contractor on the Erie Canal, the son also being employed upon the same work. The latter subsequently became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Canal on his own account, being known as "the boy contractor." Then, after a brief experience in mercantile business, and a year spent in the construction of a canal in Indiana, in 1836 he came to Illinois, and soon after became an extensive contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, having charge of rock excavation at Lockport. He was also connected with the Rock River improvement scheme, and interested in a line of stages between Chicago and Galena, which, having been consolidated with the line managed by the firm of Fink & Walker, finally became the Northwestern Stage Company, extending its operations throughout Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri—Mr. Sanger having charge of the Western Division, for a time, with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1851 he became the head of the firm of Sanger, Camp & Co., contractors for the construction of the Western (or Illinois) Division of the Ohio & Mississippi (now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railway, upon which he

was employed for several years. Other works with which he was connected were the North Missouri Railroad and the construction of the State Penitentiary at Joliet, as member of the firm of Sanger & Casey, for a time, also lessees of convict labor. In 1862 Mr. Sanger received from Governor Yates, by request of President Lincoln, a commission as Colonel, and was assigned to staff duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the war he became largely interested in stone quarries adjacent to Joliet; also had an extensive contract, from the City of Chicago, for deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Died, at Oakland, Cal., March 23, 1875, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.—**James Young (Sanger)**, brother of the preceding, was born at Sutton, Vt., March 14, 1814; in boyhood spent some time in a large mercantile establishment at Pittsburg, Pa., later being associated with his father and elder brother in contracts on the Erie Canal and similar works in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. At the age of 22 he came with his father's family to St. Joseph, Mich., where they established a large supply store, and engaged in bridge-building and similar enterprises. At a later period, in connection with his father and his brother, L. P. Sanger, he was prominently connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—the aqueduct at Ottawa and the locks at Peru being constructed by them. About 1850 the Construction Company, of which he and his brother, L. P. Sanger, were leading members, undertook the construction of the Ohio & Mississippi (now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern) Railroad, from St. Louis to Vincennes, Ind., and were prominently identified with other railroad enterprises in Southern Illinois, Missouri and California. Died, July 3, 1867, when consummating arrangements for the performance of a large contract on the Union Pacific Railroad.

SANITARY COMMISSION. (See *Illinois Sanitary Commission*.)

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO. (See *Chicago Drainage Canal*.)

SAUGANASH, the Indian name of a half-breed known as Capt. Billy Caldwell, the son of a British officer and a Pottawatomie woman, born in Canada about 1780; received an education from the Jesuits at Detroit, and was able to speak and write English and French, besides several Indian dialects; was a friend of Tecumseh's and, during the latter part of his life, a devoted friend of the whites. He took up his residence in Chicago about 1820, and, in 1826, was a Justice of the Peace, while nominally a

subject of Great Britain and a Chief of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In 1828 the Government, in consideration of his services, built for him the first frame house ever erected in Chicago, which he occupied until his departure with his tribe for Council Bluffs in 1836. By a treaty, made Jan. 2, 1830, reservations were granted by the Government to Sauganash, Shabona and other friendly Indians (see *Shabona*), and 1,240 acres on the North Branch of Chicago River set apart for Caldwell, which he sold before leaving the country. Died, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1841.

SAVAGE, George S. F., D.D., clergyman, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied theology at Andover and New Haven, graduating in 1847; was ordained a home missionary the same year and spent twelve years as pastor at St. Charles, Ill., for four years being corresponding editor of "The Prairie Herald" and "The Congregational Herald." For ten years he was in the service of the American Tract Society, and, during the Civil War, was engaged in sanitary and religious work in the army. In 1870 he was appointed Western Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, remaining two years, after which he became Financial Secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary. He has also been a Director of the institution since 1854, a Trustee of Beloit College since 1850, and, for several years, editor and publisher of "The Congregational Review."

SAVANNA, a city in Carroll County, situated on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; is 10 miles west of Mount Carroll and about 20 miles north of Clinton, Iowa. It is an important shipping-point and contains several manufactories of machinery, lumber, flour, etc. It has two State banks, a public library, churches, two graded schools, township high school, and two daily and weekly newspapers. Pop. (1890), 3,097; (1900), 3,325.

SAYBROOK, a village of McLean County, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 26 miles east of Bloomington; district agricultural; county fairs held here; the town has two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 851; (1900), 879.

SCATES, Walter Bennett, jurist and soldier, was born at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Jan. 18, 1808; was taken in infancy to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he resided until 1831, having meanwhile learned the printer's trade at Nashville and studied law at Louisville. In 1831 he removed to Frankfort, Franklin County, Ill.,

where, for a time, he was County Surveyor. In 1836, having been appointed Attorney-General, he removed to Vandalia, then the seat of government, but resigned at the close of the same year to accept the judgeship of the Third Judicial Circuit, and took up his residence at Shawneetown. In 1841 he was one of five new Judges added to the Supreme Court bench, the others being Sidney Breese, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Ford and Samuel H. Treat. In that year he removed to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, and, in January, 1847, resigned his seat upon the bench to resume practice. The same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In June, 1854, he again took a seat upon the Supreme Court bench, being chosen to succeed Lyman Trumbull, but resigned in May, 1857, and resumed practice in Chicago. In 1862 he volunteered in defense of the Union, received a Major's commission and was assigned to duty on the staff of General McClelland; was made, Assistant Adjutant-General and mustered out in January, 1866. In July, 1866, President Johnson appointed him Collector of Customs at Chicago, which position he filled until July 1, 1869, when he was removed by President Grant, during the same period, being ex-officio custodian of United States funds, the office of Assistant Treasurer not having been then created. Died, at Evanston, Oct. 26, 1886.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer and banker, was born at Whitefield, Maine, July 27, 1812; after graduating at Waterville (now Colby) University in 1831, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hallowell, in 1835 removing to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. After a year spent as deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk of Cook County, during which he prepared a revision of the Illinois statutes, he was appointed attorney for the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and, in 1839, became reporter of the Supreme Court, which office he held until 1845. In the meantime, he was associated with several prominent lawyers, his first legal firm being that of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, which was continued up to the fire of 1871. A large operator in real estate and identified with many enterprises of a public or benevolent character, his most important financial venture was in connection with the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which conducted an extensive banking business for many years, and of which he was the President and leading spirit. As a citizen he was progressive,

public-spirited and liberal. He was one of the main promoters and organizers of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, the first railroad to run west from Lake Michigan; was also prominently identified with the founding of the Chicago public school system, a Trustee of the (old) Chicago University, and one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society — being the first President of the latter body. He erected, at a cost of \$30,000, the Fort Dearborn Observatory, in which he caused to be placed the most powerful telescope which had at that time been brought to the West. He also maintained the observatory at his own expense. He was the pioneer of Swedenborgianism in Chicago, and, in politics, a staunch Whig, and, later, an ardent Republican. In 1844 he was one of the founders of "The Chicago American," a paper designed to advance the candidacy of Henry Clay for the Presidency; and, in 1872, when "The Chicago Tribune" espoused the Liberal Republican cause, he started "The Inter-Ocean" as a Republican organ, being, for some time, its sole proprietor and editor-in-chief. He was one of the first to encourage the adoption of the homeopathic system of medicine in Chicago, and was prominently connected with the founding of the Hahnemann Medical College and the Hahnemann Hospital, being a Trustee in both for many years. As a member of the General Assembly he secured the passage of many important measures, among them being legislation looking toward the bettering of the currency and the banking system. He accumulated a large fortune, but lost most of it by the fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873. Died, in Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCARRITT, Nathan, pioneer, was born in Connecticut, came to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1820, and, in 1821, located in Scarritt's Prairie, Madison County. His sons afterward became influential in business and Methodist church circles. Died, Dec. 12, 1847.

SCENERY, NATURAL. Notwithstanding the uniformity of surface which characterizes a country containing no mountain ranges, but which is made up largely of natural prairies, there are a number of localities in Illinois where scenery of a picturesque, and even bold and rugged character, may be found. One of the most striking of these features is produced by a spur or low range of hills from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State from the vicinity of Grand

Tower in Jackson County, through the northern part of Union, and through portions of Williamson, Johnson, Saline, Pope and Hardin Counties. Grand Tower, the initial point in the western part of the State, is an isolated cliff of limestone, standing out in the channel of the Mississippi, and forming an island nearly 100 feet above low-water level. It has been a conspicuous landmark for navigators ever since the discovery of the Mississippi. "Fountain Bluff," a few miles above Grand Tower, is another conspicuous point immediately on the river bank, formed by some isolated hills about three miles long by a mile and a half wide, which have withstood the forces that excavated the valley now occupied by the Mississippi. About half a mile from the lower end of this hill, with a low valley between them, is a smaller eminence known as the "Devil's Bake Oven." The main chain of bluffs, known as the "Back Bone," is about five miles from the river, and rises to a height of nearly 700 feet above low-tide in the Gulf of Mexico, or more than 400 feet above the level of the river at Cairo. "Bald Knob" is a very prominent inland bluff promontory near Alta Pass on the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, in the northern part of Union County, with an elevation above tide-water of 985 feet. The highest point in this range of hills is reached in the northeastern part of Pope County—the elevation at that point (as ascertained by Prof. Rolfe of the State University at Champaign) being 1,046 feet.—There is some striking scenery in the neighborhood of Grafton between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois, as well as some distance up the latter stream—though the landscape along the middle section of the Illinois is generally monotonous or only gently undulating, except at Peoria and a few other points, where bluffs rise to a considerable height. On the Upper Illinois, beginning at Peru, the scenery again becomes picturesque, including the celebrated "Starved Rock," the site of La Salle's Fort St. Louis (which see). This rock rises to a perpendicular height of about 125 feet from the surface of the river at the ordinary stage. On the opposite side of the river, about four miles below Ottawa, is "Buffalo Rock," an isolated ridge of rock about two miles long by forty to sixty rods wide, evidently once an island at a period when the Illinois River occupied the whole valley. Additional interest is given to both these localities by their association with early history. Deer Park, on the Vermilion River—some two miles from where it empties into the Illinois, just below "Starved

Rock"—is a peculiar grotto-like formation, caused by a ravine which enters the Vermilion at this point. Ascending this ravine from its mouth, for a quarter of a mile, between almost perpendicular walls, the road terminates abruptly at a dome-like overhanging rock which widens at this point to about 150 feet in diameter at the base, with a height of about 75 feet. A clear spring of water gushes from the base of the cliff, and, at certain seasons of the year, a beautiful water-fall pours from the cliffs into a little lake at the bottom of the chasm. There is much other striking scenery higher up, on both the Illinois and Fox Rivers.—A point which arrested the attention of the earliest explorers in this region was Mount Joliet, near the city of that name. It is first mentioned by St. Cosme in 1698, and has been variously known as Monjolly, Mont Jolie, Mount Juliet, and Mount Joliet. It had an elevation, in early times, of about 30 feet with a level top 1,300 by 225 feet. Prof. O. H. Marshall, in "The American Antiquarian," expresses the opinion that, originally, it was an island in the river, which, at a remote period, swept down the valley of the Des Plaines. Mount Joliet was a favorite rallying point of Illinois Indians, who were accustomed to hold their councils at its base.—The scenery along Rock River is not striking from its boldness, but it attracted the attention of early explorers by the picturesque beauty of its groves, undulating plains and sheets of water. The highest and most abrupt elevations are met with in Jo Daviess County, near the Wisconsin State line. Pilot Knob, a natural mound about three miles south of Galena and two miles from the Mississippi, has been a landmark well known to tourists and river men ever since the Upper Mississippi began to be navigated. Towering above the surrounding bluffs, it reaches an altitude of some 430 feet above the ordinary level of Fever River. A chain of some half dozen of these mounds extends some four or five miles in a northeasterly direction from Pilot Knob, Waddel's and Jackson's Mounds being conspicuous among them. There are also some castellated rocks around the city of Galena which are very striking. Charles Mound, belonging to the system already referred to, is believed to be the highest elevation in the State. It stands near the Wisconsin State line, and, according to Prof. Rolfe, has an altitude of 314 feet above the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales' Mound Station, and, 1,257 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

SCHAUMBERG, a village in Schaumberg Township, Cook County. Population, 573.

SCHNEIDER, George, journalist and banker, was born at Pirmasens, Bavaria, Dec. 13, 1823. Being sentenced to death for his participation in the attempted rebellion of 1848, he escaped to America in 1849, going from New York to Cleveland, and afterwards to St. Louis. There, in connection with his brother, he established a German daily—"The New Era"—which was intensely anti-slavery and exerted a decided political influence, especially among persons of German birth. In 1851 he removed to Chicago, where he became editor of "The Staats Zeitung," in which he vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill on its introduction by Senator Douglas. His attitude and articles gave such offense to the partisan friends of this measure, that "The Zeitung" was threatened with destruction by a mob in 1855. He early took advanced ground in opposition to slavery, and was a member of the convention of Anti-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur in 1856, and of the first Republican State Convention, held at Bloomington the same year, as well as of the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, participating in the nomination of both John C. Fremont and Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. In 1861 he was a member of the Chicago Union Defense Committee, and was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Consul-General at Elsinore, Denmark. Returning to America in 1862, he disposed of his interest in "The Staats Zeitung" and was appointed the first Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District. On retiring from this office he engaged in banking, subsequently becoming President of the National Bank of Illinois, with which he was associated for a quarter of a century. In 1877 President Hayes tendered him the ministry to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1880 he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State-at-large, also serving for a number of years as a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, Major-General, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; brought to Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., in 1843, and, two years later, removed to Freeport; graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1853, as classmate of Generals McPherson and Sheridan; was assigned to the artillery service and served two years in Florida, after which he spent five years (1855-60) as an instructor at West Point. At the beginning of the Civil War he was on leave of absence, acting as Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis, but, waiving his leave, he at once returned to duty and was appointed mustering officer;

then, by permission of the War Department, entered the First Missouri Volunteers as Major, serving as Chief of Staff to General Lyon in the early battles in Missouri, including Wilson's Creek. His subsequent career included the organization of the Missouri State Militia (1862), command of the Army of the Frontier in Southwest Missouri, command of the Department of the Missouri and Ohio, participation in the Atlanta campaign and co-operation with Sherman in the capture of the rebel Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina—his army having been transferred for this purpose, from Tennessee by way of Washington. After the close of the war he went on a special mission to Mexico to investigate the French occupation of that country; was commander of the Department of the Potomac, and served as Secretary of War, by appointment of President Johnson, from June, 1868, to March, 1869. On retiring from the Cabinet he was commissioned a full Major-General and held various Division and Department commands until 1886, when, on the death of General Sherman, he succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington. He was retired under the age limit, Sept. 29, 1895. His present home is in Washington.

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark County, Ill., in 1834; acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools during boyhood, meanwhile gaining some knowledge of the higher branches through toilsome application to text-books without a preceptor. At the age of 20 he entered the law school at Louisville, Ky., graduating two years later, and beginning practice at Marshall, Ill. He defrayed his expenses at the law school from the proceeds of the sale of a small piece of land to which he had fallen heir. In 1856 he was elected State's Attorney, and, in 1860, was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature. After serving one term he returned to his professional career and succeeded in building up a profitable practice. In 1869-70 he represented Clark and Cumberland Counties in the Constitutional Convention, and, in 1870, became Solicitor for the Vandalia Railroad. In 1873 he was elected to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State for the Middle Grand Division, caused by the resignation of Judge Anthony Thornton, and re-elected without opposition in 1879 and 1888. Died, in office, Feb. 13, 1893. It has been claimed that President Cleveland would have tendered him the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, had he not insistently declined to accept the honor.

SCHOOL-HOUSES, EARLY. The primitive school-houses of Illinois were built of logs, and were extremely rude, as regards both structure and furnishing. Indeed, the earliest pioneers rarely erected a special building to be used as a school-house. An old smoke-house, an abandoned dwelling, an old block-house, or the loft or one end of a settler's cabin not unfrequently answered the purpose, and the church and the court-house were often made to accommodate the school. When a school-house, as such, was to be built, the men of the district gathered at the site selected, bringing their axes and a few other tools, with their ox-teams, and devoted four or five days to constructing a house into which, perhaps, not a nail was driven. Trees were cut from the public lands, and, without hewing, fashioned into a cabin. Sixteen feet square was usually considered the proper dimensions. In the walls were cut two holes, one for a door to admit light and air, and the other for the open fireplace, from which rose a chimney, usually built of sticks and mud, on the outside. Danger of fire was averted by thickly lining the inside of the chimney with clay mortar. Sometimes, but only with great labor, stone was substituted for mortar made from the clay soil. The chimneys were always wide, seldom less than six feet, and sometimes extending across one entire end of the building. The fuel used was wood cut directly from the forest, frequently in its green state, dragged to the spot in the form of logs or entire trees to be cut by the older pupils in lengths suited to the width of the chimney. Occasionally there was no chimney, the fire, in some of the most primitive structures, being built on the earth and the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. In such houses a long board was set up on the windward side, and shifted from side to side as the wind varied. Stones or logs answered for andirons, clapboards served as shovels, and no one complained of the lack of tongs. Roofs were made of roughly split clapboards, held in place by "weight poles" laid on the boards, and by supports starting from "eaves poles." The space between the logs, which constituted the walls of the building, was filled in with blocks of wood or "chinking," and the crevices, both exterior and interior, daubed over with clay mortar, in which straw was sometimes mixed to increase its adhesiveness. On one side of the structure one or two logs were sometimes cut out to allow the admission of light; and, as glass could not always be procured, rain and snow were excluded and light admitted by the use of greased paper. Over

this space a board, attached to the outer wall by leather hinges, was sometimes suspended to keep out the storms. The placing of a glass window in a country school-house at Edwardsville, in 1824, was considered an important event. Ordinarily the floor was of the natural earth, although this was sometimes covered with a layer of clay, firmly packed down. Only the more pretentious school-houses had "puncheon floors"; i. e., floors made of split logs roughly hewn. Few had "ceilings" (so-called), the latter being usually made of clapboards, sometimes of bark, on which was spread earth, to keep out the cold. The seats were also of puncheons (without backs) supported on four legs made of pieces of poles inserted through augur holes. No one had a desk, except the advanced pupils who were learning to write. For their convenience a broader and smoother puncheon was fastened into the wall by wooden pins, in such a way that it would slope downward toward the pupil, the front being supported by a brace extending from the wall. When a pupil was writing he faced the wall. When he had finished this task, he "reversed himself" and faced the teacher and his schoolmates. These adjuncts completed the furnishings, with the exception of a split-bottomed chair for the teacher (who seldom had a desk) and a pail, or "piggin," of water, with a gourd for a drinking cup. Rough and uncouth as these structures were, they were evidences of public spirit and of appreciation of the advantages of education. They were built and maintained by mutual aid and sacrifice, and, in them, some of the great men of the State and Nation obtained that primary training which formed the foundation of their subsequent careers. (See *Education*.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY, located in the western portion of the State, has an area of 430 square miles, and was named for Gen. Philip Schuyler. The first American settlers arrived in 1823, and, among the earliest pioneers, were Calvin Hobart, William H. Taylor and Orris McCartney. The county was organized from a portion of Pike County, in 1825, the first Commissioners being Thomas Blair, Thomas McKee and Samuel Horney. The Commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, selected a site in the eastern part of the county about one mile west of the present village of Pleasant View, to which the name of Beardstown was given, and where the earliest court was held, Judge John York Sawyer presiding, with Hart Fellows as Clerk, and Orris McCartney, Sheriff. This location, however, proving unsatisfactory, new Commissioners were ap-

pointed, who, in the early part of 1826, selected the present site of the city of Rushville, some five miles west of the point originally chosen. The new seat of justice was first called Rushton, in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, but the name was afterwards changed to Rushville. Ephraim Eggleston was the pioneer of Rushville. The surface of the county is rolling, and the region contains excellent farming land, which is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous creeks. Population (1890), 16,013; (1900), 16,129.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, Arctic explorer, was born at Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849; graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1871, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, serving on the frontier until 1877, meantime studying law and medicine, being admitted to the bar in 1875, and graduating in medicine in 1876. Having his interest excited by reports of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, found by the Esquimaux, he obtained leave of absence in 1878, and, with Wm. H. Gilder as second in command, sailed from New York in the "Eothen," June 19, for King William's Land. The party returned, Sept. 22, 1880, having found and buried the skeletons of many of Franklin's party, besides discovering relics which tended to clear up the mystery of their fate. During this period he made a sledge journey of 3,251 miles. Again, in 1883, he headed an exploring expedition up the Yukon River. After a brief return to army duty he tendered his resignation in 1885, and the next year led a special expedition to Alaska, under the auspices of "The New York Times," later making a voyage of discovery among the Aleutian Islands. In 1889 he conducted an expedition to Northern Mexico, where he found many interesting relics of Aztec civilization and of the cliff and cave-dwellers. He received the Roquette Arctic Medal from the Geographical Society of Paris, and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia; also published several volumes relating to his researches, under the titles, "Along Alaska's Great River"; "The Franklin Search Under Lieutenant Schwatka"; "Nimrod of the North"; and "Children of the Cold." Died, at Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCOTT, James W., journalist, was born in Walworth County, Wis., June 26, 1849, the son of a printer, editor and publisher. While a boy he accompanied his father to Galena, where the latter established a newspaper, and where he learned the printer's trade. After graduating from the Galena high school, he entered Beloit

College, but left at the end of his sophomore year. Going to New York, he became interested in floriculture, at the same time contributing short articles to horticultural periodicals. Later he was a compositor in Washington. His first newspaper venture was the publication of a weekly newspaper in Maryland in 1872. Returning to Illinois, conjointly with his father he started "The Industrial Press" at Galena, but, in 1875, removed to Chicago. There he purchased "The Daily National Hotel Reporter," from which he withdrew a few years later. In May, 1881, in conjunction with others, he organized The Chicago Herald Company, in which he ultimately secured a controlling interest. His journalistic and executive capability soon brought additional responsibilities. He was chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of the Chicago Press Club, and of the United Press—the latter being an organization for the collection and dissemination of telegraphic news to journals throughout the United States and Canada. He was also conspicuously connected with the preliminary organization of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Press Committee. In 1893 he started an evening paper at Chicago, which he named "The Post." Early in 1895 he purchased "The Chicago Times," intending to consolidate it with "The Herald," but before the final consummation of his plans, he died suddenly, while on a business visit in New York, April 14, 1895.

SCOTT, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., August 1, 1824; his father being of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother a Virginian. His attendance upon district schools was supplemented by private tuition, and his early education was the best that the comparatively new country afforded. He read law at Belleville, was admitted to the bar in 1848, removed to McLean County, which continued to be his home for nearly fifty years. He served as County School Commissioner from 1849 to 1852, and, in the latter year, was elected County Judge. In 1856 he was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the State Senate, frequently speaking from the same platform with Abraham Lincoln. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, to succeed David Davis on the elevation of the latter to the bench of the United States Supreme Court, and was re-elected in 1867. In 1870, a new judicial election being rendered necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution, Judge Scott was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court

for a term of nine years; was re-elected in 1879, but declined a renomination in 1888. The latter years of his life were devoted to his private affairs. Died, at Bloomington, Jan. 21, 1898. Shortly before his death Judge Scott published a volume containing a History of the Illinois Supreme Court, including brief sketches of the early occupants of the Supreme Court bench and early lawyers of the State.

SCOTT, Matthew Thompson, agriculturist and real-estate operator, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1828; graduated at Centre College in 1846, then spent several years looking after his father's landed interests in Ohio, when he came to Illinois and invested largely in lands for himself and others. He laid out the town of Chenoa in 1856; lived in Springfield in 1870-72, when he removed to Bloomington, where he organized the McLean County Coal Company, remaining as its head until his death; was also the founder of "The Bloomington Bulletin," in 1878. Died, at Bloomington, May 21, 1891.

SCOTT, Owen, journalist and ex-Congressman, was born in Jackson Township, Effingham County, Ill., July 6, 1848, reared on a farm, and, after receiving a thorough common-school education, became a teacher, and was, for eight years, Superintendent of Schools for his native county. In January, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, but abandoned practice, ten years later, to engage in newspaper work. His first publication was "The Effingham Democrat," which he left to become proprietor and manager of "The Bloomington Bulletin." He was also publisher of "The Illinois Freemason," a monthly periodical. Before removing to Bloomington he filled the offices of City Attorney and Mayor of Effingham, and also served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat from the Fourteenth Illinois District to the Fifty-second Congress. In 1892 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Funk. During the past few years, Mr. Scott has been editor of "The Bloomington Leader."

SCOTT COUNTY, lies in the western part of the State adjoining the Illinois River, and has an area of 248 square miles. The region was originally owned by the Kickapoo Indians, who ceded it to the Government by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819. Six months later (in January, 1820) a party of Kentuckians settled near Lynnvillle (now in Morgan County), their names being Thomas Stevens, James Scott, Alfred Miller, Thomas Allen, John Scott and

Adam Miller. Allen erected the first house in the county, John Scott the second and Adam Miller the third. About the same time came Stephen M. Umpstead, whose wife was the first white woman in the county. Other pioneers were Jedediah Webster, Stephen Pierce, Joseph Densmore, Jesse Roberts, and Samuel Bogard. The country was rough and the conveniences of civilization few and remote. Settlers took their corn to Edwardsville to be ground, and went to Alton for their mail. Turbulence early showed itself, and, in 1822, a band of "Regulators" was organized from the best citizens, who meted out a rough and ready sort of justice, until 1830, occasionally shooting a desperado at his cabin door. Scott County was cut off from Morgan and organized in 1839. It contains good farming land, much of it being originally timbered, and it is well watered by the Illinois River and numerous small streams. Winchester is the county-seat. Population of the county (1880), 10,741; (1890), 10,304; (1900), 10,455.

SCRIPPS, John L., journalist, was born near Cape Girardeau, Mo., Feb. 18, 1818; was taken to Rushville, Ill., in childhood, and educated at McKendree College; studied law and came to Chicago in 1847, with the intention of practicing, but, a year or so later, bought a third interest in "The Chicago Tribune," which had been established during the previous year. In 1852 he withdrew from "The Tribune," and, in conjunction with William Bross (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor), established "The Daily Democratic Press," which was consolidated with "The Tribune" in July, 1858, under the name of "The Press and Tribune," Mr. Scripps remaining one of the editors of the new concern. In 1861 he was appointed, by Mr. Lincoln, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving until 1865, when, having sold his interest in "The Tribune," he engaged in the banking business as a member of the firm of Scripps, Preston & Kean. His health, however, soon showed signs of failure, and he died, Sept. 21, 1866, at Minneapolis, Minn., whither he had gone in hopes of restoration. Mr. Scripps was a finished and able writer who did much to elevate the standard of Chicago journalism.

SCROGGS, George, journalist, was born at Wilmington, Clinton, County, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1842—the son of Dr. John W. Scroggs, who came to Champaign County, Ill., in 1851, and, in 1858, took charge of "The Central Illinois Gazette." In 1866-67 Dr. Scroggs was active in securing the location of the State University at Champaign, afterwards serving as a member of the first Board

of Trustees of that institution. The son, at the age of 15, became an apprentice in his father's printing office, continuing until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being promoted through the positions of Sergeant-Major and Second Lieutenant, and finally serving on the staffs of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and Gen. James D. Morgan, but declining a commission as Adjutant of the Sixtieth Illinois. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and the march with Sherman to the sea, in the latter being severely wounded at Bentonville, N. C. He remained in the service until July, 1865, when he resigned; then entered the University at Champaign, later studied law, meanwhile writing for "The Champaign Gazette and Union," of which he finally became sole proprietor. In 1877 he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Cullom, and, the following year, was elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly, but, before the close of the session (1879), received the appointment of United States Consul to Hamburg, Germany. He was compelled to surrender this position, a year later, on account of ill-health, and, returning home, died, Oct. 15, 1880.

SEATONVILLE, a village in Hall Township, Bureau County. Population (1900), 909.

SECRETARIES OF STATE. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State of Illinois from its admission into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each incumbent: Elias Kent Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824 to January, 1825 (failed of confirmation by the Senate), George Forquer, 1825-28; Alexander Pope Field, 1828-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840-41 (served three months—resigned to take a seat on the Supreme bench); Lyman Trumbull, 1841-43; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-50; David L. Gregg, 1850-53; Alexander Starne, 1853-57; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857-65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-69; Edward Rummel, 1869-73; George H. Harlow, 1873-81; Henry D. Dement, 1881-89; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889-93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893-97; James A. Rose, 1897—. Nathaniel Pope and Joseph Phillips were the only Secretaries of Illinois during the Territorial period, the former serving from 1809 to 1816, and the latter from 1816 to 1818. Under the first Constitution (1818) the office of the Secretary of State was filled by appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the

Senate, but without limitation as to term of office. By the Constitution of 1848, and again by that of 1870, that officer was made elective by the people at the same time as the Governor, for a term of four years.

SECRET TREASONABLE SOCIETIES. Early in the War of the Rebellion there sprang up, at various points in the Northwest, organizations of persons disaffected toward the National Government. They were most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. At first they were known by such titles as "Circles of Honor," "Mutual Protective Associations," etc. But they had kindred aims and their members were soon united in one organization, styled "Knights of the Golden Circle." Its secrets having been partially disclosed, this body ceased to exist—or, it would be more correct to say, changed its name—being soon succeeded (1863) by an organization of similar character, called the "American Knights." These societies, as first formed, were rather political than military. The "American Knights" had more forcible aims, but this, in turn, was also exposed, and the order was re-organized under the name of "Sons of Liberty." The last named order started in Indiana, and, owing to its more perfect organization, rapidly spread over the Northwest, acquiring much more strength and influence than its predecessors had done. The ultimate authority of the organization was vested in a Supreme Council, whose officers were a "supreme commander," "secretary of state," and "treasurer." Each State represented formed a division, under a "deputy grand commander." States were divided into military districts, under "major-generals." County lodges were termed "temples." The order was virtually an officered army, and its aims were aggressive. It had its commander-in-chief, its brigades and its regiments. Three degrees were recognized, and the oaths of secrecy taken at each initiation surpassed, in binding force, either the oath of allegiance or an oath taken in a court of justice. The maintenance of slavery, and forcible opposition to a coercive policy by the Government in dealing with secession, were the pivotal doctrines of the order. Its methods and purposes were to discourage enlistments and resist a draft; to aid and protect deserters; to disseminate treasonable literature; to aid the Confederates in destroying Government property. Clement L. Vallandigham, the expatriated traitor, was at its head, and, in 1864, claimed that it had a numerical strength of 400,000, of whom 65,000 were in Illinois. Many overt

acts were committed, but the organization, having been exposed and defeated in its objects, disbanded in 1865. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.)

SELBY, Paul, editor, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 20, 1825; removed with his parents, in 1837, to Van Buren County, Iowa, but, at the age of 19, went to Southern Illinois, where he spent four years teaching, chiefly in Madison County. In 1848 he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College at Jacksonville, but left the institution during his junior year to assume the editorship of "The Morgan Journal," at Jacksonville, with which he remained until the fall of 1858, covering the period of the organization of the Republican party, in which "The Journal" took an active part. He was a member of the Anti-Nebraska (afterwards known as Republican) State Convention, which met at Springfield, in October, 1854 (the first ever held in the State), and, on Feb. 22, 1856, attended and presided over a conference of Anti-Nebraska editors of the State at Decatur, called to devise a line of policy for the newly organizing Republican party. (See *Anti-Nebraska Editorial Convention*.) This body appointed the first Republican State Central Committee and designated the date of the Bloomington Convention of May 29, following, which put in nomination the first Republican State ticket ever named in Illinois, which ticket was elected in the following November. (See *Bloomington Convention*.) In 1859 he prepared a pamphlet giving a history of the celebrated Canal scrip fraud, which was widely circulated. (See *Canal Scrip Fraud*.) Going South in the fall of 1859, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana until the last of June, 1861. Just two weeks before the fall of Fort Sumter he was denounced to his Southern neighbors as an "abolitionist" and falsely charged with having been connected with the "underground railroad," in letters from secession sympathizers in the North, whose personal and political enmity he had incurred while conducting a Republican paper in Illinois, some of whom referred to Jefferson Davis, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, and other Southern leaders as vouchers for their characters. He at once invited an investigation by the Board of Trustees of the institution, of which he was the Principal, when that body—although composed, for the most part, of Southern men—on the basis of testimonials from prominent citizens of Jacksonville, and other evidence, adopted resolutions declaring the charges prompted by personal hostility, and delivered the letters of his accusers into

his hands. Returning North with his family in July, 1861, he spent some nine months in the commissary and transportation branches of the service at Cairo and at Paducah, Ky. In July, 1862, he became associate editor of "The Illinois State Journal" at Springfield, remaining until November, 1865. The next six months were spent as Assistant Deputy Collector in the Custom House at New Orleans, but, returning North in June, 1866, he soon after became identified with the Chicago press, serving, first upon the staff of "The Evening Journal" and, later, on "The Republican." In May, 1868, he assumed the editorship of "The Quincy Whig," ultimately becoming part proprietor of that paper, but, in January, 1874, resumed his old place on "The State Journal," four years later becoming one of its proprietors. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes Postmaster of Springfield, was reappointed by Arthur in 1884, but resigned in 1886. Meanwhile he had sold his interest in "The Journal," but the following year organized a new company for its purchase, when he resumed his former position as editor. In 1889 he disposed of his holding in "The Journal," finally removing to Chicago, where he has been employed in literary work. In all he has been engaged in editorial work over thirty-five years, of which eighteen were spent upon "The State Journal." In 1860 Mr. Selby was complimented by his Alma Mater with the honorary degree of A. M. He has been twice married, first to Miss Erra Post, of Springfield, who died in November, 1865, leaving two daughters, and, in 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Hitchcock, of Quincy, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

SEMPLE, James, United States Senator, was born in Green County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798, of Scotch descent; after learning the tanner's trade, studied law and emigrated to Illinois in 1818, removing to Missouri four years later, where he was admitted to the bar. Returning to Illinois in 1828, he began practice at Edwardsville, but later became a citizen of Alton. During the Black Hawk War he served as Brigadier-General. He was thrice elected to the lower house of the Legislature (1832, '34 and '36), and was Speaker during the last two terms. In 1833 he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, but served only until the following year, and, in 1837, was appointed Minister to Granada, South America. In 1843 he was appointed, and afterwards elected, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Samuel McRoberts, at the expiration of his term (1847) retiring to private

life. He laid out the town of Elsau, in Jersey County, just south of which he owned a large estate on the Mississippi bluffs, where he died. Dec. 20, 1866.

SENECA (formerly Crotty), a village of La Salle County, situated on the Illinois River, the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 13 miles east of Ottawa. It has a graded school, several churches, a bank, some manufactures, grain warehouses, coal mines, telephone system and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,190; (1900), 1,036.

SENN, (Dr.) Nicholas, physician and surgeon, was born in the Canton of St. Gaul, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844; was brought to America at 8 years of age, his parents settling at Washington, Wis. He received a grammar school education at Fond du Lac, and, in 1864, began the study of medicine, graduating at the Chicago Medical College in 1868. After some eighteen months spent as resident physician in the Cook County Hospital, he began practice at Ashford, Wis., but removed to Milwaukee in 1874, where he became attending physician of the Milwaukee Hospital. In 1877 he visited Europe, graduated the following year from the University of Munich, and, on his return, became Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medical College in Chicago—also has held the chair of the Practice of Surgery in the same institution. Dr. Senn has achieved great success and won an international reputation in the treatment of difficult cases of abdominal surgery. He is the author of a number of volumes on different branches of surgery which are recognized as standard authorities. A few years ago he purchased the extensive library of the late Dr. William Baum, Professor of Surgery in the University of Gottingen, which he presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago. In 1893, Dr. Senn was appointed Surgeon-General of the Illinois National Guard, and has also been President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, besides being identified with various other medical bodies. Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American War, he was appointed, by President McKinley, a Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Colonel, and rendered most efficient aid in the military branch of the service at Camp Chickamauga and in the Santiago campaign.

SEXTON, (Col.) James A., Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army of the Republic, was born in the city of Chicago, Jan. 5, 1844; in April,

1861, being then only a little over 17, enlisted as a private soldier under the first call for troops issued by President Lincoln; at the close of his term was appointed a Sergeant, with authority to recruit a company which afterwards was attached to the Fifty-first Volunteer Infantry. Later, he was transferred to the Sixty-seventh with the rank of Lieutenant, and, a few months after, to the Seventy-second with a commission as Captain of Company D, which he had recruited. As commander of his regiment, then constituting a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, he participated in the battles of Columbia, Duck Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and in the Nashville campaign. Both at Nashville and Franklin he was wounded, and again, at Spanish Fort, by a piece of shell which broke his leg. His regiment took part in seven battles and eleven skirmishes, and, while it went out 967 strong in officers and men, it returned with only 332, all told, although it had been recruited by 234 men. He was known as "The boy Captain," being only 18 years old when he received his first commission, and 21 when, after participating in the Mobile campaign, he was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the South, purchasing a plantation in Lowndes County, Ala., but, in 1867, returned to Chicago, where he became a member of the firm of Cribben, Sexton & Co., stove manufacturers, from which he retired in 1898. In 1884 he served as Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket for the Fourth District, and, in 1889, was appointed, by President Harrison, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, serving over five years. In 1888 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, and, ten years later, to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, which he held at the time of his death. He had also been, for a number of years, one of the Trustees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, and, during most of the time, President of the Board. Towards the close of the year 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Commission to investigate the conduct of the Spanish-American War, but, before the Commission had concluded its labors, was taken with "the grip," which developed into pneumonia, from which he died in Washington, Feb. 5, 1899.

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, Jan. 5, 1829; graduated from Columbia College in 1850, and from the General Theological Seminary (New York) in 1854. He received both minor

and major orders at the hands of Bishop Potter, being made deacon in 1854 and ordained priest in 1855. For several years he was engaged in missionary work. During this period he was prominently identified with the founding of St. Stephen's College. After serving as rector in various parishes, in 1865 he was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the New York Seminary, and, ten years later, was chosen Dean of the institution, still retaining his professorship. Racine College conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D., in 1867, and Columbia that of LL.D. in 1878. In 1874 he was elected Bishop of Illinois, but failed of confirmation in the House of Deputies. Upon the erection of the new diocese of Springfield (1877) he accepted and was consecrated Bishop at Trinity Church, N. Y., June 11, 1878. He was a prominent member of the Third Pan-Anglican Council (London, 1885), and has done much to foster the growth and extend the influence of his church in his diocese.

SHABBONA, a village of De Kalb County, on the Iowa Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles west of Aurora. Population (1890), 502; (1900), 587.

SHABONA (or Shabbona), an Ottawa Chief, was born near the Maumee River, in Ohio, about 1775, and served under Tecumseh from 1807 to the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1810 he accompanied Tecumseh and Capt. Billy Caldwell (see *Sauganash*) to the homes of the Pottawatomies and other tribes within the present limits of Illinois and Wisconsin, to secure their co-operation in driving the white settlers out of the country. At the battle of the Thames, he was by the side of Tecumseh when he fell, and both he and Caldwell, losing faith in their British allies, soon after submitted to the United States through General Cass at Detroit. Shabona was opposed to Black Hawk in 1832, and did much to thwart the plans of the latter and aid the whites. Having married a daughter of a Pottawatomie chief, who had a village on the Illinois River east of the present city of Ottawa, he lived there for some time, but finally removed 25 miles north to Shabona's Grove in De Kalb County. Here he remained till 1837, when he removed to Western Missouri. Black Hawk's followers having a reservation near by, hostilities began between them, in which a son and nephew of Shabona were killed. He finally returned to his old home in Illinois, but found it occupied by whites, who drove him from the grove that bore his name. Some friends then bought for him twenty acres of land on Mazon Creek, near Morris, where he

died, July 27, 1859. He is described as a noble specimen of his race. A life of him has been published by N. Matson (Chicago, 1878).

SHANNON, a village of Carroll County, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 18 miles southwest of Freeport. It is an important trade center, has a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 591; (1900), 678.

SHAW, Aaron, former Congressman, born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1811; was educated at the Montgomery Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Goshen in that State. In 1833 he removed to Lawrence County, Ill. He has held various important public offices. He was a member of the first Internal Improvement Convention of the State; was chosen State's Attorney by the Legislature, in which body he served two terms; served four years as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit; was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, and to the Forty-eighth in 1882, as a Democrat.

SHAW, James, lawyer, jurist, was born in Ireland, May 3, 1832, brought to this country in infancy and grew up on a farm in Cass County, Ill.; graduated from Illinois College in 1857, and, after admission to the bar, began practice at Mount Carroll. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, being re-elected in 1872, '76 and '78. He was Speaker of the House during the session of 1877, and one of the Republican leaders on the floor during the succeeding session. In 1872 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and, in 1891, to a seat on the Circuit bench from the Thirteenth Circuit, and, in 1897 was re-elected for the Fifteenth Circuit.

SHAWNEETOWN, a city and the county-seat of Gallatin County, on the Ohio River 120 miles from its mouth and at the terminus of the Shawneetown Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads; is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been laid out in 1808, and noted for the number of prominent men who resided there at an early day. Coal is extensively mined in that section, and Shawneetown is one of the largest shipping points for lumber, coal and farm products between Cairo and Louisville, navigation being open the year round. Some manufacturing is done here; the city has several mills, a foundry and machine shop, two or three banks, several churches, good schools and two weekly papers. Since the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1898, Shawneetown has reconstructed its levee system on a substantial scale, which is now believed to furnish

ample protection against the recurrence of similar disaster. Pop. (1900), 1,698; (1903, est.), 2,200.

SHEAHAN, James W., journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., spent his early life, after reaching manhood, in Washington City as a Congressional Reporter, and, in 1847, reported the proceedings of the Illinois State Constitutional Convention at Springfield. Through the influence of Senator Douglas he was induced, in 1854, to accept the editorship of "The Young America" newspaper at Chicago, which was soon after changed to "The Chicago Times." Here he remained until the fall of 1860, when, "The Times" having been sold and consolidated with "The Herald," a Buchanan-Breckenridge organ, he established a new paper called "The Morning Post." This he made representative of the views of the "War Democrats" as against "The Times," which was opposed to the war. In May, 1865, he sold the plant of "The Post" and it became "The Chicago Republican" — now "Inter Ocean." A few months later. Mr. Sheahan accepted a position as chief writer on the editorial staff of "The Chicago Tribune," which he retained until his death, June 17, 1883.

SHEFFIELD, a prosperous village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles east of Rock Island; has valuable coal mines, a bank and one newspaper. Population (1890), 993; (1900), 1,265.

SHELBY COUNTY, lies south of the center of the State, and contains an area of 776 square miles. The tide of immigration to this county was at first from Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, although later it began to set in from the Northern States. The first cabin in the county was built by Simeon Wakefield on what is now the site of Williamsburg, first called Cold Spring. Joseph Daniel was the earliest settler in what is now Shelbyville, pre-empting ten acres, which he soon afterward sold to Joseph Oliver, the pioneer merchant of the county, and father of the first white child born within its limits. Other pioneers were Shimei Wakefield, Levi Casey and Samuel Hall. In lieu of hats the early settlers wore caps made of squirrel or coon skin, with the tails dangling at the backs, and he was regarded as well dressed who boasted a fringed buckskin shirt and trousers, with moccasins. The county was formed in 1827, and Shelbyville made the county-seat. Both county and town are named in honor of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. County Judge Joseph Oliver held the first court in the cabin of Barnett Bone, and Judge Theophilus W. Smith presided over the

first Circuit Court in 1828. Coal is abundant, and limestone and sandstone are also found. The surface is somewhat rolling and well wooded. The Little Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers flow through the central and southeastern portions. The county lies in the very heart of the great corn belt of the State, and has excellent transportation facilities, being penetrated by four lines of railway. Population (1880), 30,270; (1890), 31,191; (1900), 32,126.

SHELBYVILLE, the county-seat and an incorporated city of Shelby County, on the Kaskaskia River and two lines of railway, 32 miles southeast of Decatur. Agriculture is carried on extensively, and there is considerable coal mining in the immediate vicinity. The city has two flouring mills, a handle factory, a creamery, one National and one State bank, one daily and four weekly papers and one monthly periodical, an Orphans' Home, ten churches, two graded schools, and a public library. Population (1890), 3,162; (1900), 3,546.

SHELDON, a village of Iroquois County, at the intersection of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railways, 9 miles east of Watseka; has two banks and a newspaper. The region is agricultural. Pop. (1890), 910; (1900), 1,103.

SHELDON, Benjamin R., jurist, was born in Massachusetts in 1813, graduated from Williams College in 1831, studied law at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1836. Emigrating to Illinois, he located temporarily at Hennepin, Putnam County, but soon removed to Galena, and finally to Rockford. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit, which afterwards being divided, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Circuit, remaining until 1870, when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, presiding as Chief Justice in 1877. He was re-elected in 1879, but retired in 1888, being succeeded by the late Justice Bailey. Died, April 13, 1897.

SHEPPARD, Nathan, author and lecturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1834; graduated at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1859; during the Civil War was special correspondent of "The New York World" and "The Chicago Journal" and "Tribune," and, during the Franco-German War, of "The Cincinnati Gazette;" also served as special American correspondent of "The London Times," and was a contributor to "Frazer's Magazine" and "Temple Bar." In 1873 he became a lecturer on Modern English Literature and Rhetoric in Chicago University and,

four years later, accepted a similar position in Allegheny College; also spent four years in Europe, lecturing in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1884 he founded the "Athenaeum" at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of which he was President until his death, early in 1888. "The Dickens Reader," "Character Readings from George Eliot" and "Essays of George Eliot" were among the volumes issued by him between 1881 and 1887. Died in New York City, Jan. 24, 1888.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith, early Chicago Mayor, was born at Barre, Vt., April 21, 1811, remaining there until 1836, when he came to Chicago and began business as a contractor and builder. Several years later he opened the first stone quarries at Lemont, Ill. Mr. Sherman spent many years in the service of Chicago as a public official. From 1840 to 1842 he was Captain of a company of militia; for two years served as Chief of the Fire Department, and was elected Alderman in 1842, serving again in 1846. In 1844, he was chosen Mayor, his administration being marked by the first extensive public improvements made in Chicago. After his term as Mayor he did much to secure a better water supply for the city. He was especially interested in promoting common school education, being for several years a member of the City School Board. He was Vice-President of the first Board of Trustees of Northwestern University. Retired from active pursuits, Mr. Sherman is now (1899) spending a serene old age at Waukegan, Ill.—**Oren** (Sherman) brother of the preceding and early Chicago merchant, was born at Barre, Vt., March 5, 1816. After spending several years in a mercantile house in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of twenty he came west, first to New Buffalo, Mich., and, in 1836, to Chicago, opening a dry-goods store there the next spring. With various partners Mr. Sherman continued in a general mercantile business until 1853, at the same time being extensively engaged in the provision trade, one-half the entire transactions in pork in the city passing through his hands. Next he engaged in developing stone quarries at Lemont, Ill.; also became extensively interested in the marble business, continuing in this until a few years after the panic of 1873, when he retired in consequence of a shock of paralysis. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 15, 1898.

SHERMAN, Elijah B., lawyer, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 18, 1832—his family being distantly related to Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the late Gen. W. T. Sherman; gained his education in the

common schools and at Middlebury College, where he graduated in 1860; began teaching, but soon after enlisted as a private in the war for the Union; received a Lieutenant's commission, and served until captured on the eve of the battle at Antietam, when he was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, awaiting exchange. During this period he commenced reading law and, having resigned his commission, graduated from the law department of Chicago University in 1864. In 1876 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1878, and the following year appointed Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, a position which he still occupies. He has repeatedly been called upon to deliver addresses on political, literary and patriotic occasions, one of these being before the alumni of his alma mater, in 1884, when he was complimented with the degree of LL.D.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and United States Senator, was born in Ireland in 1810, emigrated to the United States at the age of sixteen, and began the practice of law at Kaskaskia in 1832. He was elected to the Legislature in 1836, and State Auditor in 1839. In 1843 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, in 1845, was made Commissioner of the General Land Office. In July, 1846, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Mexican War gaining the brevet of Major-General at Cerro-Gordo, where he was severely wounded. He was again wounded at Chapultepec, and mustered out in 1848. The same year he was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory. In 1849 the Democrats in the Illinois Legislature elected him Senator, and he resigned his office in Oregon. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, and, in 1858, was chosen United States Senator from that State, his term expiring in 1859, when he established a residence in California. At the outbreak of the Civil War (1861) he was superintending a mine in Mexico, but at once hastened to Washington to tender his services to the Government. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, and served with distinction until March, 1863, when the effect of numerous wounds caused him to resign. He subsequently removed to Missouri, practicing law at Carrollton and serving in the Legislature of that State in 1874 and 1879. In the latter year he was elected United States Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Boggy, who had died in office—serving only six weeks, but being the only man in the history of the country who filled the office of United States Senator from three differ-

ent States. Died, at Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIPMAN, a town of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton Railway, 19 miles north-northeast of Alton and 14 miles southwest of Carlinville. Population (1890), 410; (1900), 396.

SHIPMAN, George E., M.D., physician and philanthropist, born in New York City, March 4, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1839, and took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; practiced for a time at Peoria, Ill., but, in 1846, located in Chicago, where he assisted in organizing the first Homeopathic Hospital in that city, and, in 1855, was one of the first Trustees of Hahnemann College. In 1871 he established, in Chicago, the Foundlings' Home at his own expense, giving to it the latter years of his life. Died, Jan. 20, 1893.

SHOREY, Daniel Lewis, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Jonesborough, Washington County, Maine, Jan. 31, 1824; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1851; taught two years in Washington City, meanwhile reading law, afterwards taking a course at Dane Law School, Cambridge; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, the next year locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he removed to Chicago, where he prosecuted his profession until 1890, when he retired. Mr. Shorey was prominent in the establishment of the Chicago Public Library, and a member of the first Library Board; was also a prominent member of the Chicago Literary Club, and was a Director in the new University of Chicago and deeply interested in its prosperity. Died, in Chicago, March 4, 1899.

SHORT, (Rev.) William F., clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio in 1829, brought to Morgan County, Ill., in childhood, and lived upon a farm until 20 years of age, when he entered McKendree College, spending his senior year, however, at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had meanwhile accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Mo.; where he remained three years, when he returned to Illinois, serving churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being Presiding Elder of the Jacksonville District. In 1875 he was elected President of Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at the same place, but resigned early in 1897. Dr. Short received

the degree of D.D., conferred upon him by Ohio Wesleyan University.

SHOUP, George L., United States Senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836; came to Illinois in 1852, his father locating on a stock-farm near Galesburg; in 1859 removed to Colorado, where he engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of scouts, being advanced from the rank of First Lieutenant to the Colonelcy of the Third Colorado Cavalry, meanwhile serving as Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1864. Retiring to private life, he again engaged in mercantile and mining business, first in Nevada and then in Idaho; served two terms in the Territorial Legislature of the latter, was appointed Territorial Governor in 1889 and, in 1890, was chosen the first Governor of the State, in October of the same year being elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected in 1895 for a second term, which ends in 1901. Senator Shoup is one of the few Western Senators who remained faithful to the regular Republican organization, during the political campaign of 1896.

SHOWALTER, John W., jurist, was born in Mason County, Ky., Feb. 8, 1844; resided some years in Scott County in that State, and was educated in the local schools, at Maysville and Ohio University, finally graduating at Yale College in 1867; came to Chicago in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He returned to Kentucky after the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, again came to Chicago and entered the employment of the firm of Moore & Caulfield, with whom he had been before the fire. In 1879 he became a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter (later, Oliver & Showalter), where he remained until his appointment as United States Circuit Judge, in March, 1895. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 12, 1898.

SHUMAN, Andrew, journalist and Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Manor, Lancaster County, Pa., Nov. 8, 1830. His father dying in 1837, he was reared by an uncle. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of "The Lancaster Union and Sentinel." A year later he accompanied his employer to Auburn, N. Y., working for two years on "The Daily Advertiser" of that city, then known as Governor Seward's "home organ." At the age of 18 he edited, published and distributed—during his leisure hours—a small weekly paper called "The Auburnian." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he was employed, for a year or two, in editing and publishing "The Cayuga Chief," a temperance journal.

In 1851 he entered Hamilton College, but, before the completion of his junior year, consented, at the solicitation of friends of William H. Seward, to assume editorial control of "The Syracuse Daily Journal." In July, 1856, he came to Chicago, to accept an editorial position on "The Evening Journal" of that city, later becoming editor-in-chief and President of the Journal Company. From 1865 to 1870 (first by executive appointment and afterward by popular election) he was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, resigning the office four years before the expiration of his term. In 1876 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Owing to declining health, he abandoned active journalistic work in 1888, dying in Chicago, May 5, 1890. His home during the latter years of his life was at Evanston. Governor Shuman was author of a romance entitled "Loves of a Lawyer," besides numerous addresses before literary, commercial and scientific associations.

SHUMWAY, Dorice Dwight, merchant, was born at Williamsburg, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 28, 1813, descended from French Huguenot ancestry; came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1837, and to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1841; married a daughter of Hiram Rountree, an early resident of Hillsboro, and, in 1843, located in Christian County; was engaged for a time in merchandising at Taylorville, but retired in 1858, thereafter giving his attention to a large landed estate. In 1846 he was chosen Representative in the General Assembly, served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and four years as County Judge of Christian County. Died, May 9, 1870.—**Hiram P.** (Shumway), eldest son of the preceding, was born in Montgomery County, Ill., June, 1842; spent his boyhood on a farm in Christian County and in his father's store at Taylorville; took an academy course and, in 1864, engaged in mercantile business; was Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Senator in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh, afterwards removing to Springfield, where he engaged in the stone business.

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, an institution located at Upper Alton, and the third established in Illinois. It was originally incorporated as the "Alton College" in 1831, under a special charter which was not accepted, but re-incorporated in 1835, in an "omnibus bill" with Illinois and McKendree Colleges. (See *Early Colleges*.) Its primal origin was a school at Rock Spring in St. Clair County, founded about 1824,

by Rev. John M. Peck. This became the "Rock Spring Seminary" in 1827, and, about 1831, was united with an academy at Upper Alton. This was the nucleus of "Alton" (afterward "Shurtleff") College. As far as its denominational control is concerned, it has always been dominated by Baptist influence. Dr. Peck's original idea was to found a school for teaching theology and Biblical literature, but this project was at first inhibited by the State. Hubbard Loomis and John Russell were among the first instructors. Later, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff donated the college \$10,000, and the institution was named in his honor. College classes were not organized until 1840, and several years elapsed before a class graduated. Its endowment in 1898 was over \$126,000, in addition to \$125,000 worth of real and personal property. About 255 students were in attendance. Besides preparatory and collegiate departments, the college also maintains a theological school. It has a faculty of twenty instructors and is co-educational.

SIBLEY, a village of Ford County, on the Chicago Division of the Wabash Railway, 105 miles south-southwest of Chicago; has banks and a weekly newspaper. The district is agricultural. Population (1890), 404; (1900), 444.

SIBLEY, Joseph, lawyer and jurist, was born at Westfield, Mass., in 1818; learned the trade of a whip-maker and afterwards engaged in merchandising. In 1843 he began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y., and, upon admission to the bar, came west, finally settling at Nauvoo, Hancock County. He maintained a neutral attitude during the Mormon troubles, thus giving offense to a section of the community. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature, but was elected in 1850, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he removed to Warsaw, and, in 1855, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1861, '67 and '73, being assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court of the Second District, in 1877. His residence, after 1865, was at Quincy, where he died, June 18, 1897.

SIDELL, a village of Vermillion County, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads; has a bank, electric light plant and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 776.

SIDNEY, a village of Champaign County, on the main line of the Wabash Railway, at the junction of a branch to Champaign, 48 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is in a farming district; has a bank and a newspaper. Population, (1900), 564.

SIM, (Dr.) William, pioneer physician, was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1795, came to

America in early manhood, and was the first physician to settle at Golconda, in Pope County, which he represented in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies (1824 and '28). He married a Miss Elizabeth Jack of Philadelphia, making the journey from Golconda to Philadelphia for that purpose on horseback. He had a family of five children, one son, Dr. Francis L. Sim, rising to distinction as a physician, and, for a time, being President of a Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. The elder Dr. Sim died at Golconda, in 1868.

SIMS, James, early legislator and Methodist preacher, was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky in early manhood, thence to St. Clair County, Ill., and, in 1820, to Sangamon County, where he was elected, in 1822, as the first Representative from that county in the Third General Assembly. At the succeeding session of the Legislature, he was one of those who voted against the Convention resolution designed to prepare the way for making Illinois a slave State. Mr. Sims resided for a time in Menard County, but finally removed to Morgan.

SINGER, Horace M., capitalist, was born in Schnectady, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1823; came to Chicago in 1836 and found employment on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as superintendent of repairs upon the Canal until 1853. While thus employed he became one of the proprietors of the stone-quarries at Lemont, managed by the firm of Singer & Talcott until about 1890, when they became the property of the Western Stone Company. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican during the Civil War, and served as a member of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly (1867) for Cook County, was elected County Commissioner in 1870, and was Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1880. He was also associated with several financial institutions, being a director of the First National Bank and of the Auditorium Company of Chicago, and a member of the Union League and Calumet Clubs. Died, at Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 28, 1896.

SINGLETON, James W., Congressman, born at Paxton, Va., Nov. 23, 1811; was educated at the Winchester (Va.) Academy, and removed to Illinois in 1833, settling first at Mount Sterling, Brown County, and, some twenty years later, near Quincy. By profession he was a lawyer, and was prominent in political and commercial affairs. In his later years he devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Illinois militia in 1844,

being identified to some extent with the "Mormon War"; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, served six terms in the Legislature, and was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to Congress in 1878, and again in 1880. In 1882 he ran as an independent Democrat, but was defeated by the regular nominee of his party, James M. Riggs. During the War of the Rebellion he was one of the most conspicuous leaders of the "peace party." He constructed the Quincy & Toledo (now part of the Wabash) and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis (now part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) Railways, being President of both companies. His death occurred at Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892.

SINNET, John S., pioneer, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 10, 1796; at three years of age, taken by his parents to Missouri; enlisted in the War of 1812, but, soon after the war, came to Illinois, and, about 1818, settled in what is now Christian County, locating on land constituting a part of the present city of Taylorville. In 1840 he removed to Tazewell County, dying there, Jan. 13, 1872.

SKINNER, Mark, jurist, was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813; graduated from Middlebury College in 1833, studied law, and, in 1836, came to Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839, became City Attorney in 1840, later Master in Chancery for Cook County, and finally United States District Attorney under President Tyler. As member of the House Finance Committee in the Fifteenth General Assembly (1846-48), he aided influentially in securing the adoption of measures for refunding and paying the State debt. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (now Superior Court) of Cook County, but declined a re-election in 1853. Originally a Democrat, Judge Skinner was an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and a liberal supporter of the Government policy during the rebellion. He liberally aided the United States Sanitary Commission and was identified with all the leading charities of the city. Among the great business enterprises with which he was officially associated were the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways (in each of which he was a Director), the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the Gas-Light and Coke Company and others. Died, Sept. 16, 1887. Judge Skinner's only surviving son was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, the last year of the Civil War.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, clergyman and author, was born at Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807;

taught for some time, became a Universalist minister, serving churches in Baltimore, Boston and New York between 1831 and 1857; then came to Elgin, Ill., was elected President of Lombard University at Galesburg, but the following year took charge of a church at Joliet. Died, at Naperville, Sept. 18, 1861. He wrote several volumes on religious topics, and, at different times, edited religious periodicals at Baltimore, Haverhill, Mass., and Boston.

SKINNER, Ozias C., lawyer and jurist, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817; in 1836, removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria County, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he began the study of law at Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1840. Eighteen months later he returned to Illinois, and began practice at Carthage, Hancock County, removing to Quincy in 1844. During the "Mormon War" he served as Aid-de-camp to Governor Ford. In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the Sixteenth General Assembly, and, for a short time, served as Prosecuting Attorney for the district including Adams and Brown Counties. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the (then) Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and, in 1855, succeeded Judge S. H. Treat on the Supreme bench, resigning this position in April, 1858, two months before the expiration of his term. He was a large land owner and had extensive agricultural interests. He built, and was the first President of the Carthage & Quincy Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. Died in 1877.

SLADE, Charles, early Congressman; his early history, including date and place of birth, are unknown. In 1820 he was elected Representative from Washington County in the Second General Assembly, and, in 1826, was re-elected to the same body for Clinton and Washington. In 1832 he was elected one of the three Congressmen from Illinois, representing the First District. After attending the first session of the Twenty-third Congress, while on his way home, he was attacked with cholera, dying near Vincennes, Ind., July 11, 1834.

SLADE, James P., ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born at Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837, and spent his boyhood with his parents on a farm, except while absent at school; in 1856 removed to Belleville, Ill., where he soon became connected with the public schools, serving for a number of years as

Principal of the Belleville High School. While connected with the Belleville schools, he was elected County Superintendent, remaining in office some ten years; later had charge of Almira College at Greenville, Bond County, served six years as Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis and, in 1878, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the nominee of the Republican party. On retirement from the office of State Superintendent, he resumed his place at the head of Almira College, but, for the past few years, has been Superintendent of Schools at East St. Louis.

SLAVERY AGITATION OF 1823-24. (See *Slavery and Slave Laws*.)

SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAWS. African slaves were first brought into the Illinois country by a Frenchman named Pierre F. Renault, about 1722. At that time the present State formed a part of Louisiana, and the traffic in slaves was regulated by French royal edicts. When Great Britain acquired the territory, at the close of the French and Indian War, the former subjects of France were guaranteed security for their persons "and effects," and no interference with slavery was attempted. Upon the conquest of Illinois by Virginia (see *Clark, George Rogers*), the French very generally professed allegiance to that commonwealth, and, in her deed of cession to the United States, Virginia expressly stipulated for the protection of the "rights and liberties" of the French citizens. This was construed as recognizing the right of property in negro slaves. Even the Ordinance of 1787, while prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, preserved to the settlers (reference being especially made to the French and Canadians) "of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and neighboring villages, their laws and customs, now (then) in force, relative to the descent and conveyance of property." A conservative construction of this clause was, that while it prohibited the extension of slavery and the importation of slaves, the status of those who were at that time in involuntary servitude, and of their descendants, was left unchanged. There were those, however, who denied the constitutionality of the Ordinance in toto, on the ground that Congress had exceeded its powers in its passage. There was also a party which claimed that all children of slaves, born after 1787, were free from birth. In 1794 a convention was held at Vincennes, pursuant to a call from Governor Harrison, and a memorial to Congress was adopted, praying for the repeal—or, at least a modification—of the sixth clause of the

Ordinance of 1787. The first Congressional Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported adversely upon it; but a second committee recommended the suspension of the operation of the clause in question for ten years. But no action was taken by the National Legislature, and, in 1807, a counter petition, extensively signed, was forwarded to that body, and Congress left the matter in statu quo. It is worthy of note that some of the most earnest opponents of the measure were Representatives from Southern Slave States, John Randolph, of Virginia, being one of them. The pro-slavery party in the State then prepared what is popularly known as the "Indenture Law," which was one of the first acts adopted by Governor Edwards and his Council, and was re-enacted by the first Territorial Legislature in 1812. It was entitled, "An Act relating to the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory," and gave permission to bring slaves above 15 years of age into the State, when they might be registered and kept in servitude within certain limitations. Slaves under that age might also be brought in, registered, and held in bondage until they reached the age of 35, if males, and 30, if females. The issue of registered slaves were to serve their mother's master until the age of 30 or 28, according to sex. The effect of this legislation was rapidly to increase the number of slaves. The Constitution of 1818 prohibited the introduction of slavery thereafter—that is to say, after its adoption. In 1822 the slave-holding party, with their supporters, began to agitate the question of so amending the organic law as to make Illinois a slave State. To effect such a change the calling of a convention was necessary, and, for eighteen months, the struggle between "conventionists" and their opponents was bitter and fierce. The question was submitted to a popular vote on August 2, 1824, the result of the count showing 4,972 votes for such convention and 6,640 against. This decisive result settled the question of slave-holding in Illinois for all future time, though the existence of slavery in the State continued to be recognized by the National Census until 1840. The number, according to the census of 1810, was 168; in 1820 they had increased to 917. Then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and, in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held in bondage), it was 331.

Hooper Warren—who has been mentioned elsewhere as editor of "The Edwardsville Spectator," and a leading factor in securing the defeat of the

scheme to make Illinois a slave State in 1822—in an article in the first number of "The Genius of Liberty" (January, 1841), speaking of that contest, says there were, at its beginning, only three papers in the State—"The Intelligencer" at Vandalia, "The Gazette" at Shawneetown, and "The Spectator" at Edwardsville. The first two of these, at the outset, favored the Convention scheme, while "The Spectator" opposed it. The management of the campaign on the part of the pro-slavery party was assigned to Emanuel J. West, Theophilus W. Smith and Oliver L. Kelly, and a paper was established by the name of "The Illinois Republican," with Smith as editor. Among the active opponents of the measure were George Churchill, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel D. Lockwood, Henry Starr (afterwards of Cincinnati), Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James Lemen, of St. Clair County. Others who contributed to the cause were Daniel P. Cook, Morris Birkbeck, Dr. Hugh Steel and — Burton of Jackson County, Dr. Henry Perrine of Bond; William Leggett of Edwardsville (afterwards editor of "The New York Evening Post"), Benjamin Lundy (then of Missouri), David Blackwell and Rev. John Dew, of St. Clair County. Still others were Nathaniel Pope (Judge of the United States District Court), William B. Archer, William H. Brown and Benjamin Mills (of Vandalia), John Tillson, Dr. Horatio Newhall, George Forquer, Col. Thomas Mather, Thomas Ford, Judge David J. Baker, Charles W. Hunter and Henry H. Snow (of Alton). This testimony is of interest as coming from one who probably had more to do with defeating the scheme, with the exception of Gov. Edward Coles. Outside of the more elaborate Histories of Illinois, the most accurate and detailed accounts of this particular period are to be found in "Sketch of Edward Coles" by the late E. B. Washburne, and "Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," an address before the Chicago Historical Society (1864), by Hon. William H. Brown, of Chicago. (See also, *Coles, Edward; Warren, Hooper; Brown, William H.; Churchill, George; Lippincott, Thomas; and Newspapers, Early*, elsewhere in this volume.)

SLOAN, Wesley, legislator and jurist, was born in Dorchester County, Md., Feb. 20., 1806. At the age of 17, having received a fair academic education, he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia, where, for a year, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. His father dying, he returned to Maryland and engaged in teaching, at the same time studying law, and being admitted to

the bar in 1831. He came to Illinois in 1838, going first to Chicago, and afterward to Kaskaskia, finally settling at Golconda in 1839, which continued to be his home the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1850, '52, and '56, serving three times as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was one of the members of the first State Board of Education, created by Act of Feb. 18, 1857, and took a prominent part in the founding and organization of the State educational institutions. In 1857 he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1861, but declined a re-election for a third term. Died, Jan. 15, 1887.

SMITH, Abner, jurist, was born at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., August 4, 1843, of an old New England family, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts Colouy about 1630; was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, Vt., graduating from the latter in 1866. After graduation he spent a year as a teacher in Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vt., coming to Chicago in 1867, and entering upon the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. The next twenty-five years were spent in the practice of his profession in Chicago, within that time serving as the attorney of several important corporations. In 1893 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected in 1897, his term of service continuing until 1903.

SMITH, (Dr.) Charles Gilman, physician, was born at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 4, 1828, received his early education at Phillips Academy, in his native place, finally graduating from Harvard University in 1847. He soon after commenced the study of medicine in the Harvard Medical School, but completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. After two years spent as attending physician of the Alms House in South Boston, Mass., in 1853 he came to Chicago, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. During the Civil War he was one of six physicians employed by the Government for the treatment of prisoners of war in hospital at Camp Douglas. In 1868 he visited Europe for the purpose of observing the management of hospitals in Germany, France and England, on his return being invited to lecture in the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, and also becoming consulting physician in the Women's and Children's Hospital, as well as in the Presbyterian Hospital—a position which he continued to occupy for the remainder of his life, gaining a wide reputation in the treat-

ment of women's and children's diseases. Died, Jan. 10, 1894.

SMITH, David Allen, lawyer, was born near Richmond, Va., June 18, 1809; removed with his father, at an early day, to Pulaski, Tenn.; at 17 went to Courtland, Lawrence County, Ala., where he studied law with Judge Bramlette and began practice. His father, dying about 1831, left him the owner of a number of slaves whom, in 1837, he brought to Carlinville, Ill., and emancipated, giving bond that they should not become a charge to the State. In 1839 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced law until his death. Col. John J. Hardin was his partner at the time of his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista. Mr. Smith was a Trustee and generous patron of Illinois College, for a quarter of a century, but never held any political office. As a lawyer he was conscientious and faithful to the interests of his clients; as a citizen, liberal, public-spirited and patriotic. He contributed liberally to the support of the Government during the war for the Union. Died, at Anoka, Minn., July 13, 1865, where he had gone to accompany an invalid son. — **Thomas William (Smith)**, eldest son of the preceding, born at Courtland, Ala., Sept. 27, 1832; died at Clearwater, Minn., Oct. 29, 1865. He graduated at Illinois College in 1852, studied law and served as Captain in the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, until, broken in health, he returned home to die.

SMITH, Dietrich C., ex-Congressman, was born at Ostfriesland, Hanover, April 4, 1840, in boyhood came to the United States, and, since 1849, has been a resident of Pekin, Tazewell County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and, while so serving, was severely wounded at Shiloh. Later, he was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out of service as Captain of Company C of that regiment. His business is that of banker and manufacturer, besides which he has had considerable experience in the construction and management of railroads. He was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and, in 1880, was elected Representative in Congress from what was then the Thirteenth District, on the Republican ticket, defeating Adlai E. Stevenson, afterwards Vice-President. In 1882, his county (Tazewell) having been attached to the district for many years represented by Wm. M. Springer, he was defeated by the latter as a candidate for re-election.

SMITH, George, one of Chicago's pioneers and early bankers, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 8, 1808. It was his early intention to study medicine, and he entered Aberdeen College with this end in view, but was forced to quit the institution at the end of two years, because of impaired vision. In 1833 he came to America, and, in 1834, settled in Chicago, where he resided until 1861, meanwhile spending one year in Scotland. He invested largely in real estate in Chicago and Wisconsin, at one time owning a considerable portion of the present site of Milwaukee. In 1837 he secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Milwaukee. He was really the owner of the company, although Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was its Secretary. Under this charter Mr. Smith was able to issue \$1,500,000 in certificates, which circulated freely as currency. In 1839 he founded Chicago's first private banking house. About 1843 he was interested in a storage and commission business in Chicago, with a Mr. Webster as partner. He was a Director in the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and aided it, while in course of construction, by loans of money; was also a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, organized in 1848. In 1854, the State of Wisconsin having prohibited the circulation of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance certificates above mentioned, Mr. Smith sold out the company to his partner, Mitchell, and bought two Georgia bank charters, which, together, empowered him to issue \$3,000,000 in currency. The notes were duly issued in Georgia, and put into circulation in Illinois, over the counter of George Smith & Co.'s Chicago bank. About 1856 Mr. Smith began winding up his affairs in Chicago, meanwhile spending most of his time in Scotland, but, returning in 1860, made extensive investments in railroad and other American securities, which netted him large profits. The amount of capital which he is reputed to have taken with him to his native land has been estimated at \$10,000,000, though he retained considerable tracts of valuable lands in Wisconsin and about Chicago. Among those who were associated with him in business, either as employes or otherwise, and who have since been prominently identified with Chicago business affairs, were Hon. Charles B. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham (afterwards a prominent banker of Chicago), E. W. Willard, now of Newport, R. I., and others. Mr. Smith made several visits, during the last forty

years, to the United States, but divided his time chiefly between Scotland (where he was the owner of a castle) and London. Died Oct. 7, 1899.

SMITH, George W., soldier, lawyer and State Treasurer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1837. It was his intention to acquire a collegiate education, but his father's business embarrassments having compelled the abandonment of his studies, at 17 of years age he went to Arkansas and taught school for two years. In 1856 he returned to Albany and began the study of law, graduating from the law school in 1858. In October of that year he removed to Chicago, where he remained continuously in practice, with the exception of the years 1862-65, when he was serving in the Union army, and 1867-68, when he filled the office of State Treasurer. He was mustered into service, August 27, 1862, as a Captain in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry—the second Board of Trade regiment. At Stone River, he was seriously wounded and captured. After four days' confinement, he was aided by a negro to escape. He made his way to the Union lines, but was granted leave of absence, being incapacitated for service. On his return to duty he joined his regiment in the Chattanooga campaign, and was officially complimented for his bravery at Gordon's Mills. At Mission Ridge he was again severely wounded, and was once more personally complimented in the official report. At Kenesaw Mountain (June 27, 1864), Capt. Smith commanded the regiment after the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for bravery on the field. He led the charge at Franklin, and was brevetted Colonel, and thanked by the commander for his gallant service. In the spring of 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier-General, and, in June following, was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he resumed the practice of his profession, and gained a prominent position at the bar. In 1866 he was elected State Treasurer, and, after the expiration of his term, in January, 1869, held no public office. General Smith was, for many years, a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, and Vice-President of the Board. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 16, 1898.

SMITH, George W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18, 1846. When he was four years old, his father removed to Wayne County, Ill., settling on a farm. He attended the common schools and graduated from the literary department of McKendree College, at Lebanon, in 1868. In his youth he learned the trade of a blacksmith, but

later determined to study law. After reading for a time at Fairfield, Ill., he entered the Law Department of the Bloomington (Ind.) University, graduating there in 1870. The same year he was admitted to the bar in Illinois, and has since practiced at Murphysboro. In 1880 he was a Republican Presidential Elector, and, in 1888, was elected a Republican Representative to Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, and has been continuously re-elected, now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive term as Representative from the Twenty-second District.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, and Assistant Postmaster-General, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1829; engaged in dry-goods business in Cincinnati and Bloomington, Ill., in 1861 being proprietor of a hotel in the latter place; became a Captain in the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in 1862; led his regiment on the first attack on Vicksburg, and was severely wounded at Arkansas Post; was promoted Brigadier-General in August, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct; led a brigade of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, as also in the Atlanta campaign, and a division of the Seventeenth Corps in the "March to the Sea." After the surrender of Lee he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, became Major-General in 1865, and resigned in 1866, having declined a commission as Colonel in the regular army; about 1869 was appointed, by President Grant, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, but resigned on account of failing health in 1872. Died, at Bloomington, Nov. 8, 1876. General Smith was one of the founders of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SMITH, Gustavus Adolphus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1820; at 16 joined two brothers who had located at Springfield, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carriage-maker. In December, 1837, he arrived at Decatur, Ill., but soon after located at Springfield, where he resided some six years. Then, returning to Decatur, he devoted his attention to carriage manufacture, doing a large business with the South, but losing heavily as the result of the war. An original Whig, he became a Democrat on the dissolution of the Whig party, but early took ground in favor of the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter; was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the same time assisting Governor

Yates in the selection of Camp Butler as a camp of recruiting and instruction. Having been assigned to duty in Missouri, in the summer of 1861, he proceeded to Jefferson City, joined Fremont at Carthage in that State, and made a forced march to Springfield, afterwards taking part in the campaign in Arkansas and in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he had a horse shot under him and was severely (and, it was supposed, fatally) wounded, not recovering until 1868. Being compelled to return home, he received authority to raise an independent brigade, but was unable to accompany it to the field. In September, 1862, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General by President Lincoln, "for meritorious conduct," but was unable to enter into active service on account of his wound. Later, he was assigned to the command of a convalescent camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., under Gen. George H. Thomas. In 1864 he took part in securing the second election of President Lincoln, and, in the early part of 1865, was commissioned by Governor Oglesby Colonel of a new regiment (the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois), but, on account of his wounds, was assigned to court-martial duty, remaining in the service until January, 1866, when he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. During the second year of his service he was presented with a magnificent sword by the rank and file of his regiment (the Thirty-fifth), for brave and gallant conduct at Pea Ridge. After retiring from the army, he engaged in cotton planting in Alabama, but was not successful; in 1868, canvassed Alabama for General Grant for President, but declined a nomination in his own favor for Congress. In 1870 he was appointed, by General Grant, United States Collection and Disbursing Agent for the District of New Mexico, where he continued to reside.

SMITH, John Corson, soldier, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and ex-State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1832. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade, for a time, but soon removed to Galena, where he finally engaged in business as a contractor. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteers, but, having received authority from Governor Yates, raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and which was incorporated in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry. Of this regiment he was soon elected Major. After a short service about Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., the Ninety-

sixth was sent to the front, and took part (among other battles) in the second engagement at Fort Donelson and in the bloody fight at Franklin, Tenn. Later, Major Smith was assigned to staff duty under Generals Baird and Steedman, serving through the Tullahoma campaign, and participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Being promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, he rejoined his regiment, and was given command of a brigade. In the Atlanta campaign he served gallantly, taking a conspicuous part in its long series of bloody engagements, and being severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain. In February, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel, and, in June, 1865, Brigadier-General. Soon after his return to Galena he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, but was legislated out of office in 1872. In 1873 he removed to Chicago and embarked in business. In 1874-76 he was a member (and Secretary) of the Illinois Board of Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain-Inspector at Chicago, and held the office for several years. In 1872 and '76 he was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and, in 1878, was elected State Treasurer, as he was again in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving until 1889. He is a prominent Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow, as well as a distinguished member of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and was prominently connected with the erection of the "Masonic Temple Building" in Chicago.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born in Switzerland, August 3, 1816, the son of an officer who had served under Napoleon, and after the downfall of the latter, emigrated to Philadelphia. The subject of this sketch received an academic education and became a jeweler; in 1861 entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry; took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in the battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth; was promoted a Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and placed in command of a division in the Sixteenth Army Corps; led the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign, later being transferred to the Fifteenth, and taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns of 1864-65. He received the brevet rank of Major-General of Volunteers in January, 1865, and, on his muster-out from the volunteer service, became Colonel of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, being transferred,

in 1870, to the Fourteenth. In 1867 his services at Vicksburg and Savannah were further recognized by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General in the regular army. In May, 1881, he was retired, afterwards residing in Chicago, where he died, Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, Joseph, the founder of the Mormon sect, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and still later to Manchester. He early showed a dreamy mental cast, and claimed to be able to locate stolen articles by means of a magic stone. In 1820 he claimed to have seen a vision, but his pretensions were ridiculed by his acquaintances. His story of the revelation of the golden plates by the angel Moroni, and of the latter's instructions to him, is well known. With the aid of Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery he prepared the "Book of Mormon," alleging that he had deciphered it from heaven-sent characters, through the aid of miraculous spectacles. This was published in 1830. In later years Smith claimed to have received supplementary revelations, which so taxed the credulity of his followers that some of them apostatized. He also claimed supernatural power, such as exorcism, etc. He soon gained followers in considerable numbers, whom, in 1832, he led west, a part settling at Kirtland, Ohio, and the remainder in Jackson County, Mo. Driven out of Ohio five years later, the bulk of the sect found the way to their friends in Missouri, whence they were finally expelled after many conflicts with the authorities. Smith, with the other refugees, fled to Hancock County, Ill., founding the city of Nauvoo, which was incorporated in 1840. Here was begun, in the following year, the erection of a great temple, but again he aroused the hostility of the authorities, although soon wielding considerable political power. After various unsuccessful attempts to arrest him in 1844, Smith and a number of his followers were induced to surrender themselves under the promise of protection from violence and a fair trial. Having been taken to Carthage, the county-seat, all were discharged under recognizance to appear at court except Smith and his brother Hyrum, who were held under the new charge of "treason," and were placed in jail. So intense had been the feeling against the Mormons, that Governor Ford called out the militia to preserve the peace; but it is evident that the feeling among the latter was in sympathy with that of the populace. Most of the militia were disbanded after Smith's arrest, one company being left on duty at Carthage,

from whom only eight men were detailed to guard the jail. In this condition of affairs a mob of 150 disguised men, alleged to be from Warsaw, appeared before the jail on the evening of June 27, and, forcing the guards—who made only a feeble resistance,—Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both shot down, while a friend, who had remained with them, was wounded. The fate of Smith undoubtedly went far to win for him the reputation of martyr, and give a new impulse to the Mormon faith. (See *Mormons; Nauvoo*.)

SMITH, Justin Almerin, D.D., clergyman and editor, was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819, educated at New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute and Union College, graduating from the latter in 1843; served a year as Principal of the Union Academy at Bennington, Vt., followed by four years of pastoral work, when he assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained five years. Then (1853) he removed to Chicago to assume the editorship of "The Christian Times" (now "The Standard"), with which he was associated for the remainder of his life. Meanwhile he assisted in organizing three Baptist churches in Chicago, serving two of them as pastor for a considerable period; made an extended tour of Europe in 1869, attending the Vatican Council at Rome; was a Trustee and one of the founders of the old Chicago University, and Trustee and Lecturer of the Baptist Theological Seminary; was also the author of several religious works. Died, at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Feb. 4, 1896.

SMITH, Perry H., lawyer and politician, was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., March 18, 1828; entered Hamilton College at the age of 14 and graduated, second in his class, at 18; began reading law and was admitted to the bar on coming of age in 1849. Then, removing to Appleton, Wis., when 23 years of age he was elected a Judge, served later in both branches of the Legislature, and, in 1857, became Vice-President of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, retaining the same position in the reorganized corporation when it became the Chicago & Northwestern. In 1856 Mr. Smith came to Chicago and resided there till his death, on Palm Sunday of 1885. He was prominent in railway circles and in the councils of the Democratic party, being the recognized representative of Mr. Tilden's interests in the Northwest in the campaign of 1876.

SMITH, Robert, Congressman and lawyer, was born at Petersborough, N. H., June 12, 1802;

was educated and admitted to the bar in his native town, settled at Alton, Ill., in 1832, and engaged in practice. In 1836 he was elected to the General Assembly from Madison County, and re-elected in 1838. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and twice re-elected, serving three successive terms. During the Civil War he was commissioned Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and was stationed at St. Louis. He was largely interested in the construction of water power at Minneapolis, Minn., and also in railroad enterprises in Illinois. He was a prominent Mason and a public-spirited citizen. Died, at Alton, Dec. 20, 1867.

SMITH, Samuel Lisle, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817, and, belonging to a wealthy family, enjoyed superior educational advantages, taking a course in the Yale Law School at an age too early to admit of his receiving a degree. In 1836 he came to Illinois, to look after some landed interests of his father's in the vicinity of Peru. Returning east within the next two years, he obtained his diploma, and, again coming west, located in Chicago in 1838, and, for a time, occupied an office with the well-known law firm of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was elected City Attorney and, at the great Whig meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was one of the principal speakers, establishing a reputation as one of the most brilliant campaign orators in the West. As an admirer of Henry Clay, he was active in the Presidential campaign of 1844, and was also a prominent speaker at the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, in 1847. With a keen sense of humor, brilliant, witty and a master of repartee and invective, he achieved popularity, both at the bar and on the lecture platform, and had the promise of future success, which was unfortunately marred by his convivial habits. Died of cholera, in Chicago, July 30, 1854. Mr. Smith married the daughter of Dr. Potts, of Philadelphia, an eminent clergyman of the Episcopal Church.

SMITH, Sidney, jurist, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Albion, in that State, in 1851; came to Chicago in 1856 and entered into partnership with Grant Goodrich and William W. Farwell, both of whom were afterwards elected to places on the bench—the first in the Superior, and the latter in the Circuit Court. In 1879 Judge Smith was elected to the Superior Court of Cook County, serving until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was the Republican candidate for

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1898.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington, Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel D. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 26, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Politics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Fraukfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 800 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department, serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and railroad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393; (1900), 314.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1836, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1840 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H.** (Snyder), son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Matteson, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1885, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1890), 538; (1900), 1,000.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district. — **Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soulard), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants have maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soular was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survive her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.*)

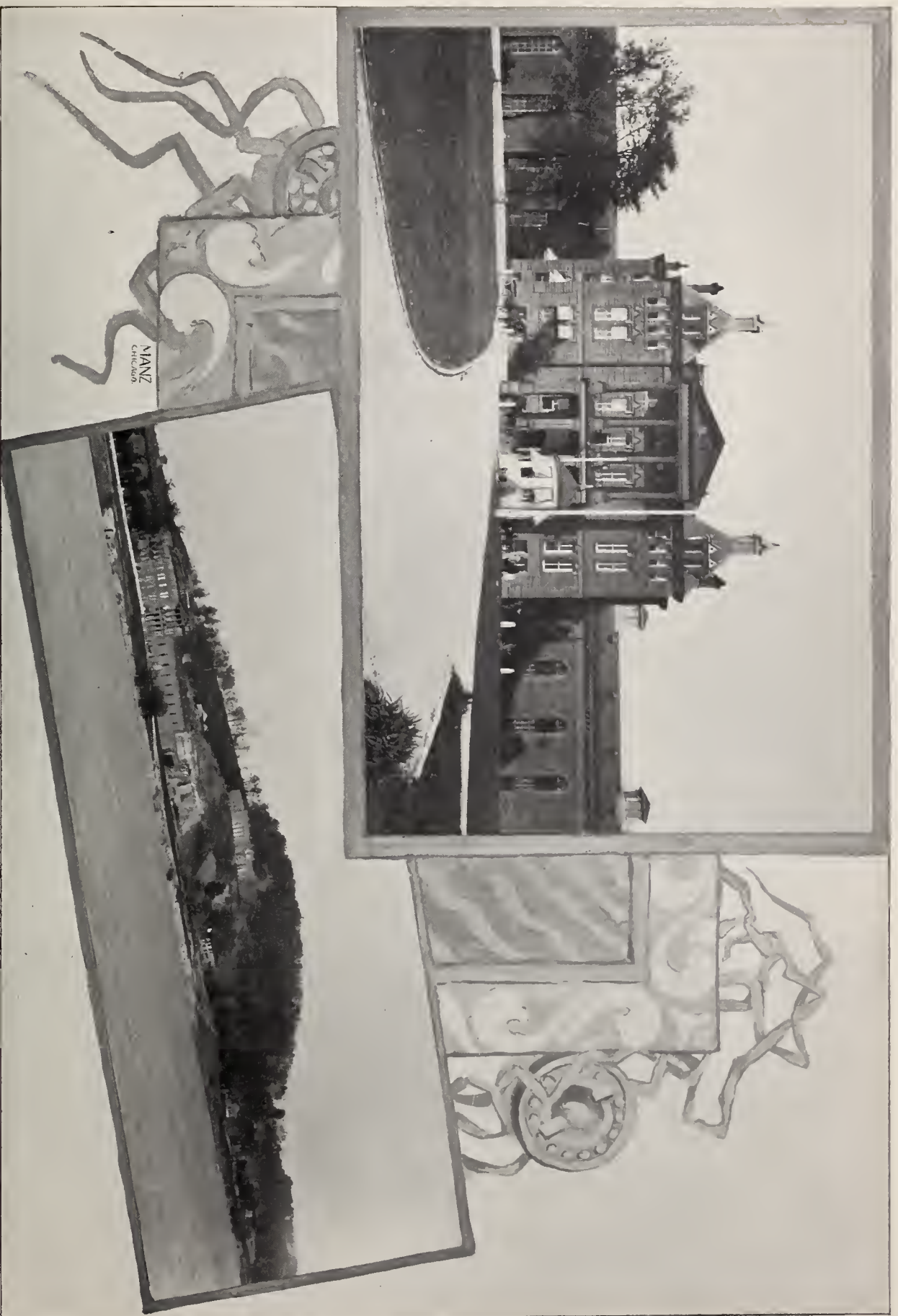
SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799; (1900), 898.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad.*)

SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1900), 515.

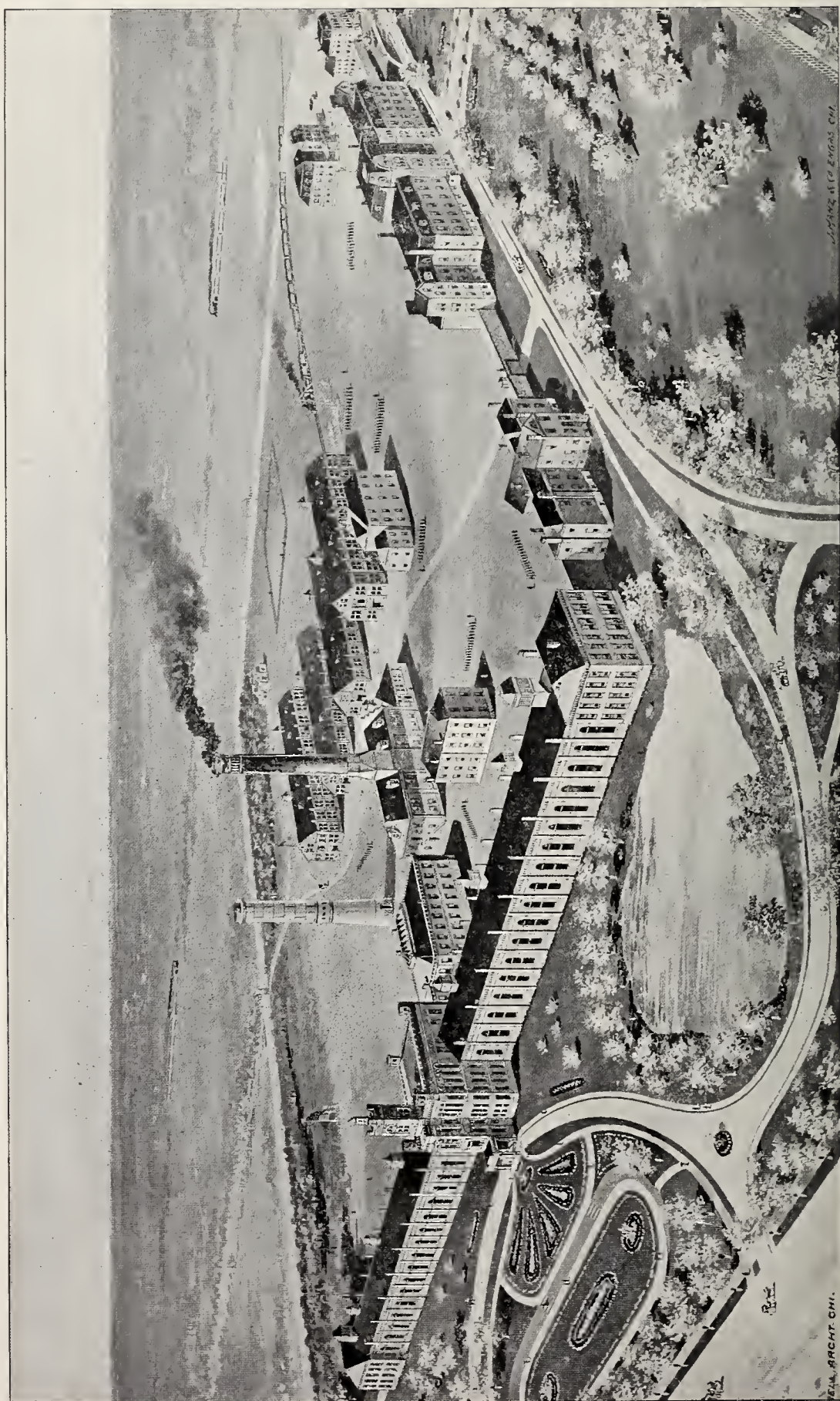
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.



Entrance to Penitentiary.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND

View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, CHESTER.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$300,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1833; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved no little fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was created, in 1877, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop, on May 1 of that year, by Cardinal McCloskey at New York. His

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 350 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD.
(See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**James (Speed)**, an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1864 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 75 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1810; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1887), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1890-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1858. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, and as a city, April 6, 1840; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,072. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State Fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications, Pop. (1900), 34,159.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad*.)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois*.)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837; (1900), 6,214.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1890), 1,690; (1900), 2,675.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisburg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark, George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackanack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekin, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur*; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry, Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personneau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has inter-urban railroad connection. Pop. (1900), 637.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinoistown branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinoistown (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinoistown) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.50 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAIL-

ROAD, (Bluff Line), a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882, and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,853,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,235 000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN

RAILROAD, a railroad line 90 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$740,900; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (3) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,480.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1870 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$20,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1858, in 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825; at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A. M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph. D. from Knox College, in 1883, of LL. D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1859, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and

Eastmans came from New England; the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McClanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbells and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; (1890), 9,982; (1900), 10,186.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his *History of La Salle County* (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle*, *Robert Cavalier*; *Tonty*; *Fort St. Louis*.)

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$54,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became, prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The

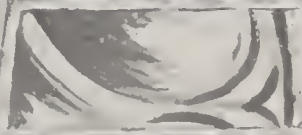
experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stock-holder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$780 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$16,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$10,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly on the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first cost of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved so formidable a burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon the managers of public affairs an involuntary economy, when the means could no longer be secured for more lavish expenditures. The first bonds issued at the inception of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, but rapidly declined until they were hawked in the markets of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of brokers who failed before completing their con-

tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation* as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity, in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,969; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million, besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,059.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented for



The Practice School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



Library and Gymnasium Building. Main Building.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL, CARBONDALE.

payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Macalister and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eder of Moultrie; Flavel Moseley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common-school education; in the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois in regard to the rights and duties of citizens, and such other studies as the Board of Education may, from time to time, prescribe." Various cities competed for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 306 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$47,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$22,164,000; mis-

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts (at Ottawa and Mount Vernon), the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Tanner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulff, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 1,358; (1890), 2,209; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State; in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1880, has been so great that many rail mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterwards served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson)**, a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard, County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENSON, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora, Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress; but was elected as a Greenback Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twenty-ninth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1860 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1822, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STITES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stites, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stites, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Casad, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later, he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to grain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives to-day under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Inmanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875, and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emery Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate,

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1890), 11,414; (1900), 14,079.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey, (Gen.) Thomas.*)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1840; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part, as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart, a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and, in 1810,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employés, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of shams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886.—**Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr.**, son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1869-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 306.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County, 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,305; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Model School and in Dublin; came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 80,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred. Hecker. Population (1900), 360.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,268.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent, ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1845-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-85 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-93 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese), July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunncliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1885, to June 1, 1885; Simeon P. Shope, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey), elected, 1885, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), coincided

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second ($1^{\circ} 37'$ farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third ($89^{\circ} 10' 30''$ west of Greenwich) and the fourth ($90^{\circ} 29' 56''$ west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825, was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation; read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat Carondelet, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton

Ill. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1884. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880), 3,028; (1890), 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—

Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott), oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1854, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, oldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLULA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warrick County, Ind., April 4, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year; was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1880.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township (in counties under township organization), and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated “Long Nine” who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of “Colonel,” by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated “Peace Convention” at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River; was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis. Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1860. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1893.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 498.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was Speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 31, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1859, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1822, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accouterments to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinch & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinch & English was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65, Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.*)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873, the road sold under foreclosure, in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 49¼

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$4,076,900 was in stock and \$4,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 450.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur-trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 695 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made. upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer,

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Recordors of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final adjudication, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while (as the law is administered in Cook County) the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1840. Between the ages of 10 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1858 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 20, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers.*)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties.*)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year, and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900), 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district; has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843, his father having settled near Carrollton that year; was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilevitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards; served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chickamauga" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling-mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, (Col.) Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1843 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—**Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel**, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1854, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 3 following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900), 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad.*)

- **TUTHILL, Richard Stanley**, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time, in 1845, spending a year or two in business at Peoria. About 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered upon a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which he was employed for a time on the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of St. Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate, and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the session of 1865. After retiring from office in 1869, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. At an early hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station at Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, as supposed for the purpose of robbery—his dead body being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Gen. Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was a daughter of Shadrach Penn, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville, for some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE. A history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from forty to seventy years ago, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced (probably in a spirit of facetiousness) to the expression of a Kentucky planter who, having pursued a fugitive slave across the Ohio River, was so surprised by his sudden disappearance, as soon as he had reached the opposite shore, that he was led to remark, "The nigger must have gone off on an underground road." From "underground road" to "underground railroad," the transition would appear to have been easy, especially in view of the increased facility with which the work was performed when railroads came into use. For

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant: if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at naught a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot) on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Mendon, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilious Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmingdale in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton, of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Sloane of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the northeastern part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Siebert, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Petit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—404 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

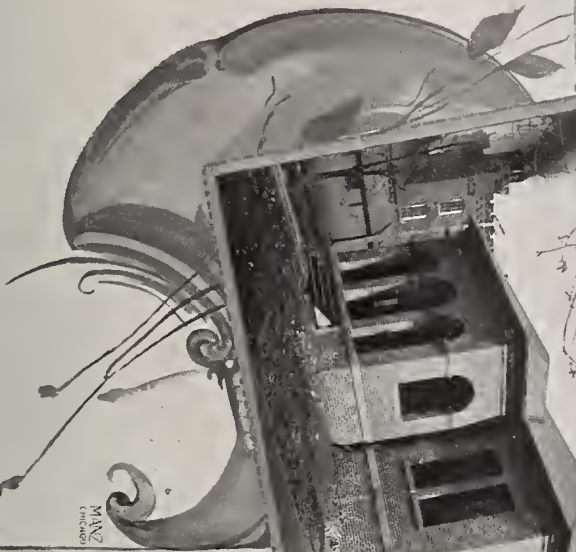
UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1830-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old.*) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$600,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000, a lecture hall, \$150,000; a physical laboratory

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and '97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries," besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the care of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

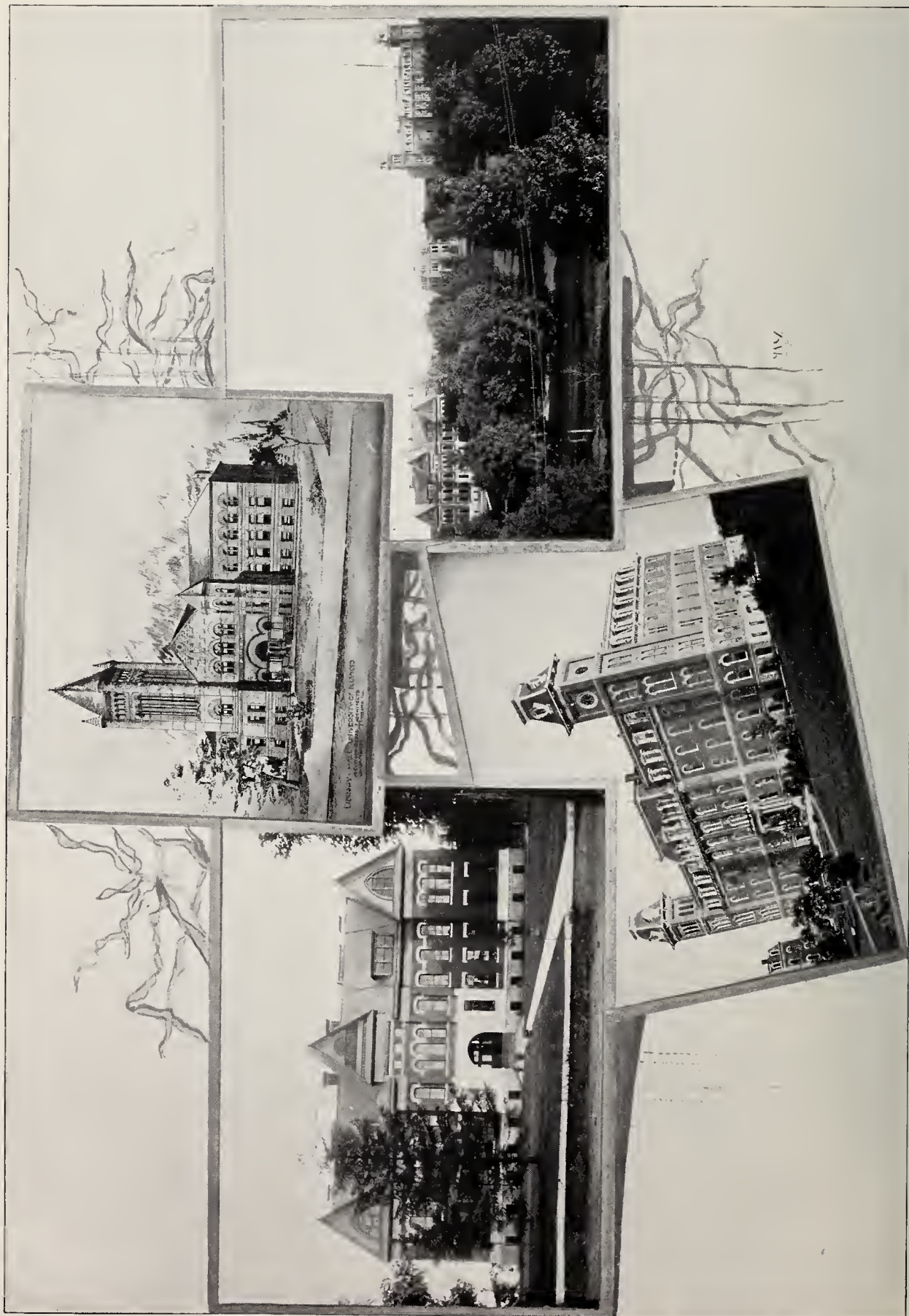
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 480,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land-scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The land-scrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University: a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-



Military Hall.
Machinery Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Engineering Hall.
Chemical Laboratory.



Natural History Hall.
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall.
Campus View.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,289; 3,589. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (256 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1841)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audubon (Audubon) County (1843)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1840; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1843; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 1½ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Shurtleff College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,803; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834; graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "The Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Jour-

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways: 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1820. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnam & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1820 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Heratio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomic woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 932; (1900), 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad.*)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,588; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,635.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage manufactory, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2,600 feet Pop. (1900), 1,195.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, Francois, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died, at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, Jean Baptiste Bissot, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaquiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaquiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaquiette; French Governors of Illinois.*)

VIRDEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufactory of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop. (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848, the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 63.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Menard. 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 20, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Bon Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively,

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that, with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1863, opened for business in 1870 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The Eel River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and (by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division) giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (36.7 miles), and the Lafayette Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by track lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairies" (now "The Advance") of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-elderhood of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1826, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1835.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1834 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1838 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1855, and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored.—**Martin R. M.** (Wallace), brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69); County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomies, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 595 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 18th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 87,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 34,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 23,786 from disease and 2,154 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas*; *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*; *Secret Treasonable Societies*.)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Allatoona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861, Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Meed Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generalships. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 480. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,330 miles, and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and mus-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,403, miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Averbysboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge (rank and file), numbered 2,043.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced, at Chicago, under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Medan Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 23.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1865, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kenesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galena, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Medan, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving, August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by railroad, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point; was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Carrollton, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1864. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later, near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans, who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard-fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Averbysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Railroad Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg. In the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely: days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,900; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3;

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and almost constantly skirmishing; also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (See *Eleventh Infantry*.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,307 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 10, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 815 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 100 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 842 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Bolivar and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain's Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 25, 1861; was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and, on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Dandridge, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville, a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 3, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,102 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition--was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnoissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Picnic Island, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,235 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,202 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,051 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennitt, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 28th sailed from Newport News, on the liner *St. Louis*, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,273 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport *Obdam*, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,239 men and 49 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”). Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanagh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart, and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out; at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 147 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship *Oregon*, while the cruiser *Yale* followed with 47; the *Harvard* with 35; *Cincinnati*, 27; *Yankton*, 19; *Franklin*, 18; *Montgomery* and *Indiana*, each, 17; *Hector*, 14; *Marietta*, 11; *Wilmington* and *Lancaster*, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French *Ouinebegoutz*, *Ouimbegouc*, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of *Prairie du Chien* (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the *Pecatonica* River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of *Tecumseh* and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at *Tippecanoe*, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near *Prairie du Chien* brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the *Black Hawk* War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, *Naw-caw*. By treaties executed in 1832 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the *Mississippi*. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the *Omaha* Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in De Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1842, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poultney, Vt., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman, Zebina, and Lundy, Benjamin.*) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (two divisions), the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,281; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 503.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woodford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,301; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufactories. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WAUKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERLY, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) **Anthony**, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badnor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,806; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time, brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-i-ni under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis*; *Piankeshaws*.)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermilion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambush, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1874 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved, May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s-e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College; has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900) 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evansville Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion; has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 25 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see) Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1826 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted, the court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period: area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, **Henry John**, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, **William**, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John** (Whiteside), a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D.** (Whiteside), another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842, and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coke"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITTEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1865, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1834; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 825 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving, during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1863 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1845 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again closed to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1790, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1818 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield. Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880), 53,422; (1890), 62,007; (1900), 74,764.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of *Æsthetics* in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded, in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly valued contributor to the magazines, and (besides numerous pamphlets) published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (a tribute to her sister), "Woman in Temperance"; "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator, was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1884-86),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "*Underground Railroad*.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1861, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863—His son, **John H.**, an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, **Abraham Lincoln**, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Iles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 22, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1830 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Rollin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 440 square miles; population (1880), 19,324; (1890) 22,226; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield; has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1834, and settled at Golconda in 1843; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries, in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles L. took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership, which continued until the death

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—

Richard Lush (Wilson), an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush** (Wilson), another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends", and "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Bluford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Port Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom"; "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1835, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judd, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1865; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812; learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1882.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carmi, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1843—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Browne's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles north-east of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 768; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WINES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System; An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 39,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,833.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1830, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1835, left an orphan at 12, and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia, he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852, spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of side-track (total, 66.54 miles), lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father, taught school and worked as a printer, later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work, studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School*.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Effingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days' men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1841; area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODHULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Bentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 1.

{ The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A.D.C. and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSON, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1868. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1869-70. In 1848 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544

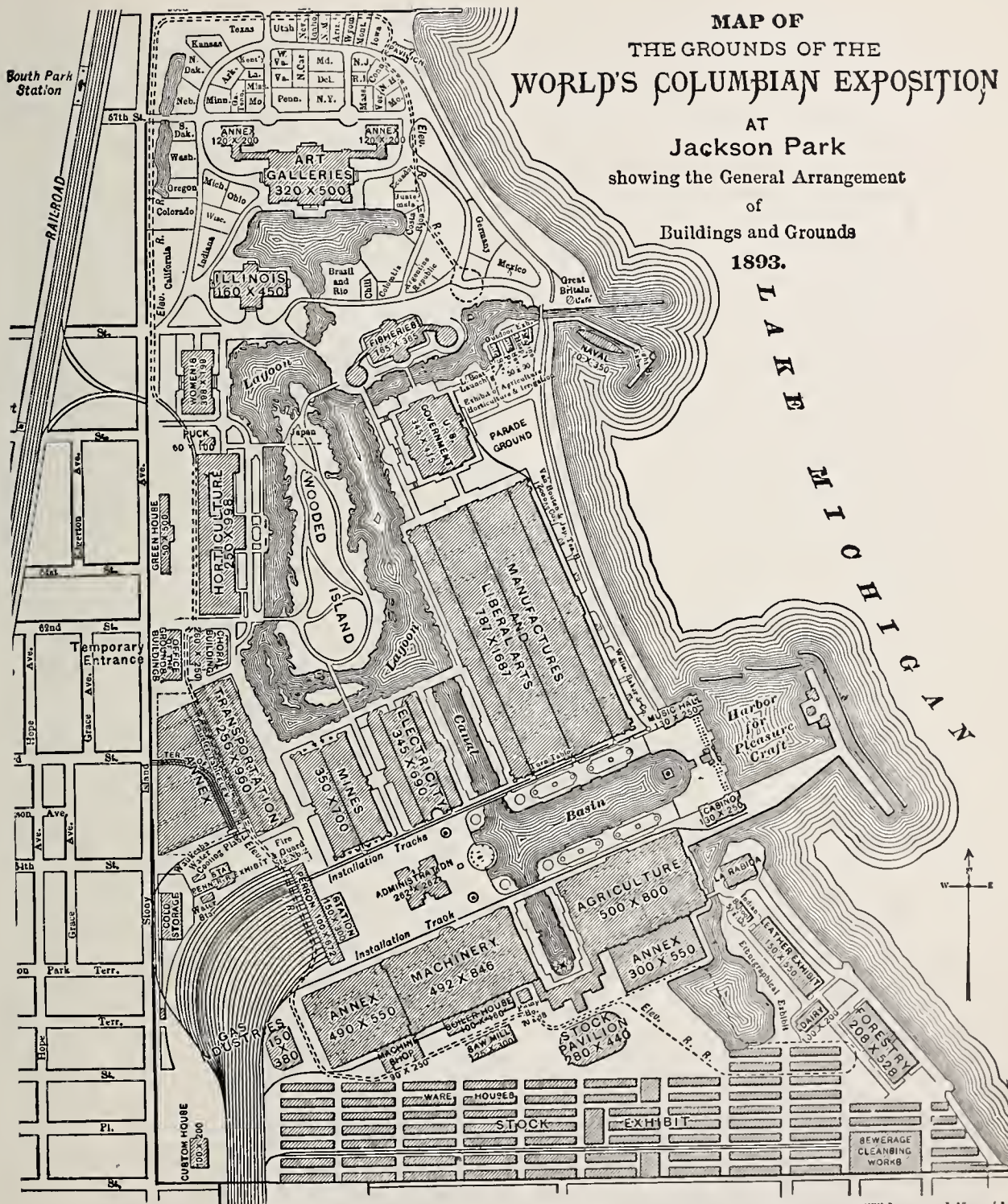
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation, and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This Board was particu-

larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling-booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and venders, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked, and all the highest skill of the landscape gardener's art had been called into play to produce

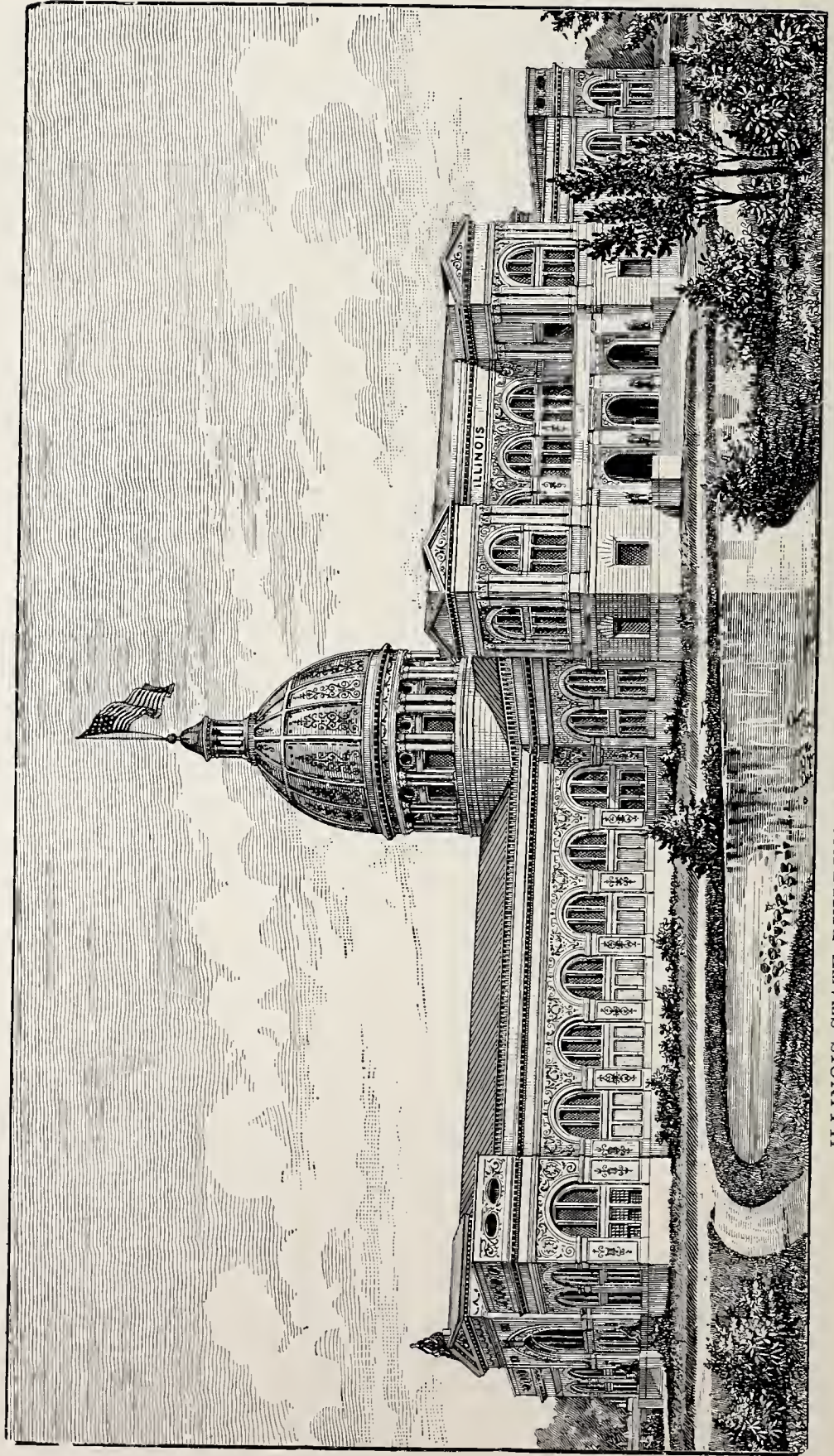


South Park Station

MAP OF
THE GROUNDS OF THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
AT
Jackson Park
showing the General Arrangement
of
Buildings and Grounds
1893.

L A K E
M I C H I G A N





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,460—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,699,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women, as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall; the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map (prepared at a cost of \$15,000), drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria, and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872, and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1894 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1840 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died, in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFF, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1854; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May, 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "the Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds, the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbered 248, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 40 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Peristyle.

Administration Building.

German Building.
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1896, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the Raleigh) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being reappointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886; worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer *Sultana*, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,100 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and, in 1860, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1881, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1790, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading book-store in Boston; came to Chicago in 1835, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1884, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1893, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Phillip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful, the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagos and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neapope to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to coöperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia" to meet by April 22, Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an odd battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnell, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desecration of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk, leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County, about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the Home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to sub-agent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Sumter fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River, Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsiniwa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Bark River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve day's provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 18th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebagos insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebagos, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebagos, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Ax, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, hearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha, through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagos, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks (near St. Louis) in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's force as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250, while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaite's "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892.)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1884, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,085.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Manly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 508.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,379,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL). The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,159,180 was in stock, \$6,650,095 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$566,333.

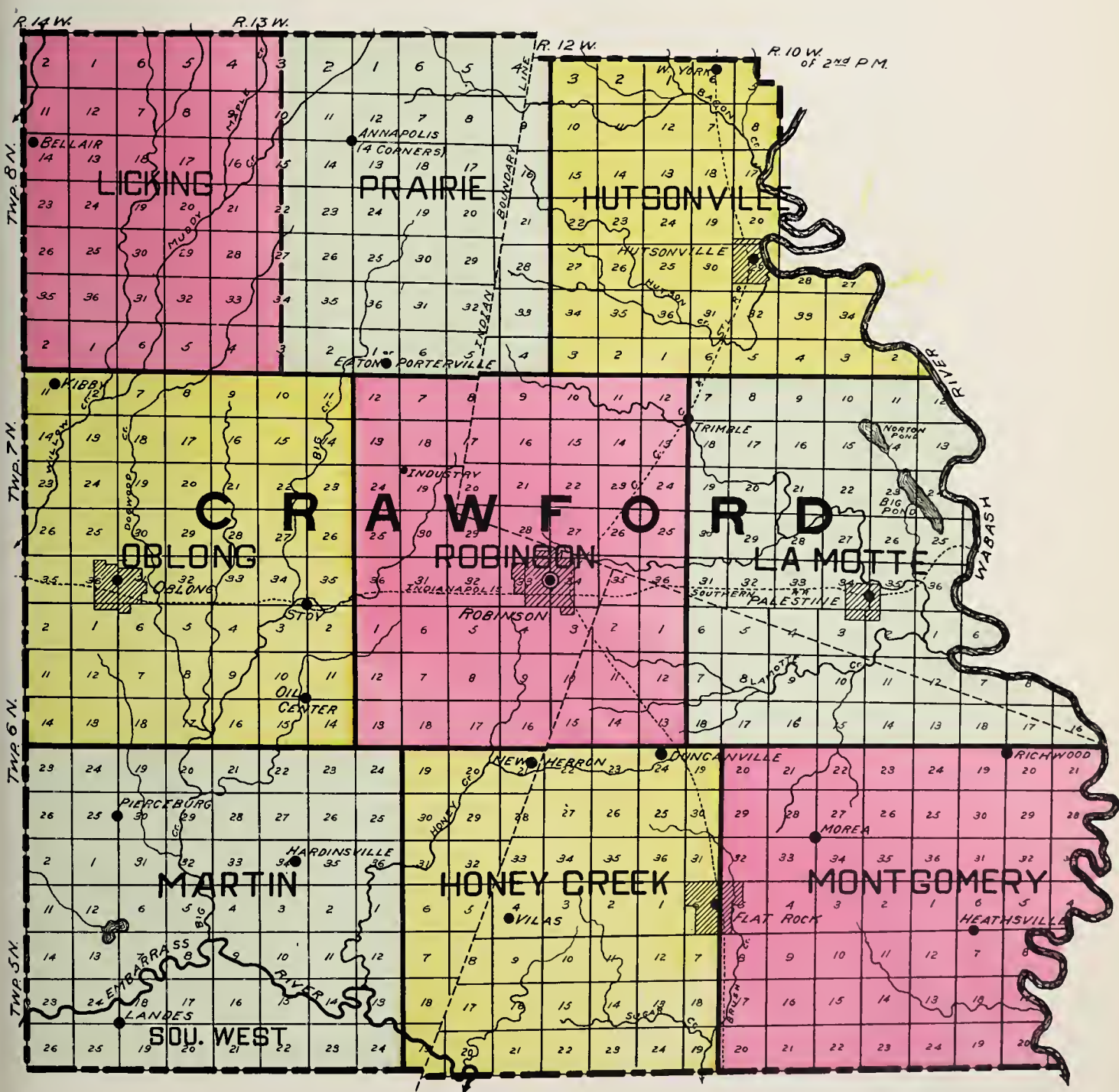
SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979; (1900), 2,041.

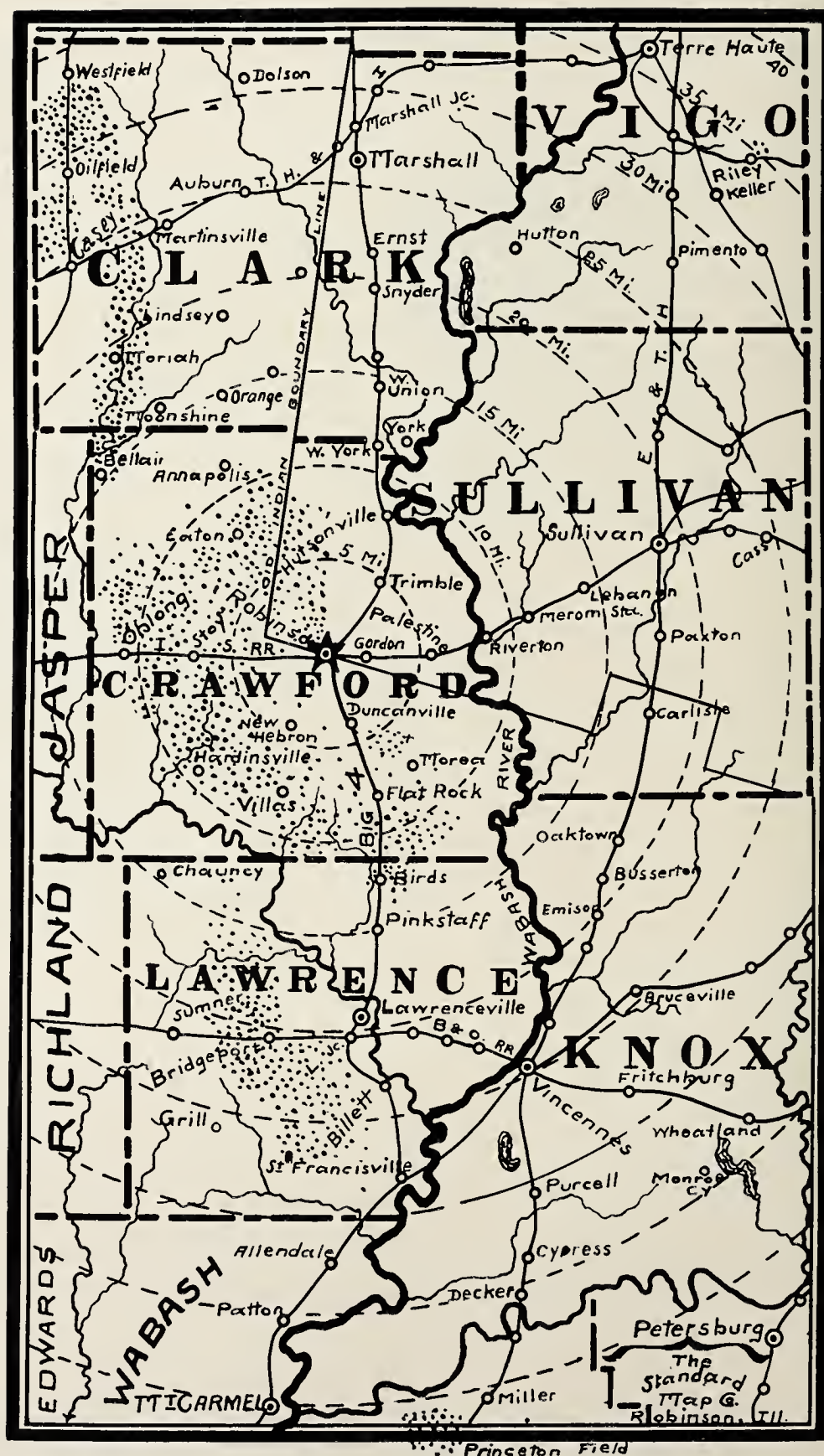
TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Streator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,935.

CRAWFORD COUNTY



TOWNSHIP MAP, CRAWFORD COUNTY, ILL.



OIL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN ILLINOIS

CRAWFORD COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF CRAWFORD COUNTY—
SURFACE CONDITIONS—TIMBER AND PRAIRIE
LANDS—STREAMS AND THE REGION WHICH THEY
DRAIN — GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS — DIFFERENT
STRATA AND THEIR EXTENT—COAL MEASURES ARE
MEAGER—IRON AND BUILDING-STONE—SOIL AND
TIMBER—VARIETIES OF TREES AND AGRICULTURAL
CROP PRODUCTS.

In the official report of the geological survey of the State of Illinois, Crawford County is described as containing "seven full and several fractional townships, making an aggregate area of about 438 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Clark County, on the east by the Wabash River, on the south by Lawrence and Richland counties, and on the west by Jasper County. With the Wabash River on its eastern border, it is traversed by several small streams tributary thereto. The surface is generally rolling, and was originally mostly covered with timber, which, in course of time, has largely disappeared. enough remaining, however, to supply the prospective demand for many years. The southwest portion of the county, from the Shaker Mills on the Embarras River, nearly to Robinson, is quite broken, and there are also belts of broken land of greater or less extent on all the streams. The principal water courses in the county tributary to the Wabash River are the Embarras, which runs diagonally across its southwest corner; the North Fork, traversing its western border from north to south; Crooked Creek, also in the southwest part, and Brushy Fork, Lamotte Creek, Sugar Creek. Hutson

Creek, and a few other smaller streams in the eastern portion of the county. Only a small proportion of the land is prairie. The few prairie stretches are generally small, and for the most part rolling, and are mainly confined to the northern and western portion of the county and to the bottom and terrace lands adjacent to the Wabash River."

"GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.—The quaternary beds in Crawford County consist of buff or drab marly clays belonging to the Loess, which are found capping the bluffs on the Wabash, and attaining a thickness of ten to twenty feet or more, and from twenty to forty feet of brown gravelly clays and hard-pan, the latter resting upon the bed rock, or separated from it by a thin bed of stratified sand or gravel. These beds, if found in a vertical section, would indicate the following order of succession: buff and drab marly clays or sand, ten to twenty feet; brown and yellow gravelly clays, fifteen to twenty feet; bluish gray hard-pan, ten to twenty-five feet; sand or gravel, three feet. The superficial deposits are thin, and at most places the bed rock will be found within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface. Small boulders are frequently met with in the branches, but large ones are quite uncommon, and they are more often derived from the limestone and hard sandstone of the adjacent coal-measure beds than from the metamorphic rocks beyond the confines of the State, although some of the latter may be seen.

"COAL MEASURES.—The stratified rocks of Crawford County all belong to the upper coal measure, the lowest of them appearing in the bed of the Wabash River, and the highest along the western borders of the county, including the horizon of coals, Nos. 11, 12 and 13, of the Illinois Section. Our only knowledge of the underlying formations is derived from a shaft and boring made at Palestine Landing. This shaft was sunk to reach a coal seam reported in a boring previously made for oil, to be four feet

thick, and at a depth of 123 feet. The boring showed two thin beds of limestone above the coal, and the bituminous shale proved to be two feet thick, and the coal only six inches. In the western portion of the county but little coal has been found, and mining has been carried on in a systematic way only to a limited extent.

"IRON AND BUILDING-STONE.—Numerous bands of carbonate of iron occur in the shales on Lamotte Creek and in the river bank at Palestine Landing. Robinson is located on a sandstone deposit overlaying all the rocks found in the bluffs at Palestine Landing, and the outcrops of sandstone, on the small branch of Sugar Creek that drains the section on which the town is built, show from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness of soft brown rock, in which considerable quarrying is done. North of Robinson, on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 7, Range 12, a much greater thickness of strata is exposed. The massive brown sandstone obtainable here affords very durable material for commercial uses. The best building stone to be found in the county is obtained north of Robinson. On Lamotte Creek, affording a cheap and lasting stone for foundation walls, bridge abutments, etc., and near Palestine Landing, has been obtained a good quality of carbonate of iron, good brick is manufactured from the subsoil of the uplands, and sand is found in the Loess deposits of the river bluffs and in the beds of the streams.

"SOIL AND TIMBER.—From Hutsonville south there is a belt of alluvial bottom and terrace land, from one to three miles in width, extending to the mouth of Lamotte Creek, a distance of about ten miles. This is mostly prairie, and the soil is a deep sandy loam and very productive. The upland prairies have a chocolate colored soil, not so rich as the black prairie soil of Central Illinois, but yielding fair crops of corn, wheat, cats, clover, etc. On the timbered lands the soil is somewhat variable. Where the surface is broken the soil is somewhat thin, but on the more level portions, where the growth is composed in part of black walnut, sugar tree, linden, hackberry and wild cherry, it is very productive, and yields annually large crops of all the cereals usually grown in this latitude. The variety of timber observable in the county are the common species of oak and hickory, black and white walnut, white and sugar maple, slippery and red elm, honey-locust, linden, hackberry, ash, red birch, cottonwood, sycamore, coffee-nut, black

gum, pecan, persimmon, paw-paw, crab-apple, wild plum, sassafras, rosebud, dogwood, ironwood, etc., etc."

CHAPTER II.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

ERAS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS AND AMERICAN INDIANS—THE FRENCH FIRST WHITE OCCUPANTS—WILLIAM LAMOTTE, THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER IN VICINITY OF PALESTINE, LEAVES HIS NAME ON THE COUNTY MAP—OTHER EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS—COMING OF FIRST AMERICANS—FIRST LAND TRANSFER—ACT CREATING CRAWFORD COUNTY—FIRST OFFICERS—PRECINCT ORGANIZATION AND TAX RATES—PALESTINE BECOMES THE FIRST COUNTY SEAT—IS SUCCEEDED BY ROBINSON IN 1843—REWARDS FOR WOLF SCALPS—TAVERN LICENSES AND LIQUOR PRICES.

After the eras of the mysterious mound builders and their successors, the American Indians, the French were the first occupants of the country where Crawford County is now outlined upon the map, and the earliest settlement of that people were in the vicinity of the present town of Palestine, the original representative of the pioneer element being Lamotte, who perpetuated his name in connection with Lamotte Creek, Lamotte Prairie, and Fort Lamotte, on the site of which the above named village had its inception. The few French families who first established their homes in this region are supposed to have removed at an early period to Indiana, or settled at St. Louis or Kaskaskia.

FIRST LAND TRANSFER.—The records of the County Clerk's office show that the first conveyance of realty in Crawford County was from John Dunlap, of Edwards County, to Samuel Harris, the deed bearing date December 10, 1816. The names of a number of families have been handed down as residents at an earlier date, and among the first were those of Kitchell, McGahey, Eaton, Pierson, Woodworth, Van Winkle, Newlin, Cullom, Kennedy, Wood, Houston, Hutson, Waldrup, Hill, Wilson, Brimberry and

Lagow. The arrival of the Eaton family—Benjamin, Joseph, John, Stephen and Richard—is believed to have occurred in 1809. David and Allen are thought to have arrived the same year; the Van Winkles—Green and Dan—in 1810, the Woods following the next year, and Isaac Hutson a year later, as also the Piersons—Isaac, Joseph and William. In November of 1814 twenty-six families were domiciled within Fort Lamotte, and the fort built at the beginning of the War of 1812 was guarded by a body of ninety frontier troopers, commanded by Capt. Pierce Andrew. Edward N. Cullom, who afterwards became quite prominent in the affairs of the county, bought the land where the fort stood—the present site of Palestine,—for \$4.16 per acre, together with a dwelling on it built by one of the Brimberlys.

Considerable numbers of Indians roamed about the country at this period, and they were generally peaceful, but during the War of 1812 they became disaffected, preying upon horses and stock, and in some cases took human life. As a result of one of their raids the entire family of Isaac Hutson, consisting of a wife and six children, perished in the midst of fiendish atrocities. Hutson, himself, after whom Hutson Creek and the town of Hutsonville were named, soon afterwards fell a victim to the same blood-thirsty band.

The territory covered by the State of Illinois was originally one of the counties of Virginia, created thus by act of the Virginia House of Delegates passed in 1778, and John Todd was appointed by Governor Patrick Henry as Civil Governor of what was then called the New Illinois Country. At the session of the Legislature of the Illinois Territory in 1816, several counties were formed in Illinois, among them being Crawford, the eleventh in succession, St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Jackson, Monroe and Pope having preceded it. It was organized from what had previously constituted a part of Edwards County, and is understood to have been named in honor of Gen. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, who had served as United States Senator, Minister to France, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury and was a candidate for President in 1824. The act dividing Edwards County and creating Crawford, provided as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, that all

that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Embarras River, and running with the said River to the intersection of the line dividing Townships number three and four north of range eleven west of the second principal meridian; thence west with said township line to the meridian, and then due north until it strikes the line of Upper Canada; thence to the line that separates this Territory from the State of Indiana, and thence south with said division line to the beginning, shall constitute a separate County, to be called Crawford; and the seat of justice shall be at the house of Edward N. Cullom, until it shall be permanently established in the following method, that is: Three persons shall be appointed, to-wit: John Dunlap, Thomas Handy and Thomas Kennedy, which said commissioners, or a majority of them, being duly sworn before some Judge of Justice of the Peace of this Territory, to faithfully take into view the situation of the settlements; the geography of the country, the convenience of the people, and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the second Monday in March next, at the house of Edward N. Cullom, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same: *Provided*, the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to said county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land at said place not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold for the above purpose. But should the said proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the said donation aforesaid, then, in that case it shall be the duty of the commissioners to meet in said county, which place, when fixed **fix** upon some other place for the seat of justice, as convenient as may be to the different settlements and determined on, the said commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county court in the county aforesaid: and as a compensation for their services, they shall each be allowed two dollars for every day they be necessarily employed in fixing the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county levy, which said court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their records, etc., etc.

The foregoing document is signed,—

"SETH GARD,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives, pro tempore."

"PIERRE MENARD,

"President of the Legislative Council."

"Approved, December 31, 1816."

"NINIAN EDWARDS."

For some years after the county was organized all its official business was transacted by Justices of the Peace. The County Court held its first session February 26, 1817, in the dwelling of Edward N. Cullom, in the vicinity of what is now the town of Palestine, Justices Edward N. Cullom and John Dunlap presiding, Francis Cullom being Sheriff, and Edward H. Piper, clerk. The first proceeding was to confirm the bond of Mr. Cullom and install Joseph Malcom as constable. It next divided the county into election precincts, the first named "Allison," and extending from the mouth of the Embarras River up the Wabash to the center of Township 5; the second called "Lamotte," and covering the country running from the center of Township 5 to that of Township 8; and the third, designated as "Union," took in the region north of Township 8, up to the Canadian line. The assessors of these districts were: for Lamotte, Joel Cheek; Union, Isaac Moore, and Allison, George W. Kincaid. The court also installed road overseers and fence viewers for the same precincts. Taxes were assessed at the following rates: on horses, mares, mules and asses, 37½ cents per head; on stallions, an amount proportionate to fees charged by owners; on every person over sixteen years old held in slavery, \$1.00; on all unmarried men over 21 years of age, not having taxable property to the amount of \$200, \$1.00; on houses of every description, 30 cents on each hundred dollars of valuation; on James Gibson's ferry, \$5, and on that of E. Twombly, \$3. The following legal ferriage rates over the Wabash were established: for wagon and team, 75 cents; a two-wheeled carriage, 37½ cents; a man and horse, 12½ cents; a man on foot, 6¼ cents; cattle, four cents a head, and sheep and hogs, two cents a head. At the second term of the county court, held in the same house, June 23-24, 1817, Messrs. Cullom and Dunlap and Isaac Moore sitting as Justices, a permit was issued to Isaac Parker to build a water mill on Mill Creek. North of Palestine, some 25 miles; George Catron, William Lockard and James Caldwell were appointed to "view and mark out a road" from Edward N. Cullom's, on Lamotte Prairie, to the head of Walnut Prairie; and to Smith Shaw, Benjamin Eaton and Francis Cullom was

entrusted the duty of viewing out another road from Cullom's place to the ferry of Arthur Jones. Edward H. Piper filed his bond as County Clerk; Allen McGahey, as first Coroner, and John Dunlap as first County Surveyor. The third term was occupied with minor details; but at the fourth term, held by Justices Samuel Harris, George W. Kincaid, James Shaw, Smith Shaw and Joseph Kitchell, on April 6, 7 and 8, 1818, Seth Gard and Peter Keene presented their report on the location of the county-seat, these gentlemen having been appointed by the Legislature for that purpose in place of those named in the original act. The location was fixed as follows:

"The center of said public square to be 80 rods north of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 7, north, Range 11 west, and to extend exactly on the line dividing Sections 34 and 35 in the township above stated. The donation given to the county to be one equal half of 60 acres of ground, to be laid off on the following quarter-section: To be laid the whole length of the S. E. quarter of Section 34, as above stated, and on the east side of said quarter, and the whole length of the S. W. quarter of Section 35, to be laid the whole length of said quarter, and on the west side of the same."

PALESTINE LAID OUT.—The town of Palestine was laid out on the tract thus described, being divided into 160 lots, with streets and alleys. The land on the east side of the square was owned by Edward N. Cullom, and that on the west, by Joseph Kitchell, every alternate lot being donated to the county by them. Such lots were sold from time to time by David Porter, appointed for this purpose by the county, and stores and houses were gradually built, the place developing slowly into the town of Palestine. This continued to be the county-seat, until by popular vote, October 12, 1843, the town of Robinson was designated in its stead.

At the fourth term of the county court, when Palestine became the official center, wolf scalps, at \$2 each, were made a legal tender in Crawford County, being receivable for county taxes, and legal tenders for "whisky, tobacco and other necessities of life." At a subsequent term of court wolf scalps were presented as follows: one, each, by Jan Martin, J. Gallon, John Garrard, Chalkey Draper, John Berry, George W. Carter, John Miller, William Y. Hackett, and William Lowe: nine by James Gain; three, each,

by John Allison and Hugh Miller; five by John Waldrup; two, each, by Jacob Blaze, James Gill and Abram Coonrod; and ten, each, by Thomas Handy and Francis Cullom. At this term it was provided that retailers of whisky should take out a tavern license, and provide sufficient room for a specified number of guests, with accommodations for their horses. The court regulated the prices of beverages sold by tavern-keepers thus: a half-pint of wine, French brandy or rum, 50 cents; half-pint of peach or apple brandy, 18¾ cents; half-pint of whisky, 12½ cents. The price of a meal was fixed at 25 cents, and of a horse-feed, at 12½ cents.

CHAPTER III.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

FIRST COUNTY JAIL BUILT IN 1818—ILLINOIS BECOMES A STATE DURING THE SAME YEAR—ADOPTION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION RESULTS IN CHANGES IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT—FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—A SERIES OF COURT HOUSE DISASTERS—FIRST AND SECOND BUILDINGS BURNED, THE LAST BEFORE IT WAS TURNED OVER BY THE CONTRACTORS—A THIRD BUILDING ERECTED IN 1833 SERVES UNTIL REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO ROBINSON IN 1843—FIRST COURT HOUSE ERECTED IN ROBINSON IN 1844 AND SECOND JAIL IN 1845—A STONE JAIL ERECTED IN 1877.

At the period of the fifth term of the County Court in 1818, the time had come when the building of a jail was a necessity. As the population increased the lawless element had made its presence manifest, and methods of restraint had become imperative. The contract to build a prison of hewn logs twelve inches square, was let to John Woods, the lowest bidder, August 22, 1818, and he completed the work for \$514, County Clerk Piper superintending the construction. Commencing December 7th of the year, the last term of the county court under the old Territorial system was held with Joseph Kitchell, David Porter and Thomas Anderson as Justices. Illinois had been admitted into the Union as

a State during the year, and a change in the law provided for the transaction of official business pertaining to counties by a body called County Commissioners, three for each county. The first Commissioners were Wickliffe Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom and William Barbee, and their first session began June 7, 1819, in James Wilson's tavern in the town of Palestine, Edward H. Piper serving as Clerk, John H. Woodworth, Sheriff, and Thomas Kennedy being appointed County Treasurer. In December, 1819, the new County Commissioners formally accepted the jail built by Joseph Wood, and the same month, accepted the new court house erected by William Lindsey, of Vincennes, Ind., under a contract previously let, the latter building being first used for court purposes in March, 1820. At the October term of the court in that year, it was ordered: "That Venetian blinds be made for the court house in Palestine and slips to shut them against; that the two doors be faced with strong ruff scantling, and double batten-shutters be made and hung to each; that the windows and doors be hung with good wrought or cast iron hinges, and each side be cornished up with good, neat, solid cornish, like that on the steam sawmill at Vincennes." The material was of a very inferior quality and the construction was equally poor, so that, although occupied for several years, the county had refused to pay for it in full until compelled by a judgment rendered against it in the Circuit Court of Edwards County. It was never entirely completed, and in course of time, was thrice struck by lightning, the walls being damaged to such an extent that they were finally taken down, the material being sold. The county being now without a court house, second official quarters were obtained wherever the county could rent space, the Circuit Court sometimes sitting in one part of the town and the grand jury holding its session in another. In March, 1830, the County Commissioners passed an order providing for the building of a frame court house on the southwest corner of the public square. The hewn timbers for this building were furnished by David Porter at a cost of \$119, and Benjamin Myers and his six brothers put up the building. On the night before it was to have been turned over to the county authorities it was destroyed by fire. In December, 1832, County Commissioner John Boyd, James H. Wilson and Asa Norton passed

an order "that another court house be built on the same ground, and of the same kind and size as the one burnt." This structure, which is still standing, was built by Sewell Goodridge and Presley O. Wilson, and was occupied by the county for official purposes until the removal of the county-seat to Robinson. It was afterwards used for several years as a place of worship by the Christian denomination. The first court house in Robinson, costing \$4,200, was erected in 1844, the expense of its construction being paid from the "bonus fund," consisting of money received from the sale of saline and mineral lands, together with donations made by the State, amounting to several thousand dollars, in aid of county improvements. The old log-jail was moved to Robinson in 1843 and was succeeded by a brick jail in 1845, the latter giving place to another containing iron cells, two years later. In 1877, a stone jail was built, southeast of the court house.

CHAPTER IV.

COURTS—BENCH AND BAR.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT IN CRAWFORD COUNTY HELD IN TERRITORIAL DAYS—FIRST COURT CASES AND FIRST GRAND AND PETIT JURIES—OTHER NOTABLE CASES—TRIAL OF THREE INDIANS FOR MURDER—A RECORD BREAKING SERIES OF INDICTMENTS AGAINST ONE CRIMINAL—MILD VERDICT FOR A FUGITIVE—LIST OF JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED OVER CRAWFORD COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—PERSONAL SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

The first Circuit Court for Crawford County was held at the house of Edward N. Cullom, September 15, 1817, the presiding Judge being "Honorable Thomas Towles." The first Grand Jury was composed of William Howard, foreman; Daniel Travis, William Travis, Thomas Mills, Ira Allison, Samuel Allison, Asahel Haskins, John Waldrop, Sen., Richard Eaton, Thomas Jones, Daniel Martin, William Garrard, Benjamin Parker, Jonas Painter, Samuel Brimberry, Peter Price, John Lamb, William Everman, Will-

iam Hicks, George Smith and Newberry York, who were "sworn to inquire for the county of Crawford," and "received their charge and retired out of court to consider of their presentment." The first case tried was a simple suit for debt brought by Stephen Beck against Joseph Bogart, in which the defendant confessed judgment, which was accordingly rendered. The second trial, a jury case, was on a charge of assault and battery brought by Elisha Bradberry against Robert Gill, the jury consisting of the following persons: Thomas Wilson, Ithra Byshears, Joseph Shaw, John Funk, Andrew Montgomery, John R. Adams, James Moore, Joseph Eaton, Joseph Wood, Isaac Parker, George Bogher and James Gibson. The verdict was for the plaintiff in the sum of \$37.02, which the court confirmed. At the same time it was "ordered that Thomas Handy, Charles Neeley and John Funk, Jr., be summoned here at the next term of this court, to show cause why they shall not be fined for failing to attend as grand jurors agreeably to the summons of the sheriff." Among the indictments returned by the grand jury was one in the name of the United States versus Cornelius Taylor "for bringing home a hog without the ears." The next term of the circuit court of which there is any record is held in Palestine. July 7, 1819, presided over by Honorable Thomas C. Browne, with William Wilson as circuit attorney. An indictment was reported by the grand jury at this term in which three Delaware Indians—William Killbuck, Captain Thomas, and Big Panther—were charged with the murder of Thomas McCall, a surveyor, who in trading with the Indians, was in the habit of giving them an order for whisky on Cornelius Taylor, keeper of a still-house. In this case McCall handed them a supposed order, which instead was a request not to give them any liquor. On discovering this the Indians became incensed and killed McCall. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but a new trial was granted, Killbuck being arraigned separately. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on July 14, 1819, but made his escape. Captain Thomas and Big Panther were subsequently released on a *nolle prosequi* entered by the public prosecutor. The large number of assault and battery cases tried in these days indicates that fighting was the most common form of law-breaking, and many of the most violent characters of the frontier figured in



CRAWFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

the trials. Among these was Cornelius Taylor, whose vicious practices have kept his memory alive in this region. During one term of court he was indicted for larceny, assault and battery, rape, horse-stealing and hog-stealing, and was privately accused of other grave offenses. Some of the trials were almost comical in their results, among them being that of Hugh Dail, indicted for assault and battery, who fled to Edgar County, whence he was brought back by the Sheriff under a writ, and, pleading guilty, was fined 50 cents and "costs."

This session of court lasted two days, five civil cases being tried. Besides the hog case referred to, three indictments were returned—one for selling whisky to Indians, and two for assault and battery.

After the admission of Illinois as a State, a special term of the State Court was held under Judge Thomas C. Browne, who served as a Justice of the Supreme Court from October 9, 1818, to December 4, 1848, and presided over all the court sessions in this circuit until that held in October, 1824. Then William Wilson, former Circuit Attorney and a resident of White County, occupied the bench of the circuit for one term. The latter was also a Justice of the Supreme Court and served from July, 1819, until December, 1848.

CIRCUIT JUDGES, 1824-1908.—In 1824 James O. Wattles was elected by the Legislature Justice of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit, but was legislated out of office in 1827. Later the county constituted a part of the Fourth Circuit, of which Justin Harlan was the presiding Justice from 1835 to 1859. From 1859 to 1865 it formed a part of the Twenty-fifth Circuit, with Alfred Kitchell, J. C. Allen and Aaron Shaw as Circuit Judges for different periods, in the latter year becoming a part of the Fourth Circuit with Hiram C. Decius upon the bench. This continued until the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, when the county was transferred to the Twenty-first Circuit, with J. C. Allen as Circuit Judge, who was succeeded in 1877 by John H. Halley, the county having then become a part of the Second District, which it still remains. In 1879 the number of Judges in each of the thirteen Circuits into which the State was then divided, was increased to three, and those who have since held the position of Circuit Judges have been as follows: 1879-85—Chauncey S. Conger, Thomas S. Casey and William C. Jones;

1885-91—Conger, Jones and C. C. Boggs; 1891-97—C. C. Boggs, S. Z. Landis and E. D. Youngblood; 1897-1903—Youngblood, Prince Albert Pearce and Enoch E. Neylin; 1903-09—Pearce, Neylin and Jacob R. Creighton.

SKETCHES OF EARLY JUDGES.

Of Judge Thomas Towles, the first judge to hold court in Crawford County, little is known beyond the fact that his service began while Illinois was still a Territory.

Judge Thomas C. Browne, who succeeded Judge Towles as Presiding Justice, came to Shawneetown as early as 1812, later served in each branch of the Territorial Legislature (1814-16, and 1816-18) respectively, in 1815, was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and on the admission of Illinois as a State, was promoted to the Supreme Bench, upon which he served continuously until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, his later years being spent in Galena, where he died about 1856 or '58. (See *Browne, Thomas C.*, in "Historical Encyclopedia" portion of this volume).

Judge William Wilson, who succeeded Judge Browne, being at that time also a Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Loudon County, Va., April 27, 1794, in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating near Carmi, White County, which continued to be his home for the rest of his life. In 1819 he was elected by the State Legislature a Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to Judge Foster, who held office only about nine months. Like Judge Browne, Judge Wilson remained in office until the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. He died at his home in White County April 29, 1857. (See *Wilson, William*, "Historical Encyclopedia" part of this work).

On the division of the State into circuits, James O. Wattles became Judge for the Fifth Circuit, which included Crawford County. Judge Wattles was commissioned January 19, 1825, but was legislated out of office in 1827, when Judge Wilson of the Supreme Court was restored to the Crawford County bench for a time. Judge James Hall, who officiated for a time as Circuit Judge previous to 1827, and later served as State Treasurer, was one of the earliest and most prominent authors in Illinois. His sketch will be found in the "Historical Encyclopedia" portion of this volume.

Undoubtedly one of the most prominent

Justices of the Crawford Circuit Court was Justin Harlan, who, although a resident of Marshall, Clark County, was widely known throughout Southern Illinois. Born in Ohio about 1801, he came to Clark County at the age of twenty-five years, served in the Black Hawk War; was commissioned a Justice of the Circuit Court in 1835; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and was twice elected Circuit Judge under the new constitution, serving until 1855, later acting as Indian Agent by appointment of President Lincoln. He died while on a visit to Kentucky in 1879. (See sketch in "Historical Encyclopedia").

Judge Hiram Decius, of Cumberland County, was commissioned as Judge for the Crawford County Circuit in December, 1865 and in 1867, serving until 1873.

Others who have served on the circuit bench in Crawford County include the names of Alfred Kitchell, James C. Allen, Aaron Shaw, Thomas S. Carey, Carroll C. Boggs and S. Z. Landes, sketches of whom will be found in the "Historical Encyclopedia" portion of this work, while sketches of Judges William C. Jones and Enoch E. Newlin, as citizens of Crawford County, appear in their proper places in the Crawford County division of the work.

CRAWFORD COUNTY BAR.

The material embraced in the following sketches of former and present members of the Crawford County Bar is drawn, for the most part, from the chapter on the "Bench and Bar of Crawford County," prepared by the Hon. Ethelbert Callahan, and published in Vol. I of the "Bench and Bar of Illinois" issued under the editorship of the late ex-Gov. John M. Palmer.

One of the earliest to engage in the practice of law in Crawford County was Wickliffe Kitchell, who was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1789, came to Southern Illinois about 1814, and began clearing a heavily timbered tract of land. While there engaged he met with an accident by cutting his foot which lamed him for life, partially incapacitating him for physical labor. Later he was elected Sheriff and, by contact with the courts, acquiring a taste for the law, began the study of such text-books as were accessible at that time. About 1817 he was admitted to the bar, and removing to Palestine, Crawford County, there began practice which he continued

until 1838, when he removed to Hillsboro, Ill., during the following year being appointed Attorney-General of the State, a position which he retained until November, 1840, when he resigned to accept a seat as Representative in the State Legislature from Montgomery County. While a resident of Crawford County he had served two terms in the General Assembly, first as Representative (1820-22) and second as Senator (1828-32). He also served several years as State's Attorney. After spending eight years as a resident of Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1854, he returned to Hillsboro, Ill., and died at Pana, Ill., January 2, 1869. Three sons of his became members of the bar: Alfred Kitchell, who served one term as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, and died in Galesburg in 1876; Gen. Edward Kitchell, who assisted in organizing the Ninety-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which he finally became Colonel, and retired as Brevet Brigadier-General, dying at Olney, Ill., July 11, 1869; and John Wickliffe Kitchell, also a soldier in the Civil War with the rank of Major, and now residing at Pana, Ill. The elder Kitchell had the distinction of being one of the founders of Palestine, which was one of the prominent places in Eastern Illinois at an early date.

Another early practitioner at the bar in Crawford County was Eldredge S. Janney, born in Alexandria, Va., July 12, 1801, graduated at Nassau Hall College, Princeton, N. J., and came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1827, where, following the custom of his Virginia ancestors, he established his home in the country and managed a plantation while practicing law in the county seat. He had the reputation of being a well-read lawyer, as well as a man of scholarly tastes, who continued a devoted reader of classical literature until incapacitated by blindness. In 1853 he removed to Marshall, Clark County, where he died December 17, 1875.

One of the noted citizens of Illinois, Augustus C. French, was born in New Hampshire August 2, 1808, came to Illinois in the '30s, first locating in Edgar County, from which he served two terms in the State Legislature (1836-39). In 1839, having been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the Government Land Office at Palestine, he removed to Crawford County, and also engaged in the practice of law. In 1846, while a resident of the county, he was elected to the office of Governor and was reelected in 1848

under the constitution of that year, holding the office for six years, and being the first man in Illinois history to be elected Governor for a second term. Gov. French's latter years were spent in St. Clair County, for a part of the time, being at the head of the law department of McKendree College. He served as delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, and died in Lebanon, Ill., September 4, 1864. (See sketch in "Historical Encyclopedia" part of this work.)

William H. Sterrett, born in Nova Scotia in 1810 was educated in King's College, Windsor, and later came to the United States, read law at Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1840. In 1845, he came to Crawford County, Ill., and there engaged in practice. In 1852 he was elected to the Eighteenth General Assembly, serving one term, and in 1858 was elected County Judge, when he retired from general practice. Being in declining health, he returned to Nova Scotia, where he died.

George W. Peck was born at Salem, Ind., was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, and in 1853, when about twenty-one years of age, came to Crawford County, Ill., and engaged in practice. This he continued successfully until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Army, became Captain of Company I, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, later being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. His health having failed until he was unfit for service in the field, he was detailed for duty as Provost Marshal at Louisville, Ky., whence he returned to his old home at Salem and there died. He is described as a lawyer of superior ability, a good special pleader and always clear in statement and logical in argument.

James H. Steel was born in Philadelphia, came to Crawford County in boyhood, and after spending his early life on a farm, served for many years as Clerk of the County Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and his wide acquaintance and reputation for integrity and business ability brought him a large practice. He acquired a handsome property, but owing to failing health was compelled to retire, finally dying at his home in Robinson December 2, 1872. Originally a Whig, after the organization of the Republican party he participated actively in all its political campaigns during his life.

Jacob C. Olwin, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 6, 1838, graduated from the

Union Law School at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1863, and in 1864 opened a law office at Robinson, Ill. He served as a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly, was elected County Judge in 1882, and for four years was Master in Chancery for Crawford County. He died in Robinson June 22, 1887, leaving a high reputation for honor and fair dealing as a lawyer and a citizen.

Franklin H. Robb, one of the most honored members of the bar of Crawford County, was born in Gibson County, Ind., February 15, 1817, graduated from Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1840, and engaged in practice for a time at Princeton, Ind. He then spent three years studying medicine, and after practicing that profession several years returned to the law, to which he devoted the rest of his life. His knowledge of the law was profound, and he was fearless and unshrinking in defense of the conclusions to which his research led him. He served a term of four years as County Judge, and his opinions delivered from the county bench would have done honor in some cases to the supreme bench. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican from the organization of that party until his death in Robinson, Ill., February 10, 1890.

Maj. Guy S. Alexander was born in Crawford County, Ill., December 4, 1847, a son of Dr. John Alexander, a pioneer settler of the county, began the study of law while teaching in the country schools, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. On January 15, 1862, he was mustered into service as Second-Lieutenant of Company F, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, and mustered out as Major of the regiment, March 6, 1866. On September 3, 1867, he married Miss Rhoda Becker, and the same year opened a law office in Robinson. He served as County Attorney from 1872 to 1876, and in his practice established a reputation as a skillful lawyer and logical reasoner. He died May 28, 1876.

The history of lawyers of Crawford County would be incomplete without mention of Charles C. Fletcher, who came to the county—whence is unknown—in 1863, and died in Robinson September 20, 1873. He was well educated both in law and literature. Of commanding presence, his curled locks, black as the raven's wing, hung over his broad intellectual forehead, and when excited his eyes flashed with a brilliancy that

was startling. His speeches, both at the bar and on the stump, were smooth and eloquent. But "melancholy claimed him for its own," and ere he died reason had fled.

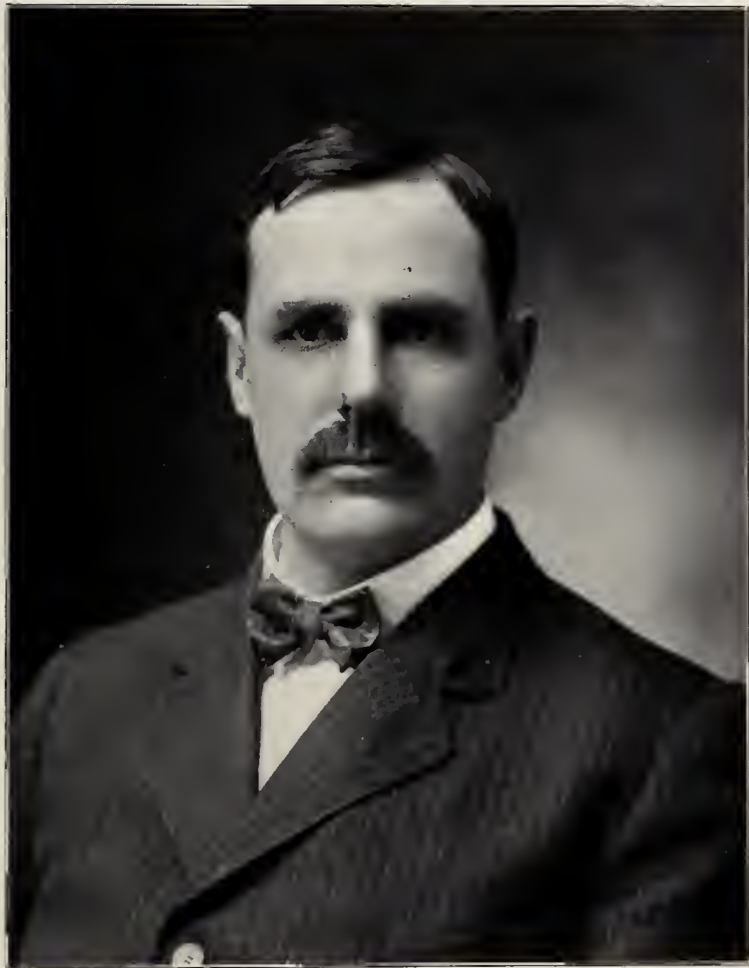
Of the lawyers composing the present bar of Crawford County, Hon. Ethelbert Callahan is the oldest, having been born in Licking County, Ohio, December 17, 1829, his father being of Irish and his mother of English descent, while his grandfather, Rev. George Callahan, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer Methodist preacher in Ohio. In 1849, Mr. Callahan came to Crawford County, and during the following winter taught a three-months' school at \$15 a month, and when paid felt richer than at any time since. He edited the "Wabash Sentinel" in 1853, after which he went to Marshall, Clark County, and there edited the "Telegraph" during the Know-Nothing campaign of that year.

On June 27, 1854, Judge Callahan married Mrs. Mary (Barlow) Jones, and since then has resided in Crawford County. In 1857 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, began reading law, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar, and in 1861 opened an office at the county seat, where he has continued practice ever since. His success as a lawyer has been achieved by devotion to his profession, a thorough knowledge of the law, patient study and mastery of his cases, with a capacity for examining witnesses and a standard of honor and courtesy to friend and foe alike. These qualities were recognized by the conferring upon him, by McKendree College in June, 1898, of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Callahan is entitled to the distinction of having delivered the first speech in his county in behalf of the Republican party, and his sagacity is illustrated by the growing vote of his party since that period, not only in his own county, but throughout the State. The official positions held by him include Representative in the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth General Assemblies, Presidential Elector in 1880 and 1888, and member of the first State Board of Equalization, was also one of the organizers of the Illinois State Bar Association, and served as its President in 1889. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and in 1874 served as layman delegate of the Southern Illinois Conference to the General Conference in Brooklyn. Mr. Callahan is author of

a number of valuable papers, including "The Lawyers of the Bible," which has been extensively quoted. Mr. Callahan is one of the most extensive farmers in Crawford County, his farm on the banks of the Wabash furnishing an example of the best scientific methods of agriculture.

William C. Jones, for twelve years an occupant of the bench for the Second Judicial Circuit, was born in Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., July 15, 1848, a son of Caswell Jones, a successful merchant of that locality, who died in March, 1853. In 1855 his mother married Ethelbert Callahan and, in 1861, the family became residents of Robinson. For a time in his boyhood Mr. Jones was an apprentice in the office of the "Robinson Monitor," but in 1863 he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained three years, and in 1867 began reading law in the office of Callahan & Steel, later taking a course in law lectures in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and on May 9, 1868, being admitted to the bar. After a partnership with Mr. Callahan which lasted ten years, in 1876, Mr. Jones was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in 1877 was chosen County Judge, a position which he filled two years, when he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, continuing in office by re-election twelve years. Upon his retirement from the bench in 1891, he entered into partnership with Enoch E. Newlin, then State's Attorney, this relation continuing until Mr. Newlin's advancement to the bench for the Second Judicial Circuit. Other members of the bar with whom at different periods Judge Jones has since been in partnership include Judge J. C. Eagleton, T. J. Newlin, Edward S. Baker, George D. McCarty and William W. Arnold, his last partnership continuing until 1903, when failing eyesight compelled his retirement from active practice, since devoting his attention to financial and real-estate business. In 1897 Judge Jones was appointed by Gov. Tanner Judge of the Court of Claims, in which he served four years. In 1880, in connection with Judge J. O. Cunningham, of Urbana, Judge Jones published a "Treatise on the Jurisdiction and Practice in Country and Probate Courts," of which three editions have been published. He is also the author of a volume on the "Elements and Science of English Versification" and a book of poems entitled "Birch Rod Days." A more detailed sketch of his personal history



Ed. A. Baker.

will be found in the biographical department of this volume.

John C. Eagleton, who has served as County Judge of Crawford County, and present attorney of the Illinois Pure Food Commission, was born in Robinson, Ill., April 10, 1866, the son of James M. and Nancy (Baugess) Eagleton, graduated from the Robinson high school, June 3, 1885, then read law in 1889, beginning active practice in September, 1891. Besides the offices already mentioned, Judge Eagleton held the position of City Clerk of Robinson for one year and City Attorney two terms. In politics he is a Republican. (See sketch in biographical department.)

One of the prominent attorneys of Crawford County of the present is Judge Enoch E. Newlin, who was born of a pioneer family in the county in which he now resides, February 22, 1858, a son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Ruckel) Newlin. His father having died while a soldier in the Union Army in 1862, the son early began working out on a farm, meanwhile attending school in winter until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, which he continued for eight winter terms. After attending the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute one year, in 1880 he began the study of law in the office of Callahan & Jones in Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1882; in 1883 was appointed City Attorney for the city of Robinson, and, after serving one year, was elected State's Attorney of Crawford County in 1884 and re-elected without opposition in 1888, declining a reelection four years later. In 1897 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit, a position which he still holds in 1909 by reelection in 1903. On the bench Judge Newlin has established a high reputation for judicial integrity and sagacity. Judge Newlin married, January 1, 1885, Miss Clara A. Coulter, a niece of the late Judge Jacob Wilkin of the Supreme Court. In politics he is a Democrat. (See sketch in biographical department.)

Hon. Alfred Hanby Jones, present State Pure Food Commissioner, was born on his father's farm in Crawford County, July 4, 1880, a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Ford) Jones, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. After receiving his primary training in the public schools, he spent two years in Westfield College, Clark County, Ill., later attending the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1870. Then, after spending one

year teaching in Kansas, he began the study of law with Callahan & Jones, at Robinson, Ill., and on June 14, 1875, was admitted to the bar, was elected City Attorney of Robinson the same year, and a year later was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Guy S. Alexander as State's Attorney. Mr. Jones has been a prominent factor in the political circles of Crawford County for years, has served in the Town Council and as member of the Board of Education, for ten years has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee, for some thirty years Chairman of the Crawford County Central Committee, was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908, in 1886 was elected Representative in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, and in 1899 received from Gov. Tanner the appointment as the first State Food Commissioner, a position which, by successive appointments, he still occupies. (See sketch in biographical department of this work.)

Presley G. Bradbury, Robinson, Ill., was born on a farm in Crawford County, October 6, 1847, attended the State Normal Schools at Carbondale and at Normal, and served as County Superintendent of Schools for Crawford County from 1873 to 1877. In 1874 he began reading law in the office of Judge Robb, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and entered into partnership with his preceptor, which was dissolved by the death of the latter. From 1876 to 1884 he served as State's Attorney of Crawford County, and on December 31, 1879, was married to Miss Jennie Kelly, of Sullivan, Ind. Mr. Bradbury is still engaged in practice in Robinson as a member of the firm of Bradbury & Kelly.

Ausby L. Lowe, member of a pioneer family of Crawford County who came from Virginia at an early date, was born at Hutsonville, Crawford County, November 18, 1857, graduated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and after spending some time as deputy in the office of Circuit Clerk and ex-officio County Recorder, accepted an invitation to take a place in the office of Callahan & Jones, with a view to future association with the firm. He was finally admitted to the bar and the firm of Callahan, Jones & Lowe was organized. Mr. Lowe is still engaged in practice as a member of the original firm and has established a high reputation as a legal adviser, especially upon matters in connection with real-estate.

George N. Parker, still an active attorney-at-law and member of the firm of Parker & Crowley,

was born in Crawford County, April 9, 1843, was educated at the Union Christian College, at Merom, Ind., and after teaching school for several years, was elected Superintendent of Schools, serving for one term, during which he read law in the office of C. C. Fletcher, then attended the law department of Michigan University, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. On May 5, 1870. Mr. Parker was married to Miss Julia Crowley, and is still carrying on a successful practice.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, ex-member of Congress, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1858, came with his parents to Jasper County, Ill., in boyhood, and in 1872 accompanied them to Robinson, Ill. His boyhood was spent chiefly on a farm, serving for a time as mail-carrier between Robinson and Lancaster, Wabash County. After prosecuting his studies under difficulties, in 1883 he was admitted to the bar, and entering into partnership with George N. Parker, began practice of his profession. In 1886 he was elected County Judge, was reelected in 1890, and in 1893 was appointed by President Cleveland Special Treasury Agent in charge of the Alaska seal-fisheries. He has served as Master in Chancery, and in 1900 was elected Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District, serving one term. (See sketch in biographical department.)

George W. Jones, present member of the Crawford County bar, was born in that county October 28, 1858, grew up on a farm and was educated in the public schools. From 1886 to 1890 he served as Sheriff of Crawford County, and at the close of his term entered the office of Jones & Newlin as student at law, was admitted to the bar in 1892, and has since been engaged in practice in Robinson. Mr. Jones has been twice married, first to Euphemia Bales on November 3, 1878, and second to Christine Kern on July 12, 1895. He is a Methodist in religious belief and an active worker in the Democratic party.

John C. Maxwell, born in Blount County, Tenn., September 26, 1847, came to Crawford County in 1848, was educated in the public schools, and after graduating at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1872, read law in the office of Callahan & Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, engaging in practice at Robinson. Mr. Maxwell is a Republican in politics and is now serving as County Judge of Crawford County.

Hampton S. Bogard, one of the younger members of the Crawford County bar was born in

Sainte Marie, Ill., August 22, 1863, grew up on his father's farm, and until twenty years of age attended the common schools. After spending one year (1883-84) at the Union Christian College, Merom, Ind., he engaged in teaching for some years, meanwhile studying law in the office of Parker & Crowley, then took a course in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from which he graduated in 1887, was admitted to the bar and began practice in the city of Robinson; was elected State's Attorney of Crawford County in 1896.

George E. McQueen, born in Bartholomew, County, Ind., March 19, 1858, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has since been engaged in practice in the city of Robinson.

Valmore Parker, a native of Crawford County, born December 29, 1861, graduated from the Normal School at Danville, Ind., read law in the office of George N. Parker, was admitted to the bar in 1887, and has since been engaged in practice in Robinson. He is a Democrat in politics, and from 1890 to 1896 served as Superintendent of Schools in Crawford County.

Fernando W. Lewis was born in Lewiston, Ohio, April 8, 1864, came with the family of his father, George W. Lewis, to Crawford County, Ill., in 1870, graduated from the Robinson High School, studied law with Robb & Bradbury, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and served as State's Attorney from 1892 to 1896. In September, 1902, he purchased the "Robinson Constitution," of which he has been editor to the present time. (See sketch in biographical department.)

Joseph A. McHatton, born in Marion, Ind., May 27, 1860, was brought to Crawford County when one year old and spent his boyhood on a farm until nineteen, meanwhile attending the common schools; taught school until 1892, when he was admitted to the bar, and the following year entered into partnership with P. G. Bradbury.

Thomas J. Newlin, born in Crawford County, Ill., April 2, 1863, studied law with his brother, E. E. Newlin, and was admitted to the bar August 28, 1891; in 1892 was elected Clerk of the Crawford County Circuit Court, serving a term of four years, when he resumed practice, later becoming a member of the firm of Jones, Eagleton & Newlin. He is now a partner of Valmore Parker, forming the firm of Parker & Newlin. In 1897 he was appointed Master in Chancery.

Edward S. Baker, one of the youngest members of the Crawford County bar, was born in

Fountain County, Ind., December 25, 1872, a son of Allen T. and Melvina (McMaster) Baker, attended the common and high schools of Robinson, graduating from the latter in 1894, then began the study of law in the office of Callahan, Jones & Lowe, and in October, 1897, was admitted to the bar, beginning practice the following year as junior member of the firm of Jones, Eagleton & Baker, which later, by the retirement of Mr. Jones, became Eagleton & Baker. He served for a time as Deputy Circuit Clerk and for two years was City Attorney of Robinson. On February 20, 1907, he was appointed by President Roosevelt Postmaster of the city of Robinson, a position he still occupies.

William A. Thompson, one of the later generation of lawyers, and present Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford County, was born in that county, May 29, 1870, a son of Joseph and Nancy Ann (Maxwell) Thompson, was educated in the public schools and engaged in teaching 1890-99, meanwhile studying law with P. G. Bradbury and Valmore Parker, and being admitted to the bar in 1896. In 1901 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Robinson Township and 1904 Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County, a position which he retained until 1908. (For a more extended sketch of Mr. Thompson see biographical department of this work.)

Edward Ellsworth Stiles, born in Hutsonville, Crawford County, February 9, 1873, received his education in the grammar and high schools of Robinson, and after being engaged in teaching for six years, about 1905 began the study of law with Jones, Eagleton & Newlin, and was admitted to the bar in 1899, during the following year opening an office in Robinson. He is a Democrat in politics and has served two terms as Police Magistrate of Robinson, but has turned his attention largely to real-estate business, giving especial attention to oil lands. (See sketch in biographical department of this volume.)

CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

EARLY HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES—TARDY DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS—RAILROADS PROJECTED IN

CRAWFORD COUNTY—TWO PRINCIPAL LINES—AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT—EARLY WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION—HAVOC WROUGHT BY WABASH RIVER FLOODS—PIONEER FARMING METHODS—EARLY COTTON RAISING—CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FIRST OFFICERS—CLIMATE AND FRUIT GROWING.

The pioneer settlers of Crawford County early turned their attention to providing suitable ways of conveyance and travel, the first emigrant wagons finding no open paths but Indian trails. The laying out of two roads was ordered by the first county court, both leading from Edward N. Cullom's house, one to Jones' ferry and the other, to the head of Walnut Prairie. These were followed, in 1823, by a highway, established under legislative enactment from Palestine to Vandalia. The court records not long after this period show a small appropriation for securing a whip-saw for sawing lumber to construct a bridge, near Palestine, over Lamotte Creek. This bridge was built in rude style, and together with the roads above mentioned, constituted the first improvements of the kind in Crawford County.

This section was very slow to take an active interest in railroad construction, and it was not until early in the 'seventies that any important action was taken for the promotion of railway facilities within the county limits. Among the railroad projects which have since claimed attention are the "Wabash Valley" line, "Chicago, Danville & Vincennes," "Paris & Danville," "Terre Haute & Southwestern," "Pana & Vincennes," "Cincinnati & St. Louis Straight Line," "Tuscola & Vincennes," "Indiana & Illinois Commercial," and "East & West Narrow-Gauge." Many of these schemes were abandoned and the routes of others diverted from those originally contemplated. The first road completed through Crawford County was the "Paris & Danville," which was finished to Robinson in August, 1875, connection being made during the fall of that year with the "Ohio & Mississippi" at Lawrenceville. The Crawford County portion of the "Paris & Danville" (now a part of the "Big Four") was constructed on the old grade of the "Wabash Valley Railroad" until it reached a little beyond Hutsonville, when it veered westward to enter Robinson. After August, 1875, it was operated by a receiver until June, 1879, and, in October of that year, passed into the control of the "Danville & Southwestern," becoming a

part of the Wabash System in September, 1881.

An early railroad enterprise in Crawford County, which had its inception in the 'sixties, was organized as the "Indiana & Illinois Commercial Railroad," which was projected from Worthington, Ind., to Vandalia, Ill. In the fall of 1869 the county voted a subscription of \$100,000 to this line, and a new corporation was formed to construct it under the title of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company, to which the townships of Oblong, Robinson and Lamotte, by popular vote, made subscriptions of \$20,000 each. After various changes the east and west line was completed through Crawford County as the Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Narrow-Gauge Railroad, and put in operation in the middle of 1880. This road has been developed into a standard-gauge, and is now a part of the Illinois Central. The destruction, by flood, of its bridge over the Wabash in January, 1882, crippled the road for some time, necessitating the transfer of passengers and freight by boat to the Indiana division.

AGRICULTURE.—In the early half of the nineteenth century much of the agricultural and other products of Crawford County found its way to market by way of the Wabash River, and flatboats carrying pork, grain and various articles of commerce, were commonly seen plying on that stream towards the Ohio and Mississippi, their destination being New Orleans, then the most profitable marketing place for this region. In time of high water, steamboats of considerable size also came up the Wabash to take cargoes of farm-produce destined for the gulf port, as well as for Cincinnati and Louisville. While the "Wabash River" was quite an artery of trade for the farmers and merchants convenient to its course, the seasons of its flooding were extremely destructive, sometimes sweeping away, in a single day, the results of many years of toil. During the summer seasons of 1875 and 1876, especially, the overflow covered all the lowlands along the river, causing loss amounting to a large sum, and nearly ruining scores of farmers in the bottoms. The construction of levees was attempted, but proved of little avail. Farming being the chief source of livelihood for a large portion of the people along the river, these periodical losses were a severe blow to this section of the county.

As a matter of course, the pioneer farmers of Crawford County had to depend on few and

crude implements in the prosecution of their labors. The primitive "bar-share" plow, with its long beam and wooden mold board, and the axes and hoes made at the blacksmith shop, were the main reliance, but the Wabash valley soil was fertile, responding readily to cultivation and repaying the farmer with abundant crops.

In 1815, laboring under all the disadvantages of pioneer conditions, Edward N. Cullom planted ninety acres of sod corn, and, out of the large yield therefrom, shipped a flatboat cargo to New Orleans, containing enough to meet his needs until the next harvest. A patch of potatoes, corn, beans and ordinary vegetables, was the limit of the first season's crop by the early settler. Occasionally some crops of flax and tobacco were planted and for some years many pioneers raised small crops of cotton, although the shortness of the seasons finally compelled the abandonment of cotton culture in this region. From small beginnings agricultural interests slowly developed into large proportions, which was much facilitated by the formation of agricultural societies and the holding of county fairs, marking an era of improvement. In 1856 was organized the first agricultural society of Crawford County, grounds being bought and improved for such use in the edge of Robinson. These grounds were sold in 1870 for \$500, when the association purchased at \$30 per acre a 20-acre tract a mile west of the town, on which all the necessary accommodations were provided, including convenient buildings, stalls, trees and wells. In 1871 the society was incorporated as the Crawford County Agricultural Board. The officers of the organization for 1872 were as follows: President—Hickman Henderson; Vice-Presidents—A. J. Reavill, R. R. Lincoln and William Updyke; Recording Secretary—Guy S. Alexander; Corresponding Secretary—William C. Wilson; and Treasurer—William Parker.

CLIMATE—FRUIT CULTURE.—The climate of Crawford County is better adapted to fruit culture than that farther north, although subject to fluctuations of temperature making the hardy apple the most common and dependable fruit. The county has a greater number of apple orchards than of all other kinds of fruit combined. The first fruit trees grew from sprouts brought by the early settlers, the first apple sprouts having been planted in what is now Lawrence Township by a Mr. Howard.



C. Barlow

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICIAL AND POLITICAL.

FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION—COUNTY OFFICERS—FIRST CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CLERKS—SHERIFFS, COUNTY TREASURERS AND SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS—GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE PRESENT TIME—COMPLETE LIST OF CONGRESSMEN WHO HAVE REPRESENTED CRAWFORD COUNTY—DELEGATES TO STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—OTHERS WHO HAVE FILLED IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Edward N. Cullom, John Dunlap and Isaac Moore, the first County Commissioners or Justices of the Peace in Crawford County, were installed February 26, 1817. In the following year this body numbered twelve, namely: E. N. Cullom, Samuel Harris, George W. Kincaid, James Shaw, Smith Shaw, Joseph Kitchell, S. B. A. Carter, Chester Fitch, William Locklard, David Porter, David McGahey and Thomas Anderson. In 1819 the number was reduced to three—E. N. Cullom, Wickliffe Kitchell and William Barbee. Those who held office under this arrangement previous to 1830, with dates of election, were: David Stewart, Aaron Ball and Henry M. Gilham, 1820 (E. N. Cullom succeeding Gilham in 1821); Daniel Funk, Enoch Wilhite and Zephaniah Lewis, 1822; Funk, Wilhite and John Lockrider, 1823; Funk, Lockrider and William Highsmith, 1824; Funk, Daniel Boatright and Bottsford Comstock, 1826; Highsmith, William Magill and Doctor Hill, 1828. In 1849 the form of government underwent a change by the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, the board then being composed of a County Judge and two Associate Judges, and J. B. Trimble became the first County Judge, with Isaac Wilkin and John B. Harper as associates.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CLERKS.—Up to 1835, Edward H. Piper acted in the double capacity of Circuit and County Clerk. From that time until 1837, D. W. Stark and A. G. Lagow held

these positions, respectively, and from 1838 to 1848, W. B. Baker held both offices. In the latter year James H. Steel became County Clerk and C. M. Hamilton Circuit Clerk. The first successor of the latter was William Cox, elected in 1849, while John T. Cox succeeded James H. Steel as County Clerk in 1857.

SHERIFFS.—The office of Sheriff was first filled by John H. Woodworth, his early successors being John Houston, in 1823; Joel Phelps, in 1826; A. M. Houston, in 1827, and E. W. Kellogg, in 1829.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—Thomas Kennedy was the first County Treasurer, elected in 1824, he being succeeded in 1826 by John Malcom. Charles Kitchell was elected in 1833.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—CORONER.—The first County Surveyor was John Dunlap, and the first Coroner, Allen McGahey, the latter being followed, in 1820, by Jonathan Wood.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—In accordance with an act of the Legislature in 1819, R. C. Ford was made School Commissioner of the county, Thomas Kennedy succeeding him in 1832.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATORS.—Joseph Kitchell was the first State Senator from Crawford County, serving in the First and Second General Assemblies, 1818-22. Others who served successively as State Senators from Crawford, previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, were: Daniel Parker, 1822-26; William B. Archer, 1826-28; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1828-32; David McGahey, 1832-36; Nathaniel Parker, 1836-38; Abner Greer, 1838-40; John Houston, 1840-44; Samuel Dunlap, 1844-48; Uri Manley, 1848-50. Under the Constitution of 1848 Crawford County became a part of the Ninth Senatorial District with Clark and Edgar Counties, and under the first apportionment was represented in the Senate by Josiah R. Wynn, 1850-54. By a new apportionment in 1854 it was attached to Clark, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper and Lawrence Counties, constituting the Nineteenth Senatorial District, and was represented by Mortimer O'Kean, 1854-60; Presley Funkhouser, 1860-62. By apportionment of 1861 it became a part of the Eighth District and was represented by Samuel Moffat, 1862-64; Andrew J. Hunter, 1864-68; Edwin Harlan, 1868-70, and by Harlan and Robert M. Bishop, 1870-72. By the apportionment in 1872, under the Constitution of 1870, making

the Senatorial and Representative Districts identical, with one Senator and three Representatives from each, Crawford County became a part of the Forty-fifth District, which was continued by the apportionments of 1882 and 1893, and it was represented as follows: William J. Crews, 1872-74; C. V. Smith, 1874-78; William C. Wilson, 1878-82; William H. McNary, 1882-86; Andrew J. Reavill, 1886-94; Hiram H. Kingsbury, 1894-98; Charles A. Davidson, 1898-1902. By the last apportionment in 1901, Crawford County was attached to the Forty-eighth District, and has been represented in the Senate by H. R. Fowler, 1902-04; and Jesse E. Bartley, 1904-08.

REPRESENTATIVES.—The first Representative in the State Legislature from Crawford County was David Porter, who served one term, 1818-20. His successors previous to the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 were: Wickliffe Kitchell, 1820-22; R. C. Ford, 1822-24; David McGahey, 1824-26; John C. Alexander, 1826-32; William Highsmith, 1832-34; James D. McGahey, died in office and was succeeded by David Porter, 1834-36; Wilson Lagow, 1836-38; Harmon Alexander, 1838-40; Wm. Wilson, 1840-44; R. G. Morris, 1844-46; M. Boyle, 1846-48. In accordance with the first apportionment under the Constitution of 1848, Crawford County became a part of the Tenth Representative District, and was represented by James C. Allen, 1850-52; and William H. Sterrett, 1852-54. In 1854 it became a part of the Seventeenth District, its Representatives being, Randolph Heath, 1854-56; Isaac Wilkins, 1856-58; H. C. McCleave, 1858-60; Aaron Shaw, 1860-62. A new apportionment in 1861 placed the county in the Eleventh District, and its Representatives were: David W. Odell, 1862-64; Thomas Cooper, 1864-66; David W. Odell, 1866-68; Joseph Cooper, 1868-70. By the first apportionment made by the Governor and Secretary of State under the Constitution of 1870, the county became the Thirty-first District, and it was represented by William C. Jones, 1870-72. By successive apportionments made by act of the Legislature in 1872, 1882 and 1893, it was assigned to the Forty-fifth District and in 1901 to the Forty-eighth with Representatives as follows: Harmon Alexander, L. Flanders, Thomas J. Golden, 1872-74; Ethelbert Callahan, J. H. Halley, J. W. Briscoe, 1874-76; A. J. Reavill, J. H. Halley, William Lindsey, 1876-78; A. J. Reavill, J. H. Halley, William Lindsey, 1876-78;

A. J. Reavill, J. W. Graham, J. W. Johnson, 1878-80; J. C. Olwin, J. C. Bryan, W. H. H. Mieurs, 1880-82; William Updike, J. M. Honey, Grandison Clark, 1882-84; John M. Highsmith, I. M. Shup, David Trexler, 1884-86; Alfred H. Jones, Charles A. Purdunn, James Larabee, 1886-88; Walter Cole, William G. Williams, William G. Delashmutt, 1888-90; Ethelbert Callahan, L. Kelley, J. P. Warren, 1892-94; E. Callahan, J. E. Black, Thomas Tippit, 1894-96; William Hart, W. H. Lathrop, Duane Gaines, 1896-98; James H. Wood, Thomas Tippit, Carl Busse, 1898-1900; P. W. Barnes, Thomas Tippit, Carl Busse, 1900-02; John W. Leaverton, Mahlon H. Mundy, Carl Busse, 1902-04; David E. Rose, M. H. Mundy, Bruce A. Campbell, 1904-1906; C. H. Musgrave, D. E. Rose, E. M. Young, 1906-08.

CONGRESSMEN.

From 1818 to 1833 the State of Illinois was entitled to only one member of Congress, the Representatives during that period being John McLean, 1818-19; Daniel P. Cook, 1819-27; Joseph Duncan, 1827-33. Later Crawford County became successively part of different Districts, as follows: 1833, of Second District; 1843-55, Third District; 1852-61, Seventh District; 1861-72, Eleventh District; 1872-82, Fifteenth District; 1882-93, Sixteenth District; 1893-1901, Nineteenth District; 1901 to date, Twenty-third District. The Representatives in Congress during this period (1833-1908) from the Districts of which Crawford County formed a part, have been as follows: 1833-43, Zadok Casey; 1843-49, Orlando B. Ficklin; 1849-51, Timothy R. Young; 1851-53, Orlando B. Ficklin; 1853-57, Joseph C. Allen; 1857-59, Aaron Shaw; 1859-65, James C. Robinson; 1865-73, S. S. Marshall; 1873-79, John R. Eden; 1879-81, A. P. Forsythe; 1881-83, Samuel W. Moulton; 1883-85, Aaron Shaw; 1885-89, Silas Z. Landis; 1889-93, George W. Fithian; 1893-95, James R. Williams; 1895-97, Benson Wood; 1897-99, Andrew J. Hunter; 1899-1905, Joseph R. Crowley; 1905-07, Frank L. Dickson; 1907-09, Martin D. Foster.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—A Constitutional Convention convened at Kaskaskia, August 3, 1818, for the purpose of framing the first Constitution for the State of Illinois. Joseph Kitchell and Edward N. Cullom being members from Crawford County. In the next convention—that of 1847-48—the county was represented by Nelson Hawley; in that of 1862, by H. Alexander; and in 1869-70, by James C. Allen.

Other public service has been rendered by Crawford County men, as follows: Augustus C. French, Governor, 1846-53; Wickliffe Kitchell, Attorney-General, 1839-40; James C. Allen, Representative in Congress, 1853-57 and 1863-65; James C. Allen, Circuit Judge in 1873-79; William C. Jones, Circuit Judge from 1879-91; Alfred H. Jones, of Robinson, has held the position of State Food Commissioner from 1901 to the present time.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

INDIVIDUAL HISTORY OF CRAWFORD COUNTY TOWNSHIPS—DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS OF LOCAL HISTORY—MURDER OF THE HUTSON FAMILY BY INDIANS—PIONEER FARMING METHODS—WOLVES AND GAME.

As the population of Crawford County increased precincts were created, which were subdivided from time to time until, in 1818, nine townships were organized. of the early history of which, with the names of first settlers, etc., some record will be found under separate headings in the following pages:

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Under the first partition what is now Robinson Township constituted the central portion of Lamotte Precinct, the name being changed when the county-seat was removed from Palestine to Robinson, which took its name from J. M. Robinson, a prominent lawyer of Carmi, White County. The new township was made up of 56 sections, of which 36 were part of T. 7 N., R. 12 W.; 18 sections in T. 6 N., R. 12 W.; three sections of T. 6 N., R. 13 W.; and five sections of T. 7 N., R. 13 W. Sugar Creek, with two small affluents, Honey Creek and an arm of Big Creek, furnished the natural drainage of the township, and the surface of the county was originally partly "barrens" and partly "true prairie," with evidence of devastation from

sweeping fires. The first entries of land in Section 9, T. 7 N., R. 12 W., was made in 1817, by Jesse Page and Harmon Gregg. Others who came during the same year were W. T. Barry, Wilson Lagow, William Barbee, John Mars and William Mitchell. In 1818 there came to the same township James Newlin, John Hill, Thomas Young, Nathan Mars, Thomas Newlin, Joshua Barbee, William Dunlap, William Everman, James J. Nelson, Armstead Bennett, and William Nelson. In T. 6 N., R. 12, during the same year, land was entered by Charles Dawson and Richard Easton, and in 1819, by John and Jonathan Wood.

Others who made entries in 1818 were Ithra Brashears, Lewis Little and Barnett Starr. Some of these tracts were taken up for speculation, and other pre-emptors left after temporary sojourn, without securing titles, so that the above mentioned entries are not conclusive as to those permanently settling in Robinson Township in 1817-18. The Newlin family was one of the best known of the early settlers. Nathaniel, John and Eli, brothers, with their father, John Newlin, Sr., came from North Carolina, locating in Indiana, whence they moved to Crawford County, establishing themselves on Section 10, T. 7 N., R. 12 W. It is probable that William Mitchell, an Englishman, was the first permanent settler of Robinson Township, his arrival occurring in 1817, and his subsequent life being spent there. From 1820, the year in which Enoch Wilhoit, another permanent settler, came from Kentucky, to 1830, there was little increase in the number of settlers. Occasionally a homeseeker would come from some quarter, put up a log cabin, raise one crop and then depart, leaving an empty dwelling for the temporary shelter of another hardy pioneer. Among those utilizing abandoned dwellings in this way was John Nichols, who came from Virginia in 1830, and occupied land which remained in the possession of his family for half a century. John Cable and John Glvin, well known farmers, located near the village of Robinson about this period, and F. M. Brown, who arrived in 1832, was one of those who moved into a deserted cabin in that locality.

In 1833 arrived John Blankenship, a soldier of the War of 1812, and the cabin built by him was the first dwelling place on the site of the present town of Robinson. From this time until 1850 there were few "newcomers," but within a

year or two after the latter date, the last of the public lands in the vicinity were taken up. The first settlers followed closely the termination of Indian hostilities, finding the redskins still camping in their accustomed haunts. At that day an Indian trail, well trodden, ran from Vincennes to Vandalia, through Palestine. The wagons conveying the families of the pioneers carried but scanty household effects, usually a couple of chairs, some bedding and provisions and a few tools. In the case of the Newlins, the household furniture consisted of three chairs, fastened to the feed-box of the wagon, and one of the first acts of Thomas Newlin, after placing the family under shelter, was to drive to Vincennes and buy a barrel of salt, costing \$18, a cow and a calf, and certain implements for blacksmithing.

The ground was mostly covered with brush, making careful grubbing necessary to prepare for the plow. The Cary plow, the first in use in this region, was a crude implement of wood and iron, having a mold-board of hewed maple or beach, and a paddle was needed to clean it after a few rods of furrowing. In some instances the first corn was planted by cutting through the sod with an ax. Thomas Newlin being a blacksmith, his forge was a great convenience to the pioneer farmers who came to him for miles around for tools, kitchen utensils, etc., and the making and sharpening of plows.

At this period wild deer were abundant, from 50 to 75 being often seen in one herd. At the outset they were killed by scores, and the venison thus supplied formed a very important item in the family support, while the proceeds derived from the sale of hides often furnished the means of paying taxes. Bears were also occasionally seen, wolves, panthers and wild cats were numerous, the wolves causing much trouble by preying upon the young stock, such as pigs, lambs, calves and heifers. Many of the farmers bought sheep from a drove driven to Palestine at an early period, and, in order to keep up the supply of wool for family needs, dogs were trained to guard the sheep fold from the ravages of wolves. Bees were very abundant, bee-hunting was a common occupation, and beeswax and honey constituted a staple article of trade. Hollow trees were often found containing fifteen gallons of honey.

The Indians who lingered in this region, and who were mostly of Delaware and Kickapoo

tribes, were generally on friendly terms with the whites. They lived in canvas wigwams, and traded game, dressed buckskins and furs for pork, bread, corn, etc. They seldom committed any robbery and whatever they purloined was something to satisfy their appetites for food or drink, when they had vainly sought to obtain the same articles by begging.

At this time corn was the main crop raised by the early settlers, and Vincennes, about thirty miles distant, was the only place to exchange it for certain provisions and articles of wear. At Shakerville, twenty miles away, was the nearest grist-mill, another being afterwards built in what is now Lawrence County on the Embarras River, about the same distance from Robinson. In quite a number of the rude log dwellings were mortars for making hominy. These consisted of a block of wood, in the center of which a hollow had been burned or dug out, and over it a "sweep" hung, holding a heavy iron-faced pestle for pounding the corn. The first regular hand-mill was made by Jesse Page, which later was followed by a horse mill with a single gearing, constructed by William Barbee, in the center of the present township of Robinson. It was a boon to the pioneer residents and a profitable venture for Mr. Barbee. Some years later, when wheat constituted one of the ordinary crops, it was taken to the Shaker mill, or that owned by a Mr. Hollenbeck in York Township, which, however, did not screen the grain nor bolt the flour. Vats were sunk at a later period by Barbee for tanning hides, and Brown & Nichols also invented a sort of ooze, which was used by them a number of years, for tanning purposes. Barbee & Jolley built the first saw-mill in the township in 1849. Money was scarce, almost unknown, throughout the region, and all produce was disposed of by exchange. Every piece of coin was hoarded to make land payments, and the Crawford County taxes, amounting at an early period to about \$60, were mostly met with coon-skins and wolf-scalps. The farmers drove their cattle and hogs at the outset to Lawrenceville, and later, to Hutsonville and Palestine, whence they were mostly shipped to New Orleans. Some corn was hauled to Chicago, and much beeswax, honey, tallow and fruit, the wagons returning with loads of salt. Cattle were sent at times to the Chicago market. When sold on the farms the prices were very low, a steer in fine condition bringing only about \$7, and a



S. L. Bennett

cow and a calf from \$5 to \$6. As a matter of course, the family clothing was home-made, the women wearing "linsey woolsey," while the men wore jeans faced with buckskin.

LAMOTTE TOWNSHIP.

Lamotte Township is bounded on the north by Hutsonville Township, northeast and east by the Wabash River, south by Montgomery Township and west by Robinson Township. Lamotte Creek, flowing southeasterly into the Wabash near Palestine Landing, furnishes the main drainage. Back from the river the surface of the township is flat or slightly rolling. Within its borders were built the dwellings of the county's first settlers, and were instituted the first court and Government Land Office in this part of Illinois. At a period when the redskins outnumbered the whites the earliest forts and stockades of the county were built here, around which cluster the memories of tragic events. Originally the entire area was covered with a growth of walnut, oak, hickory, buckeye, cottonwood, pecan, hackberry, sycamore and other forest trees. From east to west it was traversed in its subsequent development by the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad, originally built as a narrow-gauge, but later enlarged and now a part of the Illinois Central.

The first white families known to have lived in Lamotte Township located there shortly before the War of 1812, and on the outbreak of that conflict gathered together on the present site of Palestine, building a blockhouse for defence against the Indians. Of these, the largest, and, perhaps, most prominent, was the family of William Lamotte, who came from the South about the year 1808, with his sons, John, Job, Benjamin, Joseph, William and others. Some of the Eatons were killed by the savages and the remainder moved to different points after the war. Other pioneers whose names have been handed down were: Thomas Kennedy, Jesse Higgins, John Garrard, the Woods (John, Joseph and Welton), David Reavill, the McCalls, the Millses, David McGahey, the Brimberys, J. Purcell, Mrs. Gaddis Smith and James Shaw, J. Veach, George Bathe, John S. Woodworth, Thomas Gill, Edward N. Cullom, Joseph Kitchell, William Wilson, James H. Wilson, Wickliffe Kitchell, Col. John Houston and his brother Alexander M., John C. and Harmon Alexander. Many others equally conspicuous in the early

history of the county, settled in Lamotte Township between 1818 and 1830, but limited space forbids the mention of any but the first comers.

HUTSONVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This township, one of the most productive farming divisions of Crawford County, lies along its eastern boundary of the county, with Clark County on the north, Lamotte and Robinson Townships on the south, the Wabash River on the east, and Licking Township to the west. The Wabash furnishes its drainage, mainly through Raccoon and Hutson Creeks, and a portion of its area is liable to periodical overflows. Back from the Wabash the surface is somewhat undulating, varied by stretches of open prairie and patches of timber. Black walnut, oak, sugar maple, white walnut, elm, cottonwood, sycamore, buckeye, hackberry, pecan, hickory, etc., constituted the original timber growth. Its industries are mostly agricultural, and some of the farms are quite extensive, the only detriment to profitable soil-tilling being from the hazard of inundation in the depressed areas within its borders. The first white settlers in what is now Hutsonville Township, of which there is any reliable record, were the members of the Hutson family, all of whom, except its head, were massacred by the Indians during the War of 1812. The mother and four children fell victims to a savage onslaught on their log cabin outside of the fort, during the absence of the father, who was afterwards killed in a skirmish with another band of redskins. Hutson had refused to remove his family to the stockade where most of the pioneers had taken refuge.

The Eaton and Barlow families were conspicuous in the pioneer days of this township, John Eaton having been one of the inmates of the fort. The Barlow brothers, John W., Joel and Jesse, came from Kentucky in 1816, the first named locating on the spot where the Hutson family was killed. The Indians had burned the Hutson cabin, but had left the stable standing, which furnished shelter for the Barlows and was the birthplace of one of their children, Henry M., the first white child born in the township. With the Barlows came John Neeley and Joseph Bogard, and in 1818 followed Charles and John Newlin, John Hill and the Sackrider family—Sackrider having been a captain in the War of 1812, and one of Commodore Perry's command on Lake Erie. Eli Hand, Thomas

Lindley, Malin Voorhees and Aaron Bell were among the notable arrivals between 1818 and 1821, the first two coming from New Jersey and the last from Virginia, making the journey in a three-horse wagon. In 1826 came Nathan Musgrave, a North Carolina Quaker, together with Mrs. Zylpha Cox, a widow, and her son William, John R. Hurst, Benjamin Dunn, A. B. Raines, Joseph Green and James Boswell. William Cox was the first man to open a store in Hutsonville. John R. Hurst and his faithful wife continued to live until sometime in the '80s. *Gygers* The Gyers, a Quaker family from North Carolina, settled near what is now Hutsonville about the year 1826, the father, Aaron Gyer, dying in 1840, and another early settler was Bryant Cox, who arrived from the same State on June 1, 1831. All were men of sturdy habits and resolute character, and lived arduous lives, confronting the perils of the wilderness, which abounded in wild beasts, clearing spaces for habitations and tillage and, in course of time, the children recited their lessons to the subscription teacher.

LICKING TOWNSHIP.

In the northwest corner of Crawford County, extending eight miles north and south and seven miles from east to west, is situated Licking Township, its surface being for the most part rolling prairie, with a soil well adapted to tillage. It contains fifty-six square miles of territory, the greater part of which is along the water course. Its timber includes the same varieties noted in the townships already described, together with some ash, locust, persimmon and sassafras, and the under-brush is mainly wild plum, grape, sumac, hazel, paw-paw, spice-bush and dogwood. Muddy Creek runs southwesterly through the northern portion of the township and is fed by Maple's Branch and Willow Creek, into which flow two small streams. As far back as 1820, there were some squatters on public land in the southern part of the township, but they did not long remain. Among these was John Miller, who came from Philadelphia, located near the southern border of the township and led a hunter's life until he left for California in 1824. Returning several years later, he entered up a tract of land, on which he raised hogs until his death in the early '60s. About 1823 William Johnson drove from Indiana with an ox-cart and lived in the township a few

years, devoting his time to hunting. In 1826 John Howard brought his family in a wagon from Kentucky, and after living a while near Palestine, moved to Licking Township, where he took a prominent part in local affairs until his death in 1849. Emsley Curtis and James Cox came from North Carolina and Indiana, respectively, in 1836, and making their homes near the center of the township, followed hunting and trapping. Cox disappeared, with a cloud on his reputation, in 1843. Among other arrivals in 1836 were William Maples, who settled in the northern portion of the township; William Cooley, of North Carolina, who located where Portersville now stands, and William Goodwin, formerly of Indiana, who made his home near Hart's Grove, which was named after John Hart, who arrived from Kentucky somewhat later. He was a Virginian by birth and a successful farmer, both in Kentucky and Illinois, and his son, who finally settled on Willow Creek, was a prominent resident of the township for many years.

In 1837 the population of the Licking settlement was increased by the addition of "Rick" Arnold, Sargent Hill, James Hollowell, William Dicks and John Tate. Hill, a North Carolinian and a leading citizen, entered land in Section 25, Tate, in Section 34, and Dicks, in Section 11, where he took a conspicuous part in local affairs, dying in 1857. James Hollowell, a Virginian, and one of the most energetic and respected of the pioneer settlers, made a home for his family in Section 11, and the fine farm which he developed from a wild condition was inherited by his son Silas, equally worthy and a long time resident of the township. "Rick" Arnold, a man of superior intelligence, who first located in the central portion and afterwards moved to the southeastern part of the township, was twice elected Sheriff of Crawford County, his first term beginning in 1838. An old bachelor named Landern joined the Licking community about the same time, and raised large numbers of hogs in the woods of the northern portion of the township, making and hoarding considerable profits. In 1840 he sold the last of his swine and started for New Orleans on a flatboat, after which no tidings of him were ever heard.

Among the early settlers of the western part of Licking Township were John White, Jackson James, James Metheney, Tobias Livingston, Mortimer Parsons and Elijah Clark. John White.

who first lived near Palestine, fought in the Indian battle there, his body being pierced by an arrow. Although left in the field as dead, he recovered and made his home near Bellaire until 1849, when his death took place. Other residents of the township previous to 1840 were Henry Kerby and Thomas Boring, in Section 3; Daniel Coate, Ezekiel Rubottom and James Dixon, in Section 2; B. Clark, William B. Newlin and Jacob Mullin, in Section 25; James Boyd and R. G. Morris, in Section 1; John Bonham and James Netherby, in Section 24; Jeremiah Willison, in Section 6, and Uriah Hadley, in Section 20. Izel Beeson also had his home in the southwestern part. One of the first marriages in the township was that of John Kerby to a daughter of John Howard. Between 1840 and 1850 a number of families from Licking County, Ohio, joined the community, and thus originated the township name.

Corn was the main crop raised by the pioneer farmers, and this to a limited extent by reason of the scarcity of implements and the wet ground. The first crops of wheat were not more than two acres in extent. After a while patches of buckwheat were common, for which there was a good demand in the markets of Terre Haute, York and Palestine. Neighbors helped each other in harvesting, using the old-fashioned sickle and reaping hook. Wild honey abounded in the woods and was eagerly gathered to exchange in the markets for household provisions, and deer-skins, venison and beeswax were staples in trade. Flour and meal were hauled from points in the eastern part of the county, as the first mill within its limits was not built until 1848. This was done by Henry Varner, the location being on Willow Creek. It was one-story high, 18 by 20 feet in dimensions, and had one set of burr-stones, operated by water-power. A few years afterward an ox-mill was built on the Tregul farm, which was run night and day to keep up with the needs of the farmers. Five years later Holmes & Doty built a two-story frame steam flouring-mill just west of Annapolis village, which was destroyed by fire in 1858. In the latter year a saw-mill, driven by water-power, was built in the central part of the township by J. Wardy, and the Annapolis steam flouring-mill was erected by J. Reese in 1867, at a cost of \$9,000.

The earliest regular highway in Licking Township was that laid out by John B. Richardson in 1842, and called the Stewart Mill and York

road. The Palestine and Bellaire road, running east and west through the central part of the township, was made in 1845. The road from Bellaire to Hutsonville was laid out by County Surveyor Fitch in 1846, and the Robinson and Martinsville road was established about the same time. This highway, which has been much changed from its original course, was made to run irregularly from north to south, and to cross the Hutsonville and Bellaire road at the village of Annapolis.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

By act of the County Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, on June 19, 1903, a new township was created under the name of "Prairie Township," out of portions of Hutsonville and Licking Township, embracing a division from the western portion of the former and a division from the eastern portion of the latter, formal organization taking effect in July following. The new township embraces an area of about 40 sections, of which 18 sections are in Town 8 North, Range 12 East; 3 sections in Town 7, Range 12; 15 sections and a fraction in Town 8, Range 13, and two full sections and a fraction in Town 7, Range 13. The villages of Annapolis and Eaton are located within the new township.

OBLONG TOWNSHIP.

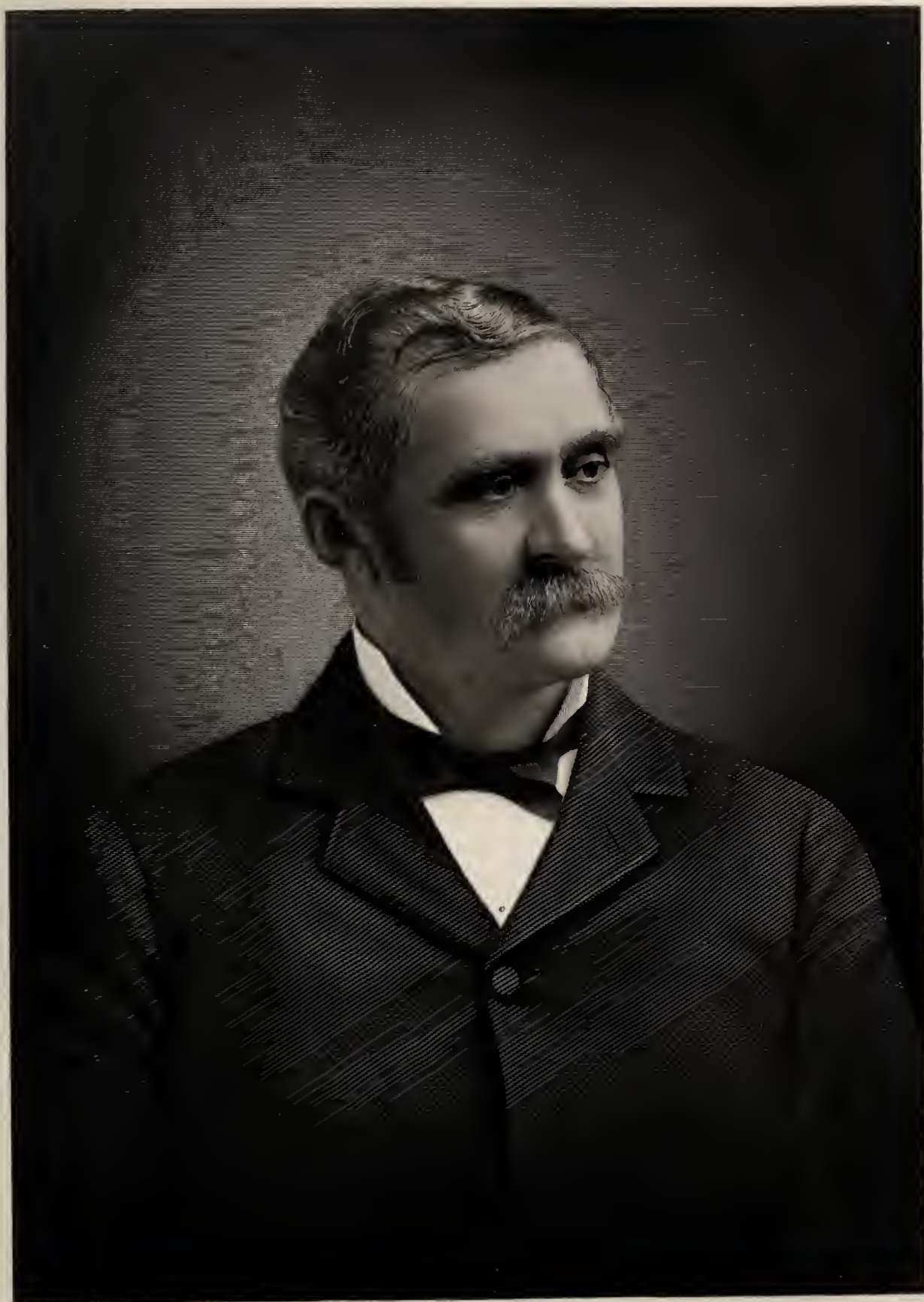
In the western part of Crawford County stretches a prairie, which was called Oblong by the first settlers in that region, and this name was subsequently given to the township division within whose borders it was included. This township has an area of 56 square miles, lying in the middle of the western portion of the county, extending seven miles east and west and eight miles north and south. It is bounded on the north by Licking Township, on the east by Robinson, south by Martin and west by Jasper County. Muddy Creek, Big Creek, Willow and Dogwood Creeks, and North Fork are the water courses running through the township. In its wild state nearly half of the township was wooded, heavy timber bordering the creek, and now the land, which is very productive, is divided into farms, moderate sized. Lot Watts, who came from Tennessee to Illinois early in the '20s, first buying a tract of eighty acres in the vicinity of Robinson, made the first entry of land in the township, locating on Section 6 in 1830. He was the first Justice of the Peace in

the township, and subsequently served as one of the County Judges. His death took place in 1854, and that of his brother, Robert Watts, who settled in the township in 1831, occurred in 1871. James Watts, Robert's son, was a venturesome hunter and trapper, and became known as a daring backwoods fighter. He married a daughter of William Wilson and lived in a small cabin, devoting the latter part of his life to trapping, whereby he profited much. Together with Robert Watts, arrived Jeremiah and Jesse York, cousins, and later, in 1831, Jesse Eaton. In the humble dwelling of Jesse York, a very worthy and influential man and a devout Methodist, were held the first religious services in the township. Jesse Eaton lived a while on North Fork, moving then to the northeastern part of the township, which was his home until 1863. He was an Old School Baptist minister, and preached throughout the township. Ezekiel and Arch York developed good farms in the southern part of the township, clearing the ground in 1834. In the same year George Miller, a successful hunter and trapper, but a bully and frontier marauder, "squatted" on North Fork, where he died in 1863.

In 1836 the community received additions through the arrival of John Smith, Elijah Smith, Greenberry Eaton and John Salisbury, with their families. Mr. Eaton entered up land in Section 36, near the present village of Oblong, and being a cooper by trade, supplied his neighbors with buckets, tubs and barrels, of which they had much need. Mr. Salisbury came from Indiana, locating in Section 19, where he became the owner of considerable land. The Smiths, who came from Kentucky, were men of unsettled habits and rambling tendencies, having no definite abiding place, and earning their living by hunting. Their brother, James, whose advent was somewhat later, was a man of different mold. He located a little east of the site of Oblong village and acquired forty acres of land. He was one of the first constables of the precinct out of which Oblong Township was created. Conspicuous in the early history and progress of Oblong was Joseph Wood, who became a resident of the township in 1839. He was a native of Virginia, whence he journeyed to Indiana on horseback in 1809. After living a short time in Vincennes, he came to Illinois, locating near Palestine, and serving as a "ranger" during the Indian trouble. After these were ended he

changed his location to the vicinity of the present village of Robinson, and next made his home in Oblong Township, entering land in Section 3, a little way from Big Creek. He continued taking up more land until he acquired over 2,000 acres, and was the most prominent and prosperous farmer in the township. His death occurred in 1866. Other early settlers were Richard Lecky, Wood's son-in-law, who made his home in Section 2, near the eastern township line; D. F. Hale (of New York) and Abraham Walters, who located north of Lecky; John Hollingsworth, who settled in Section 32, and Reiley York, whose home was in Section 18 to the south. Still later came George Jeffers, settling in Section 27; James Boatright, of Tennessee, in Section 23; Ira King, a New Yorker, in Section 27; William Wilson, in Section 31; and John McCrillis, from Ohio, in Section 32. The last named developed a fine farm east of the site of Oblong and was also engaged in tanning. All these arrivals preceded 1850, the larger portion being from Indiana and Ohio, and by the end of the first half of the century the public lands were all taken up. But a few years have elapsed since the passing away of the last of the pioneers, who were accustomed to recount to their children (some of whom are still residents of the township) tales of the savages and wild animals, of the lack of provisions (excepting game) and most of the comforts of life, of the crude log shelters with puncheon floors and stick chimneys, and of spinning wheels and looms in the humble abodes.

Near its northern line, in 1832, was built the first mill in Oblong Township, the owner being George Miller. It was run by horse-power, its utmost capacity being 15 bushels of corn per day. In 1833 Richard Eaton put up on North Fork, a frame water-mill of two stones, 20 by 30 feet in dimensions. It had a saw attachment, and besides its flour and meal output, turned out a large amount of lumber. In the eastern part of the township, in 1840, Joseph Wood built a combination mill, two stories high and 20 by 32 feet in size, the capacity of which was about 100 bushels of grain per day. Big Creek supplied the water-power of this mill, which was conducted for sixteen years. The Oblong steam flouring-mill was erected by John Miller. It covered 30 by 40 feet of ground and was two and a half stories high. In 1881 it was entirely remodeled and equipped with new machinery.



R. L. Bradbury

sufficient for the handling of fifty barrels of flour daily.

Two of the early enterprises in the township were a distillery built in the northeast corner of the township about 1849, and a wagon shop which stood two miles east of Oblong. The first blacksmith shop was built by Jesse Barlow in the northern part in 1852, and a tan-yard was started on the farm of John McCrillis in 1857.

The Vandalia State road, laid out about 1831, was the first legally established highway in Oblong. Another highway at an early period, from east to west. In 1852 the range line road was made, running through the township north and south, and crossing the former road at Oblong. Another highway at an early period, and leading through the eastern part, is the Stewart's Mill and York road, and still another is the Henry road, crossing the northern portion, and made to connect the town of Robinson with Hammer's Mill in Jasper County. The Indiana & Illinois Southern (Narrow-Gauge) Railroad, completed in 1880, runs through the central part from east to west. It is now a branch of the Illinois Central.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

This township, bordering on the Wabash River and constituting the southeastern division of Crawford County, is one of the most productive agricultural districts in the State. One of the earliest events recorded in the history of this region, is that of a hurricane which swept through what is now the northwestern part of the township about the year 1811, prostrating the heaviest timber in its pathway for half a mile in width.

The township was first settled about the close of the War of 1812, although tradition has it that James Beard came from Kentucky to what is now Montgomery Township in 1810. Whatever may have been the date of his arrival, it is certain that he was killed by the Indians. Eli Adams, his nephew, accompanied him in the journey to Illinois, and they lived in a log hut in the southeast corner of the township. Another pioneer, also from Kentucky, whose advent occurred about the same time as that of Beard and Adams, was Thomas Kennedy, the Baptist preacher heretofore mentioned in these pages. Andrew Montgomery, after whom the township was named, and who in his day was a prominent character, was among the first settlers,

coming from Ireland. Other pioneers were Jesse Higgins, Gabriel Funk, Sr., John Cobb, James Allison, Joseph Pearson, John Waldrup, James Shaw, James Brockman and Ithra Brashears. Gabriel Funk, Sr., who was a skillful hunter, came in 1815. Pearson came from Indiana. Brashears, whose former home was in Kentucky, was one of the inmates of Fort Lamotte, and at the end of the war received a grant of 100 acres of land from the Government for meritorious service against the Indians. He built one of the first mills in the township, and Jesse Higgins, whose log cabin was demolished by the tornado previously alluded to, built another on the site of the present village of Morea. Mills were also put up by Allison, Brockman and Brashears. John Cobb cleared a farm in 1820. The first blacksmith in the township was a man named Hatfield, and the second William Edgington, who kept also a sort of gun factory up to the '80s. Distilleries of a primitive description were set up by Shaw, Adams, and a Mr. Veach, the distilling business forming not the least among the early industries of the locality.

The early settlers had an arduous existence, times being stringent, and produce, even as late as 1845, bringing low prices. Between 1840 and 1845 corn was sold at 6¼ cents per bushel, at Vernon, in the northern portion of the township, to which point it was necessary to haul it for marketing. In trade for salt, wheat was figured at about 39 cents per bushel, after being hauled to Evansville, Ind., and pork brought from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred. Four-year-old cattle were sold for \$7 a head. Only home-made clothing, and that of a coarse and inferior kind, was in use in the farming districts, and many of the men wore buckskin.

The Vincennes and Chicago road, an improved Indian trail, surveyed in 1835, was one of the earliest public thoroughfares in Montgomery Township, the regular State road, running from Vincennes to Palestine, and known as the "Purgatory Road," on account of the large marsh through which it passed. It was laid out in 1836. The roads of the present day are of good quality, as are also many of the bridges spanning the creeks.

SCHOOLS—Schools were started in Montgomery Township as early as the number of children warranted their establishment, and the people have always taken an earnest interest in educational matters.

MARTIN AND SOUTHWEST TOWNSHIPS.

The division of Crawford County comprising the townships of Martin and Southwest contains fifty-six square miles of territory, and is bounded north by Oblong Township, south by Lawrence and Richland Counties, east by Robinson Township, and west by Jasper County. In 1869 the part of the original township of Martin lying south of the Embarras River, was organized as Southwest Township, by petition of its residents, alleging, among other reasons for the separation, the impediments in reaching the voting place caused by high water at certain periods. The two townships have had precisely the same historical development, and will be treated in this narrative as one. Between the divisions runs the Embarras River, and the drainage of the locality is further dependent upon Dogwood Branch, Honey Creek and Big Creek, with some smaller streams. The surface is generally level, and about three-quarters of the area was originally woodland, sycamore, elm, walnut, maple, ash, oak and hickory being the principal varieties. Although containing some productive farms, the soil is especially adapted to pasturage and fruit culture. Daniel Martin, a native of Georgia, made the first entry of public land in Martin Township in 1839, having moved from Kentucky to Illinois about the year 1810. He first located at Palestine, having made the journey through the wilderness with his household effects on one horse and his wife and child on another. He was a brave Indian fighter and a skillful hunter. After remaining about twenty years in his first location, he sold his farm there and took up an 80-acre government land-claim in Section 34, T. 6 N., R. 13 W. After building a log cabin measuring 20 by 18 feet, he betook himself to hunting, leaving his daughters, who were of stalwart physique, to clear, plow, and cultivate the ground, while he kept the family supplied with fresh meats. He died in 1863 when seventy-six years old, having made his home on this place for thirty-three years. Abel Pryor, the next settler of whom there is any record, came from Kentucky and established himself at an early period in the vicinity of the fort at Palestine, moving in 1831 to Martin Township, where he located in Section 26. He was also a great hunter, but acquired a great deal of very desirable land. He died in 1875, having been the father of sixteen children.

About the same time as Pryor, came a man named Huffman, who made some improvements on land entered up two years later by Absalom Higgins. In 1831 William Wilkinson cleared a small farm in the Dark Bend on the Embarras River, and his marriage to a daughter of Daniel Martin is believed to have been the first wedding in the township. The second matrimonial venture was made by William Shipman, a native of Indiana, who located near the site of the village of Hardinville in 1831, and whose bride was also a daughter of Daniel Martin. Mr. Shipman entered land in Section 34, and helped to lay out that village. The year 1832 added to the population Absalom Higgins (previously alluded to), Zachariah Thomas and Hezekiah Martin, with their families. Higgins was a hunter of note, and with his numerous dogs, did much to rid the county of wolves. On one occasion he killed a panther after firing seventeen shots, three of his dogs being sacrificed in the encounter. Among the best remembered of the early settlers was Thomas R. Boyd, a Kentuckian, who located at Palestine when that place had but two dwellings, moving thence to Martin Township in 1836, and being followed by his brother, Samuel R. Boyd, the next year. The former, who died in 1877, was a successful farmer and stock-dealer, amassing a snug competency. Among other arrivals in the course of the ensuing ten years were Robert Boyd, John Thomas, Benjamin Boyd and Alfred Griswold, the last named entering up a large tract in Section 15.

Previous to 1840 land entries were made in the township by Foster Donald, Bethel Martin and William B. Martin, who settled in Section 22; Robert Goss, in Section 25, and Benjamin Myers, in Section 30. This portion of the county was peculiarly infested with wolves, making it a hard task for the farmers to protect their stock. To remedy this evil Sunday hunts were resorted to, all the good marksmen for miles around ranging themselves in a wide circle and gradually closing in on the concentrating animals. Crows were another obstacle to the success of the farmers, eating up whole fields of corn, and premiums were paid for their destruction.

The flour and meal in the region were at the outset obtained from the crude mills at Lawrenceville and Palestine, the first mill in Martin Township being built in the southwestern part,

on the Embarras River, in 1840. It had two run of burr-stone and subsequently a saw attachment, and was a profitable venture. A steam flouring-mill was built in 1848, at the village of Freeport, and ten years later the Ruby distillery was erected a little east of Hardinsville, having a capacity of 100 gallons per day.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded by Robinson Township on the north, Montgomery Township on the east, Lawrence County on the south, and Martin and Southwest Townships on the west. The Embarras River touches a point on its southwest corner, and Honey Creek runs through the northwest corner, Brush and Sugar Creeks flowing through the southeast part. The land is largely timbered, and while there are a few good farms, the soil compares rather unfavorably with that of other portions of the county. Several villages sprang up soon after the Wabash Railroad was completed, but the population is still small.

The pioneer settlers of this township were John and Samuel Parker, whose arrival took place in 1816. In 1820 came George Parker from Kentucky, settling on the "Range road" near the site of Flat Rock. Other early residents were Seth Lee, John Hart, the Seaney family, Levi Lee, William Carter, and Jesse and James Higgins. The advent of these men soon followed the establishment of the Government Land Office at Palestine. Aaron Jones, a Virginian by nativity, came from Butler County, Ohio, and located in Honey Creek Township in 1832, having journeyed along Indian trails and paths made by hunters through the wilderness. The first land entered west of the "Range road" (running from Mt. Carmel to Chicago) was taken by Asa Jones, and he was shortly afterwards followed by Jacob Blaythe. Richard Highsmith, another pioneer, helped in constructing the fort at Russellville, and slept in it with a few others as soon as it was finished. Leonard Simons came from Tennessee to Crawford County at an early period, and after living awhile at Palestine, established his home in Honey Creek Township. Samuel Bussard went from Maryland to Ohio at an early day, and thence moved to this township where he reared a large family. Peter Kendall and Robert Terrill located in the township in 1842.

Deers, wolves, panthers and wildcats abounded

in the early days of the settlement, the ravenous animals making it difficult to raise hogs and sheep. Meat was plentiful as a result of hunting, but until rude mills were built in the township, the people were compelled to go to Palestine for their flour and meal.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The present Board of Supervisors of Crawford County by townships is as follows:

| Township | Supervisors |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Licking | O. G. Holmes, Chm. |
| Prairie | J. D. Newlin |
| Hutsonville | Oliver Meeker |
| Oblong | C. B. Smith |
| Robinson | G. E. Kespler |
| La Motte | W. D. Catterton |
| Montgomery | W. O. Edgington |
| Honey Creek | E. F. Montgomery |
| Martin | G. L. Keck |
| Southwest | L. Musbrush |

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—J. C. Maxwell.
 County Clerk—Charles O. Harper.
 Circuit Clerk and Recorder—Ira I. Wilkin.
 Sheriff—Charles V. Coulter.
 County Treasurer—A. A. Correll.
 State's Attorney—Manford E. Cox.
 Superintendent of Schools—A. F. Nightingale.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

SKETCHES OF EARLY VILLAGES IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—THEIR FOUNDERS AND FIRST SETTLERS—ROBINSON, PALESTINE, HUTSONVILLE, OBLONG, HARDINVILLE AND OTHER VILLAGES OF AN EARLY DAY—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS DUE TO THE DISCOVERY OF COAL OIL.

As new communities developed throughout the western and northern portions of Crawford County, the necessity of removing the county-seat to a more central and convenient locality became more and more manifest, and agitation

to that end began to take shape in 1843. This resulted in the passage of an act authorizing the removal from Palestine, and providing that, on the site chosen by popular vote, forty acres of land should be donated by the owners for platting and selling to secure the means necessary for the erection of the county buildings. The villages of Hebron and Hutsonville were contestants for the honor and proffers of land were also made from other points, which figured in the election that was held to decide upon the various propositions. The results of the vote were indefinite, and a second election was had to determine the matter, a point five miles' southwest of the site of Robinson being the final choice. It was located at the middle of the dividing line between Sections 33 and 34 in T. 7 N., R. 12 W., and the donors were William Wilson, Finley Paull, Robert C. Wilson and John W. Wilson, each giving ten acres. The tract was prairie land, bordered by dense timber, and partly covered with thick brush. But two dwellings stood within view of the site of the new county-seat, which was platted by the County Surveyor, William B. Baker, December 25, 1843, his official report being as follows: "The size of the lots in the town of Robinson is sixty-five feet front, east and west, and 130 feet long. The public square is 260 feet north and south center of the town each way, are eighty feet, and all the rest are sixty feet, save the border streets on the outside of the lots, which are forty feet." The plat showed seventeen large blocks which were subdivided into 120 smaller ones. Lots 77 and 78 were bought December 3, 1844, by Francis Waldrop, the price being \$45.75. The next sale was to William B. Baker, who purchased lots 101 to 108 inclusive, and lots 69, 70, 71, 72 and 80 for a consideration of \$300. No more sales were recorded until, December, 1846, W. H. Stanett then buying lot 74 for \$22.50; Leonard D. Cullom, lots 79, 80 and 82, for \$41; and Francis Waldrop, lot 56, for \$30. William Barbee and Thomas Barbee bought lots 22, 23 and 24, in 1874, paying \$33. Lot 98 was sold to D. A. Bailey for \$25; lot 75 to William Brown, for \$25; lot 54 to Mary Johns, for \$20; lot 99, to Anna Longenecker, for \$15; lot 67, to William Young, for \$12.12; and lots 41 and 42, to George C. Fitch, for \$30. J. M. Grimes,

David Lillie and Robert and Henry Weaver purchased lots in 1848, several others being sold in that year, at from \$11 to \$25. James Weaver put up the first building in Robinson, a frame structure of small size, which was subsequently moved to the northeast corner of Main and Marshall Streets, and used for a hotel kitchen. In the spring of 1844, Francis Waldrop erected the second building as a store and dwelling, and this was afterwards moved to the northwest corner of Cheapside and Locust Streets, its kitchen being used at one time (before the removal) as a court room by the county commissioners.

The third house in Robinson was the home of William B. Baker, which stood in a grove a little south of the portion of the town originally platted, and was built of peeled hickory logs. In the fall of 1845 Judge Robb, the first physician of Robinson, put up a log house, 18 feet square in size, which was also situated on the outskirts of the village plat, and on the northern edge of the plat Asa Ayers laid out twelve lots in 1858.

The estimated population of the town in 1865 was somewhat under 400. From this time on new plats were frequently recorded,—that of William C. Dickson, containing 20 lots, in 1865; and Robb's First Addition, 24 lots. The railroad agitation of 1875 stimulated further activity in this direction, and in that year seven additions, comprising 93 lots, were made, seven more, aggregating 193 lots, being platted in 1876, and in 1877, three others containing 70 lots. Two additions were laid out in 1878 and one in 1881, with 27 and 36 lots, respectively.

The officials of Robinson village, up to 1866, were a Justice of the Peace, Constable and Road Supervisor. On March 2d of that year, the village was incorporated, Thomas Sions, A. P. Woodworth, E. Callahan, D. D. Fowler and Thomas Barbee being elected Trustees. This Board was organized the next day with Thomas Barbee as President; J. C. Olwin, Clerk; Thomas Sims, Treasurer; and Joseph Kent, Constable. The corporation limits embraced one square mile, including the east half of Section 33 and the west half of Section 34 in T. 7 N., R. 12 W. Ordinances were passed regulating sidewalks, prohibiting gambling and the sale of liquor as a beverage, etc. The early policy in regard to the liquor traffic underwent periodical modifications, license being granted in 1870 under a



G. L. Buchanan

fee of \$300, and no license voted again four years later. Since 1874 the license fee has fluctuated, being sometimes as high as \$1,200 per annum.

Among the first merchants who conducted business in Robinson were Barbee and Brown, who occupied log stores in the middle of the east side of the public square, and in 1852 the building of brick stores began, John Dixon, who started in trade in 1849, putting up the first brick store on the corner of Main and Marshall Streets. In 1854, the first hotel, the "Robinson House," was erected by Thomas Barbee, who had previously kept a public house on Marshall Street near Main. In consequence of the discovery of coal oil in Crawford County within the last few years, an unprecedented development has occurred in some portions of the County, especially in the vicinity of Robinson. The population of the city according to the census of 1900 was 1,680, but in 1909 is estimated as approximating \$7,000. Previous to 1861 but little money was in circulation in Crawford County, goods being sold on one year's credit, and merchants buying all the cattle, hogs and grain brought to market in the fall, the principal firms having a stock farm for feeding purposes as well as individual warehouses and packing houses along the Wabash and shipping their pork, cattle and grain to New Orleans in the spring.

The system of trading and long credits largely disappeared with the coming of the war and consequent expansion of currency, the influx of railroad facilities, and the subsequent building of the Paris & Danville Road especially tended toward placing the trade of Robinson on a sounder basis, the construction of the narrow-gauge line at a still later period having a similar effect on the business of the county at large.

THE CITY OF ROBINSON IN 1908.—The city of Robinson is reached by two trunk lines of railroad, while a third is projected. It is the center of the oil field, in 1908 the number of oil wells in the county being between five and six thousand, and the value of the product in 1907 estimated at \$17,000,000. Drillings for oil are constantly going on and the increase in production increasing, while evidence is being secured of the presence of the best quality of bituminous coal. In 1908 the city was the seat of five machine shops, three tank factories, one

oil refinery, a planing mill, a flouring mill, an ice plant building, glass factory, two natural gas companies, with unlimited supply for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and three banks with deposits aggregating more than \$2,000,000.

The city is surrounded by a rich agricultural and horticultural district, has a free mail delivery service, two building and loan associations, two newspapers, three bookstores, an opera house capable of seating 1,000 auditors, a fine 30-acre park, two schoolhouses with a third in course of erection, six churches: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and United Brethren; a Carnegie public library, a hospital, four good hotels, twelve miles of concrete walks, and street pavements in course of construction, while the number of buildings being erected is increasing every year. The population, as elsewhere stated, is estimated at approximately 7,000 in 1908, with a rapid increase every year.

The city officials of Robinson in 1908 were:

Mayor—J. H. Ferrel.

City Clerk—H. M. Lewis.

City Attorney—Stoy J. Maxwell.

City Treasurer—Ross Smiley.

Engineer—O. R. Hedden.

Street Commissioner—George L. Walker.

Chief of Police—Fred H. Metcalf.

Aldermen—First Ward, W. K. Highsmith, F. S. Wilbur; Second Ward, George E. McQueen, R. S. Duffield; Third Ward, H. E. Green, L. E. Stephens.

ROBINSON CITY SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education of the city of Robinson consists of John S. Abbott, president; J. C. Eagleton, Dr. J. W. Carlisle, L. H. Brigham and C. M. Eaton, with F. L. Dewey, clerk; J. G. Slater, superintendent, and A. B. Houston, truant officer. The number of teachers employed in the two city schools is fourteen, of whom three are connected with the high school department in the South Side School, with L. W. Chatham, principal.

TOWN OF PALESTINE.—The town of Palestine, situated in Lamotte Township, Crawford County, two miles west of the Wabash River was laid out May 19, 1818, by Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom and County Agent, David Porter, then containing, besides the public square, 160 lots, 75 by 142 feet each, of which lot 111 was the first to be improved, a small house of two rooms being built thereon by John Houston and

Francis Dickson a year or two after the plat was recorded. One of these rooms, 16 by 18 feet, located on the street corner, was fitted up for a store and, in 1820, Houston and Dickson stocked it with goods brought from Vincennes, this being the first merchandise ever brought to that region for sale. Twelve years later, the town, with a population of about 550, had two groceries, five dry-goods stores, three blacksmith shops, two saddleries, two tan yards, two shoe shops, two mills, two taverns, a wagon shop, tailor shop, hatter shop, cooper shop, and carpenter's and cabinet maker's shop, besides a carding machine and cotton gin. One church had then been built. In addition to the early settlers already mentioned, the better known residents were David W. Stark, Dr. Ford, Daniel Boatright, Guy W. Smith, George Calhoun, Asa Kitchell, A. B. Winslow, Mr. Ireland (partner of J. H. Kitchell in a general store), and Elisha Fitch, who conducted one of the taverns mentioned. The other public house was kept by I. N. Wilson, and was patronized by people who came to Palestine from a distance for the purpose of attending court, buying land, etc. Both taverns had antique signs, the one on the Fitch place being a new moon, and that on Wilson's, the rising sun, the latter inn being the headquarters of the stage line.

For a long period Palestine was the only place within a wide stretch of country where the buying, packing and shipping of pork was carried on, and it was the sole point in Crawford County where wheat was bought for shipment. A grain warehouse was built there by O. H. Bristol & Co., in 1842, and did an extensive business, being filled to its utmost capacity with wheat two or three times a year. About the year 1831, a large distillery was commenced, which was afterwards bought and completed by Harmon Alexander, who used it for the manufacture of linseed and castor oil on an extensive scale.

On February 16, 1857, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the town of Palestine, which was organized in the following April under special charter. It was reorganized twenty years later, officers being elected in April, 1877, under the general incorporation law of the State.

GOVERNMENT LAND OFFICE.—The Government Land office, which for many years rendered Palestine one of the most important points in Illinois, was established there May 11, 1820, and

was the only place for entering government lands in the southern part of the State. It was operated as such until the bulk of the Government lands south of the Danville District had been entered. The Registers of the office were: Joseph Kitchell, from its inception to 1841; Jesse K. Dubois, 1841 to 1842; James McLean, 1842 to 1845; Harmon Alexander, 1845 to 1849; James McLean, 1849 to 1853; and Harmon Alexander, 1853 to 1855. The Receivers during the same period were: Guy W. Smith, 1820 to 1839; Augustus C. French, 1839 to 1842; 1842 to 1845 David McGahey; 1845 to 1849 William Wilson; Jesse K. Dubois, 1849 to 1853, Robert C. Wilson, 1853 to 1855. In 1855 the office was moved to Springfield, the State capital.

The town of Palestine, which bears the impress of decadence from its pristine vigor, and is now but a reminiscence of the stirring activities of its palmy days, still boasts many attractive residences, surrounded by spacious and ornate grounds. It has given to the public service some men of pronounced ability and usefulness, among them a Governor, Augustus C. French; an Attorney-General, Wickliffe Kitchell; and a Circuit Judge and member of Congress, James C. Allen.

VILLAGE OF HUTSONVILLE.—The tract of land on which Hutsonville now stands was originally entered from the Government by Andrew Harris. His father, Israel Harris, who bought a portion of the claim, built a tavern on the bank of the river (the Wabash), standing on the old State road, running from Vincennes through Palestine, York, Darwin, Paris, and Danville, and continuing on to Chicago. Not being successful in his hotel ventures, Mr. Harris traded the building and land to Robert Harrison, who laid out the village in April, 1832, the original plat including but 48 lots, most of which were soon sold. Mr. Harrison subsequently platted 80 more lots, under the name of Harrison's Addition to the Town of Hutsonville, so named in memory of Isaac Hutson, before referred to. Other "additions" were platted in course of time. The first dwelling in the new town was built late in 1832 by William Cox, and fronted the river on lot 32. It was a hewed log house, weather boarded some years afterwards, and collapsed early in the '80s. During the same fall William M. Hurst put up a kitchen on the river bank, which he lived in until the next spring, when by adding to it, his one-story home was

finished. These two men were the first storekeepers in the town, going into business as Cox & Hurst in August, 1832. The next store opened was that of Scott & Ross, residents of Terre Haute, Ind., in 1835. Neither of these enterprises was of long continuance, as the credit system then in vogue soon exhausted the small resources of the early merchants. In 1843 the store trade of the town dwindled to nothing, the people going to York, for merchandise, but a few years later other stores were opened, and after 1852 several merchants carried on a profitable business, some of them also packing pork and handling grain.

In later times many men in Hutsonville have made snug fortunes in merchandising, while others have succumbed to misfortunes, mostly in the shape of fires and floods. The largest measure of success in early times was attained in the line of pork-packing, which was represented by the Preston Brothers; Carson, Hurst & Musgrove; H. A. Steele, John A. Merrick and others. William Cox was the first Postmaster of Hutsonville, being appointed in 1832. At the outset the mail was carried on horseback over the old State road until Murphy and Goodrich established a coach route in 1838, the old method being soon resumed, however, by reason of the failure of the coach line, and continuing until the advent of railroad facilities. As the center of a rich agricultural region and in close proximity to the oil-producing section of Crawford County, the village of Hutsonville has shown evidence of development during the last few years, and there is reason to believe that the population of 743, according to the census of 1900, will be materially increased in 1910.

WEST YORK.—West York, a small village situated near the north line of Hutsonville Township, was laid out at the time when the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad (now a part of the "Big Four") reached that point. Among its early residents were two merchants, G. W. Bishop and Jesse C. Musgrave, to whom belongs the distinction of shipping the first carload of grain out of Crawford County. The grain was loaded March 25, 1875, and forwarded on a construction train, no freight cars having been put on the road at that time.

BELLAIRE.—The village of Bellaire, in the western part of Licking Township, was started in 1844. Shortly after it was platted, John Ryan built a small, hewed-log house in which

he opened the first store in the place, which was destroyed by fire at the end of six years.

BERLIN.—The village of Berlin was started in the eastern part of Licking Township (Section 36) in 1852, Richard Porter, a blacksmith being the first to locate there. He was followed by Dr. McAllister, of Hutsonville, who built a dwelling, and soon a small hamlet sprang up, which was laid out as a town in 1854, by Catron Preston and Catlin Cullers.

ANNAPOLIS.—In 1856, a small store was opened by A. G. Murkey on Section 12, in the eastern portion of Licking Township, at the intersection of the Martinsville and Hutsonville roads. To this point, which was then called the "Corners," the farmers of the adjacent region hauled their produce, which was exchanged by Mr. Murphy for merchandise in Terre Haute. Two years after the latter started this store, Thomas Spencer, of Ohio, located in the same vicinity, purchasing a tract of land and laying out the village of Spencerville. Several other stores followed the Murphy venture, and the place soon became quite a trading center. Adjoining Spencerville on the west, another village was laid out in October, 1879, being named Annapolis by Silas and Sarah Hollowell, owners of the ground thus platted. Both settlements being virtually one village, soon came to be known as Annapolis, which being in the midst of a good agricultural district, has become a place of considerable business activity.

OBLONG VILLAGE.—The village of Oblong was regularly laid out in 1872, although the locality had long been a scene of considerable business activity, and the Oblong Post-office had been established in 1854, D. W. Odell being the first Postmaster. S. R. Thomas is the present Postmaster. Owing to the development of oil in its vicinity, Oblong has been having a considerable growth in the last two years. In 1908 it had two banks, five dry-goods houses, eight groceries, five hardware stores, two hotels, one flour mill, one weekly paper (the "Oblong Oracle"), five oil well supply concerns, five oil-producing companies, and one telephone company. The population of Oblong, according to the census of 1900, was 743, which has been probably doubled in the last nine years.

HARDINVILLE.—The village of Hardinville, in Martin Township, was laid out in Section 34, in the southwestern part of Martin Township, in September, 1847, its projector being Daniel

Martin. Among its early merchants were William Shipman, Charles Inman, John Higgins, Preston Bros., and Miller & Parker. Trade slowly dwindled away until 1882, but one store then being left in the place. In later years there has been a marked revival of its prosperity.

NEW HEBRON.—Among the villages of Honey Creek Township, New Hebron is one of the best known. It was laid out by Dr. Nelson Hawley in 1840, the first house being built by Thomas Swearingen, and a tread-wheel mill, believed to be the first in the township, was built by Dr. Hawley, and afterwards converted into a steam mill, with a saw attachment. A school house was erected about 1842, built of logs, which gave way to a brick structure in 1858, and this in turn to a frame building.

THE VILLAGE OF FLAT ROCK (a modification of the old town of Flat Rock) was laid out by J. W. Jones, April 20, 1876, and has since been one of the liveliest trading points in the county.

DUNCANVILLE.—Laid out September 6, 1876, and Port Jackson, which had its inception as a village May 22, 1855, are among the other points of interest in the township, the latter, however, having sunk into decadence since new railroad facilities gave rise to other towns.

STOY.—In common with other portions of the oil-producing sections of Crawford County, the village of Stoy has shown a marked increase in population and business during the last few years.

Other villages and post-offices in Crawford County include Canaan, Eaton, Gordon, Handy, Heathsville, Landis, Morea, Pierceburg, Richwoods and Villas.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY CHURCHES—FRATERNITIES.

COMING OF EARLY MINISTERS TO CRAWFORD COUNTY
AND DENOMINATIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENTED
—FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS AND LIST OF
MEMBERS—OTHER ITEMS IN CHURCH HISTORY—
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ROBINSON.

On horseback or on foot, the pioneer preachers of Crawford County of various sects went about

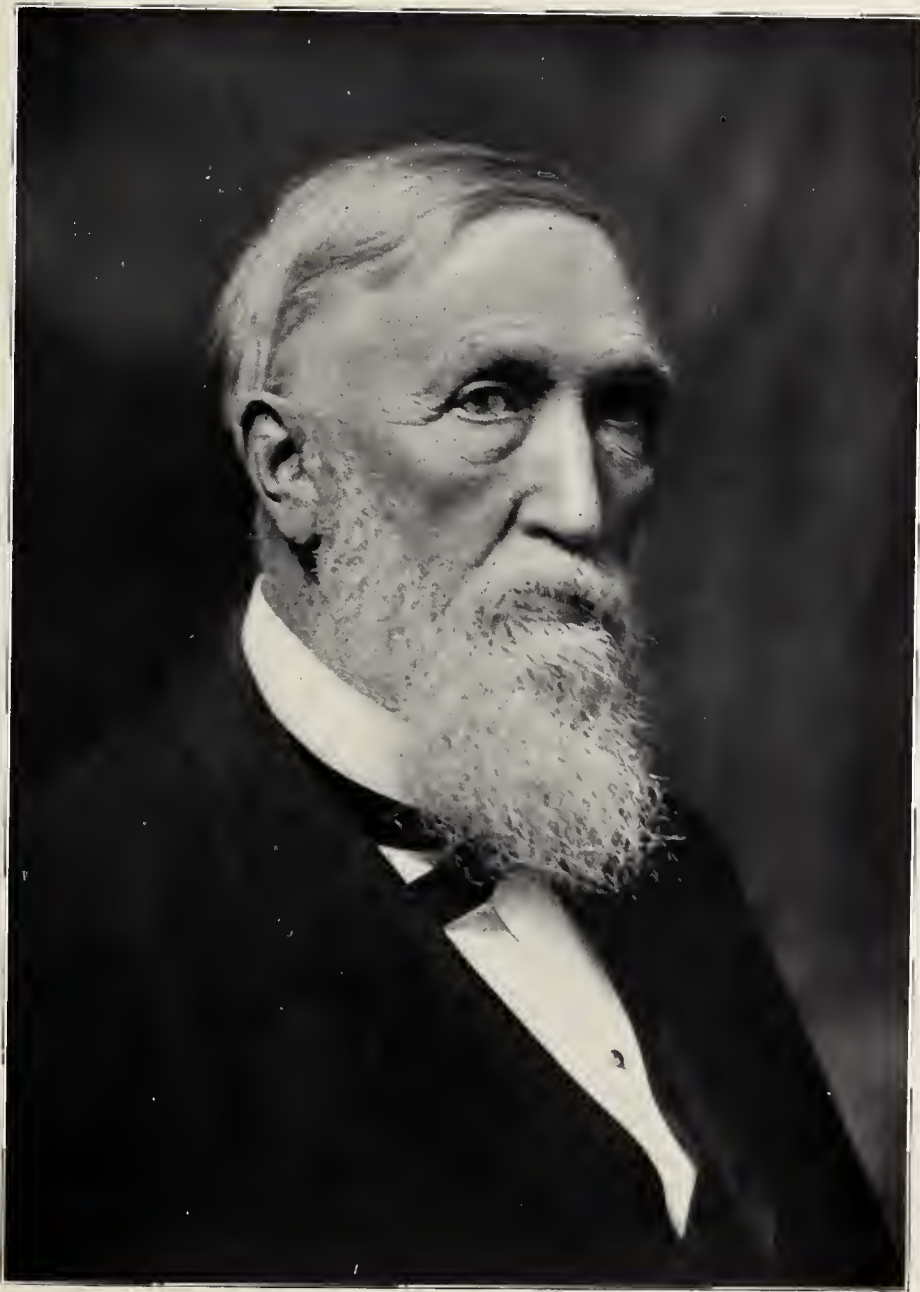
among the early settlers, receiving the hospitalities of humble abodes wherever night brought their daily journeys or their ministrations to a close. They were welcomed in every cabin; the nearest neighbors were notified of their presence, and gospel meetings were attended by as many as could be gathered together. The first public religious work in the county was done by Baptists. Then came the Methodists, to whom belongs the distinction of organizing at Palestine the earliest church in this locality, and erecting the first place of worship.

Daniel Parker and Thomas Kennedy were the early preachers in Crawford County, both belonging to the Hardshell Baptist denomination and both being early settlers of the county. Elder Newport, was also a diligent and zealous Baptist preacher, who itinerated throughout this section, his home being in what is now Clark County. Elder Parker preached in many parts of the country, extending his evangelistic work far and wide, and finally organizing a religious colony which flourished there under the name of the "Pilgrim Church." While living in Illinois he was prominent in a political connection, besides his ministerial duties serving as State Senator. Mr. Kennedy also took an active part in civil affairs, filling at various times the offices of County Treasurer, County Commissioner, Probate Judge, etc.

The first Methodist to preach in the county was Rev. John Dolliphan, who settled previously to 1820 in what was afterwards cut off as Lawrence County. The first pioneer preacher of this denomination in the settlement at Palestine was named Fox, and a few years after the building of the Methodist church there, one was erected by the Presbyterians. Among the earliest places of worship in the county was one at Hebron.

CHURCHES IN ROBINSON.—In the matter of religious endeavor the first organized body in Robinson was the Methodist Episcopal church. Of its incipient stages little is now known, but a new brick edifice, costing \$5,000, was erected as its place of worship in 1866, the pastor then being Rev. Mr. Massey, and the Sunday school Superintendent, John Maxwell.

The first Presbyterian church of Robinson was organized in 1848, sixteen members forming the nucleus on October 28, of that year, most of whom had belonged to the Palestine church, to which they afterwards returned. A reorganiza-



E. Hullert Callahan

tion under the name of the "First Presbyterian church of Robinson" was effected November 8, 1872, by Rev. Thomas Spencer and Elder Finley Paull, with William C. Wilson, John H. Wilkin and Rufus R. Lull as elders, and Rev. Aaron Thompson as its first pastor. Mr. Thompson was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Thomas Spencer and Rev. John E. Carson, successively.

The existence of the Christian church in Robinson dates from 1876. Its place of worship, begun in the following year, was finished in 1882. The more active of its first members were Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Brown, Mrs. Mary Callahan, Hickman Henderson and M. C. Shepherd.

Robinson Mission Catholic church was organized by Father Kuhlman, of Marshall, Ill., in 1882, with a membership of fifteen families. its place of worship costing \$700, and being built during that year.

LAMOTTE TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.—Among the arrivals in Lamotte Township were a few ministers of the gospel, the Methodists and Hard-shell Baptists being the first denominations represented. Thomas Keunedy was a preacher of the latter sect, and, expounding the doctrine of the former, were John Stewart, John Fox and "Father" McCord. The first church in Lamotte Township was the Lamotte Baptist church, organized by Elder Daniel Parker, and worshipping in a building on Lamotte Prairie. In 1848 Elder John Bailey and fifty others united to found the East Union Christian church in the southern portion of the township, the congregation then assembling in a log schoolhouse. Among the early pastors after Elder Bailey's time were Elders L. Thompson, John Mullins, David Clark, and G. W. Ingersoll.

Richwood's Baptist church, in the southern portion of the township, was organized by Elder D. Y. Allison, with eight members, in 1871, holding its meetings in the Harding schoolhouse. In 1873 it built a frame church edifice and its pastors, succeeding Mr. Allison, have been J. L. Cox, Jacob Clements and Isaiah Greenbaugh. The Union church, built in 1871, through subscriptions from different denominations, stands at the Jack Oak Cemetery, in the northern part of the township, where lie the remains of many of the pioneers, among them Thomas Gill, a soldier under Gen. Putnam, and others buried as early as 1825, including several Indians. Near this cemetery is a church built by the Dunkards in

1882. In the southwest part of the township stands Sweariugeu Methodist Episcopal Chapel, whose first pastor was Rev. J. B. Reeder. Harmony church, built by popular subscription and usable by all denominations, stood in the northwest corner of the township.

FIRST CHURCH IN PALESTINE.—The first church organization in Palestine was the Methodist Episcopal, which was started in 1828 or 1829, its first preachers being "Father" McCord and Rev. John Fox. In 1872 the congregation, after occupying various places of worship, purchased a building erected for a town-hall and adapted it to their religious services. Rev. Thomas J. Massey was the first minister occupying the pulpit of the new church, with Arthur Vance as Sunday School Superintendent.

In 1831, Rev. John Montgomery and Rev. Isaac Reed, of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, organized the first Presbyterian church in Palestine at a meeting held May 14-16, the original members being Ann Malcom, Haunah Wilson, John Houston, John Malcom, Phœbe Morris, Nancy Houston, Anna Piper, Jane Houston, James Caldwell, Alfred Lagow, Eliza Houston, Henry Lagow, Margaret Eagleton, Wilson Lagow, Mary Ann Logan, James Eagleton and Wilson Lagow. The elders then chosen were Wilson Lagow and John Houston. Succeeding them in this capacity, at an early date were H. T. Beam, J. C. Ramey, Dr. J. S. Bringle, James Eagleton, Dr. E. L. Patton, J. H. Richey, James C. Allen, J. M. Winsor, Andrew McCormick and Finley Paull. All of the original members of this church have long since finished their earthly course. The reverend gentlemen ministering to the church for a period of some fifty years included John Montgomery, Reuben White, James Crawford, Isaac Bennett, E. W. Thayer, R. H. Lilly, Joseph Platt, John Crozier, J. M. Alexander, Joseph Platt (a second time), A. McFarland, Thomas Speucer, J. E. Carson and S. W. Lagrange. At the time of its semi-centennial anniversary, in 1881, the number of persons connected with the church, from the date of its organization, was stated to have been 440, two other churches in the meantime having been formed from this membership. The congregation, at the outset, held its services in a carpenter shop, and, in 1849, built a church edifice 38 by 50 feet, and costing \$1,300, which in course of time was enlarged and remodeled.

The church of the Christiau denomination in

Palestine is of early origin. Its first house of worship was destroyed by fire and in 1874 a brick edifice replaced it.

HUTSONVILLE CHURCHES.—Religious work in Hutsonville Township was first undertaken by the Quakers in the early '20s, holding their meetings in a double log house, and some years later in a log church in the same vicinity. Next, they built a frame church at the "cross roads," and subsequently another, on "Quaker line." The Baptist denomination organized a church at Hutsonville in 1856, through the efforts of Elders J. W. Riley and E. Frey, who were sent by the Baptist Missionary Board at Palestine. The first pastor was Elder Frey, who was followed in turn by Elders Asa Frakes, A. J. Fuson, and J. L. Cox. The first members were Hezekiah Winters, Daniel S. Downey, Jane Barlow, Anna Paine, Maria Vance, Phœbe Downey, Joseph Medley and Mary Medley. A frame church, 24 by 36 feet, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$1,000. It was located three and a half miles northwest of Hutsonville and in the next two decades the membership increased to 140.

On the Sunday before Christmas in 1832, in a small partly finished building in Water Street, owned by T. C. Moore, the first sermon was preached in Hutsonville by Rev. James McCord, an itinerant Methodist minister, and eight years later a Methodist church was organized in this locality, the pulpit having since been occupied by a long list of preachers of that denomination. In the early '50s, a brick church was erected.

The Christian church of Hutsonville was organized in the '40s, and built a frame edifice in 1860. It had as its early pastors Elders Alfred F. Small, William Tichnor, James Morgan, and William P. Black.

The Universalist church of Hutsonville was organized in 1870 by Rev. Robert G. Harris.

LICKING TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.—Religious work in Licking Township is believed to have been first undertaken by the Quakers, who organized a society in its northern part, using the dwelling of James Dixon as a meeting place for several years. Thomas Cox, William Dixon, I. Beeson and William Lindley, with their families, Mrs. James Dixon, Mrs. Thomas Cox, and Nathau Musgrove and his family were the original members. After keeping up their organization for twenty years, most of the time worshipping in the schoolhouse on the Dixon farm, the society

was dissolved, the last preacher being Andrew Tomlinson. In 1848 the Methodist denomination formed a class in the Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, where their services were held until the building was torn down, after which they continued to worship in the Union schoolhouse. A Methodist church was organized at Portersville with twenty members, who met in the old log schoolhouse until the erection of the Union church building in 1875. The original organization was under the auspices of the Protestant Methodists, who gave way to the Methodist Episcopal Society in 1878. Some of the early pastors were Jackson Anderson, Daniel McCormick, R. Travers, R. Wright, J. D. Dees, Newton Stauffer and J. M. Jackson.

In 1866 Rev. Richard Belknap started the United Brethren Mission at Annapolis, with a membership of about fifty persons. After preaching two years he was succeeded by Rev. James Page, and he in turn by the following ministers: Messrs. Shepherd, Samuel Starks, John Helton, Samuel Slusser, Ephraim Shuey, Daniel Buzzard, William Hillis, and others.

In 1875 the Methodists of Annapolis, together with some of the society which worshiped at Willow church, formed a class consisting of twenty-three members. Some of its ministers have been R. Wetherford, Ira King, Allen Bartley, Newton Stauffer, James G. Dees and John M. Jackson. Jointly with the United Brethren the society used the Union church building, an edifice 32 by 48 feet in dimensions, which was erected by popular subscription in 1875 and dedicated in August of that year.

In the same year, Elder Wood organized the Christian church, of Portersville, with twelve members, soon increasing to seventy. To this society have ministered in succession the following pastors: William Beadle, and Elders McCash, Lockhart, Conner, Boor, Grimm, and others. The church building, 35 by 50 feet in size, was erected by the general public, and is open to all denominations. The West Harmony Christian church, which was organized at White's Prairie, in the western portion of the township, and included among its members many of the most worthy people in that locality, built its place of worship about 1876.

CHURCHES IN OBLONG TOWNSHIP.—The first religious services in Oblong Township were held in the cabins of the pioneer settlers and the old Mount Comfort church near the southern

part of the township was probably the first organized body of worshipers. The Methodists were early in the field, and among the original ministers of that denomination were William St. Clair, C. C. English, John Leeper, J. P. Rutherford, and Messrs. Wallace and Noll. In 1856 the Oblong church was formed, the first meetings being held in the home of Owen Jarrett, Lydia Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Jarrett and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dulaney being the first members, and David Caudman and his wife joining at the second service. About 1866, the Baptists erected their house of worship. The Prairie Methodist church in the northern part of the township had its beginning in 1857, and through the efforts of Rev. John Leeper, about sixty persons became members. The congregation being scattered, was divided in 1879, each division building a church in 1881, the Prairie and Dogwood, which have since been ministered to by the following reverend gentlemen (besides some already mentioned): Messrs. Taylor, Hardaker, Sappington, English, Glatz, Lopas, Grant, Carson and others.

In 1862, the Wirt Chapel Christian church was organized in the Wirt schoolhouse by Elder G. W. Ingersoll, and its house of worship, in the western portion of the township, was built in 1875. Among its first pastors were Elders Ingersoll, Daniel Conner and Daniel Gray. Several Baptist ministers held irregular services at Oblong village in early days, among them Daniel Doly, Richard Newport, Daniel Parker and Thomas Canady. The denomination built a church in the eastern part of Oblong and organized a society in 1872. The members at that time were Margaret and D. W. Odell, Margaret Eaton, John B. Smith, Christian Eoff, Nancy Smith, Samuel R. Mock, Eliza Ellis, Amelia Mock and Blanche Gill.

The Universalist church of Oblong, with a membership of twenty, was organized in 1873, and built a house of worship the same year, Rev. Mr. Harris being the first pastor. He has been followed by Rev. C. C. Neff, Rev. M. L. Pope, Rev. S. S. Gibb and others.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.—In the matter of religious work in Montgomery Township, Wesley Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) takes the lead in seniority, having been organized in 1825 by Rev. John Stewart, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in the Wabash Valley. Among the persons who participated in its forma-

tion were Smith Shaw and his wife, L. B. Carter, James and Nancy McCord, John and Mary Fox, Nancy Funk, Margaret Carter, Edward L. Cullom, Mary Cullom, Jacob and William Garrard and their wives, and Daniel and Christian Funk. Its first place of worship, a 26 by 40 feet frame structure, was built in 1845, and in 1879 another edifice, 30 by 50 feet, was erected. This congregation has had a number of offshoots, among them being one at Palestine. The list of early pastors includes the names of Rupert Delapp, William McReynolds, John McReynolds, Samuel Hulls, James M. Massey, Asa McMurtry, James F. Jaquess and many more.

Canaan Baptist church was founded about 1820, by Elder Daniel Parker, and was first called the "Little Village Baptist church." It was organized near Fort Allison, and later moved to Montgomery Township. Liberty Baptist church was organized July 15, 1843, by Elders William S. Bishop and Stephen Kenedy. Among its original members were Rebecca Rush, Amos Rich, D. Y. and Sarah Allison, Elizabeth Highsmith, Sina Allen, Isaac Martin, Thomas F. Highsmith, William V. Highsmith, Mary Martin, and Benjamin and Jane Long. The first house of worship, a log building, was 18 by 20 feet in size, to which an addition of the same dimensions was afterwards made. Its list of early pastors include Elders Hezekiah Shelton: A. J. Fuson, Solomon D. Monroe and D. Y. Allison. The Society built its second church edifice in 1874. From its membership two other churches were organized.

A few families, mainly from East Tennessee, constituted the nucleus of the United Presbyterian church of the village of Morea, as well as the Associated and United Presbyterian churches of Duncauville, which were under the supervision of the Northern Indiana Presbytery and were organized by Rev. James Dixon. A. J. Rankin was the first pastor, being installed in 1852. Some years afterwards a church edifice was erected which served as a place of worship until the early '70s. Mr. Rankin was succeeded by Rev. J. D. McNay, and during his pastorate the societies were united under the name of the United Presbyterian church. This church was split into two factions, one portion being organized under the care of the Presbytery of Southern Indiana, with thirty-eight members, Rev. Alexander McHatton, becoming the pastor in 1861. They erected the first building in the

village of Morea. An offshoot of this society erected a church edifice at Duncanville, the minister being Rev. Hugh MacHatton who was followed in turn by Rev. O. G. Brockett.

The Green Hill Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the early '50s, with twelve members, the church edifice being dedicated by Presiding Elder C. J. Houts, and being used also by the Christian denomination as their place of worship.

Good Hope Baptist church, one of the earliest religious organizations of the township, held its first services in a log building in 1848, among its first members being George Parker, Hiram Jones, Sampson Taylor and wife, W. F. Allen, William Croy, S. Goff and William Carter.

The United Brethren church at New Hebron was built by public subscription in 1855, Rev. Mr. Jackson being one of its early ministers, and Samuel Bussard and the Gear family among its first members.

MARTIN TOWNSHIP CHURCHES.—The first religious exercises in Martin Township were held in a barn belonging to Daniel Martin, and were conducted by Elder Stephen Canady, a Baptist preacher. The men took their wives and children to the place of meeting, waiting outside until the end of the services, when they shouldered their guns and hied to the woods to spend the remainder of the day in hunting.

Jesse York, of Oblong Township, started the first Methodist society in the dwelling of Joseph Garrard, about the year 1846, the original members of the class being Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. John Haskins, Jacob Garrard and his wife, Polly Garrard, Lillis Peacock and his wife, Caroline Donald and Margaret Higgins. Rev. Mr. York, a very earnest and diligent minister, preached a number of years, and Dr. Hally, an equally devoted worker in the cause, added considerably to the congregation. Periodical services were later held in the schoolhouse until 1881, when, together with the United Brethren the church erected a house of worship just north of Hardinville.

The Hardinville Christian church was organized in 1850, services being held in the schoolhouse until a church edifice was erected in 1858 by general subscriptions. Among the pastors and stated supplies have been Elders Morgan, Allan G. McNeas, F. M. Shirk, Messrs. Beard and Lockhart, P. C. Cauble, John Crawford and Salathiel Lamb.

HONEY CREEK CHURCHES.—The first religious service in Honey Creek Township of which any account has been handed down were held in the old Lamotte schoolhouse, and were conducted by Elder Daniel Parker, who preached in all the counties in this part of the State. John Parker, his brother, also of the Hardshell Baptist persuasion, likewise preached first in the cabins, and afterwards in the schoolhouse, and Thomas Kennedy was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of the township.

Bethel Presbyterian church, founded in 1853 by Rev. Joseph Butler had among its first members John Duncan and Mrs. S. M. Duncan, A. D. Delzell, Mrs. M. E. Delzell, William Delzell, Mrs. M. J. Delzell and L. B. Delzell.

Beckwith Prairie Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. E. Howell, Rev. Allan McFarland and Elder Finley Paull, with twenty-eight members, and built its house of worship in 1859. The first elders were James Richey, Samuel J. Gould and William Delzell, and its early ministers included A. McFarland, J. C. Thornton, Aaron Thompson, Thomas Spenser, and John E. Carson.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.—Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A. F. & A. M., of Robinson was organized in 1856, the charter members being John T. Cox, Charles Meilley, Joseph H. Huls, John D. Smith, Daniel Perrine, J. C. Ruddell, J. M. Alexander, and Irving Heustis. Its first master was John T. Cox, with Daniel Perrine as Senior Warden, J. H. Huls as Junior Warden, D. M. Mail, Treasurer and Irving Heustis, Secretary.

Robinson Royal Arch Chapter, No. 149, was organized December 1, 1871, the more prominent charter members being W. F. Fleek, S. Taylor, J. O. Steel, John Newton, I. D. Mail, J. L. Cox, J. M. Jarrett, S. Midkiff, A. J. Haskett, C. M. Patton, E. Callahan, William C. Wilson, William C. Jones, George W. Harper and William Dyer. The charter of this organization was allowed to lapse. The charter members of Crawford Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., formed in 1855, were James S. Barbee, William Barbee, William C. Wilson, S. H. Decius and A. W. Gordon.

In August, 1880, was organized Robinson Lodge, No. 1744, Knights of Honor, among the charter members being: I. L. Firebaugh, Peter Walker, Zalmon Ruddell, C. H. Grube, A. B. Houston, J. P. Murphy, J. C. Olwin, M. C. Mills, A. H. Waldrop and T. S. Price.

Hutsonville Lodge, No. 136, A. F. & A. M. was



CATHOLIC CHURCH, ROBINSON



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROBINSON



M. E. CHURCH, ROBINSON



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ROBINSON



ROBINSON CLUB



HIGH SCHOOL, ROBINSON



ROBINSON HOTEL



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ROBINSON

organized October 5, 1853, under E. B. Ames, Grand Master. Its first officers were B. F. Robinson, Master; Joshua Davis, Senior Warden; and J. J. Petri, Junior Warden. Hutsonville Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., was organized October 15, 1852, under W. L. Rucker, Grand Master, the charter members being Andrew P. Harness, J. M. Wilhite, W. T. McIntire, Liberty Murphy and J. N. Cox. Osmer Lodge, K. of H., was organized June 9, 1881, among the charter members being C. Rodgers, John Olwin, G. V. Newton, C. W. Keys, William Eaton, M. P. Rackerby, Daniel Holderman and J. L. Musgrave.

GRAND ARMY POSTS.—There are four Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic at the present time in Crawford County, viz.: Alfred Harrison Post, No. 152, Palestine; Henry Longenecker Post, No. 171, Robinson; Albert Wood Post, No. 175, Oblong; and Joseph Shaw Post, No. 235, Annapolis.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—SOME OF THE OBSTACLES WHICH THE PIONEER SETTLERS HAD TO MEET—PRIMITIVE SCHOOL HOUSES AND LACK OF ACCOMMODATIONS—SOME EARLY TEACHERS—SCHOOL HISTORY BY TOWNSHIPS.

The progress of education in the early days of Crawford County, as elsewhere in this section of the State, was slow. Many of the pioneers came from the South, where interest in educational matters was at a low ebb. Moreover, the population was scattered and composed of persons of small means, and there were neither schoolhouses nor funds for building them, while means were lacking for paying the wages of teachers. Text-books were wanting, also, and persons competent to teach but physically robust, were needed to carry on the preliminary work of establishing homes and developing farms. As the population increased, and progress was made in material, the different neighborhoods began to

open schools, using vacant cabins and empty stables or other outbuildings for school purposes. The schoolhouses built, both in villages and country, by the united labor of the residents, in their respective localities were usually cabins of the most primitive character, with clap-board roofs, crude fire-places, slab desks, puncheon floors and glassless windows. The teachers were paid by individual subscription, each parent agreeing to pay from fifty to seventy-five cents monthly per scholar. In these humble places were trained the minds of many a child who afterwards bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of the county, State and Nation.

The first school in Crawford County was established in the town of Palestine and, for a long period, that place was known as the principal point in Southeastern Illinois from which school influences emanated. The county records show that as early as May, 1818, Joseph Kitchell, Harvey Kitchell, Asa Kitchell and William Wilson entered into a contract by bond with Smith Shaw, John Cowan, and Benjamin Eaton, Trustees of the School at Palestine, the condition of which was that Joseph Kitchell, the principal founder of the town of Palestine, should furnish to the said trustees a deed for Lot 1, in said town, to be used for school purposes within three years from date. As the village grew more populous, another schoolhouse was erected in the town with the aid of the Masonic Fraternity, which reserved for its use the upper story for lodge meetings.

SCHOOLS IN ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.—The advance of education in the new county-seat kept pace with its business development. Although records of the early schools are meager, the first one is believed to have been started in the late '40s (about 1848) in a log house, with William Grimes as teacher. For a considerable period space in the court house was appropriated to school purposes, and in later years a two-story frame building was erected for the occupation of the public school. In the early '80s the attendance with Prof. S. G. Murray in charge, assisted by D. G. Murray, W. G. Hale, Mrs. Flora B. Lane and Miss Mary Firman.

PALESTINE EARLY SCHOOLS.—Of the early schools of Palestine, but scanty records are available, it being known, however, that a school was taught there by George Calhoun in 1820, and ten years later, a building, previously referred to herein, and jointly owned by the School

Board and the Masonic Order, was occupied for school and lodge purposes, until the dissolution of the lodge, being afterwards devoted in its entirety to educational work until its space failed to accommodate the pupils. The old court house was used in its stead when Robinson became the county seat, continuing in such occupancy until a new schoolhouse was erected in the old public square about 1871. The attendance then amounted to about 250 children. Among the early teachers were Prof. James A. Maxwell, Principal, Prof. Buzzard, Miss Lizzie Alexander, and Miss Mary Goram.

LICKING TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.—It is believed that one of the first schools in Licking Township was taught by "Ricks" Arnold, in 1837. Among the teachers next following him was Sarah Ann Curran, who taught in a log house which stood in the northern part of the township, and was formerly the home of James Dixon. The number of scholars was about twelve, and they recited their lessons to her for three months. The teacher in 1841 was named Hampton. He was held to be a very competent instructor, and his subscription term lasted for a like period. Two teachers were employed in 1843,—Sarah Handy, who taught in a room of Jonathan Dixon's house in the northern portion, and Huldah Woods, who used a deserted cabin a few miles southwest of Annapolis. For several years afterwards both of these ladies, who were quite efficient in their work, continued as teachers in different parts of the township. In 1844 John Metheny had charge of the school previously taught by Miss Woods, and in that year Ann Lamb conducted the school near Bellaire, Alice Vance and Louisa Vance teaching, about two years later, near the middle of the township. The Mount Pleasant School House, standing three miles south of Annapolis, was erected in 1846, and used for thirty years, the first teacher there being Elias Wilkins. From 1847 a hewed-log schoolhouse, built in the northeast corner of the township, was also occupied by the Quaker for "meeting" purposes during a period of ten years. It was sold in 1859, moved to Annapolis, and long used as a dwelling. The free-school system went into effect in 1855, districts being arranged and suitable and convenient frame buildings erected. Within a few years fifteen good schoolhouses were built and the schools were conducted seven months each year. It is probable that the first

schoolhouse in Oblong Township was built in the early '30s, on Oblong Prairie near North Fork. The name of one of the first teachers was James Smith, the identity of his contemporaries having been lost in obscurity. The second schoolhouse, a hewed-log structure, was built about 1837, and the first man who taught in it was named Fithian. Succeeding him were Samuel Crumpton, John M. Johnston, Levi James, J. H. Price, and Peter Long. The place lapsed into disuse in 1863. The first frame schoolhouse was built in 1850, and was used twenty-six years, its location being in the northeast corner of the township. In 1851 the school lands were sold and a school fund was formed which resulted in the erection, during the next thirty years, of nine frame schoolhouses and one of brick, the latter being in Oblong.

FIRST SCHOOLS IN MARTIN TOWNSHIP.—The first schoolhouse in Martin Township, a small hewed-log cabin, stood just south of Hardinsville, and the first term was taught in 1842. Soon afterwards the cabin was moved to the village, being long occupied for school and church purposes. The second schoolhouse, also of hewed logs, was built about the year 1846, on the Bethel Martin farm north of Hardinville, the first teacher being William Cunningham, who had twenty scholars. Schools became more numerous after this date and the educational facilities of the township have been greatly increased.

HONEY CREEK SCHOOL.—Of the first schoolhouse and teacher in Honey Creek Township, no records are available. As elsewhere in the county, any vacant cabin was utilized at the outset for school purposes, and the regular schoolhouses of that time were built of logs and presided over by subscription teachers.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

EARLY NEWSPAPERS ESTABLISHED IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—GEORGE W. HARPER, A PROMINENT FACTOR IN NEWSPAPER LIFE—WABASH SENTINEL.

THE FIRST PAPER IN THE COUNTY, ESTABLISHED AT HUTSONVILLE—NUMEROUS CHANGES AND BRIEF CAREERS OF ITS SUCCESSORS—THE RURALIST AND CRAWFORD BANNER HAVE A BRIEF EXISTENCE—THE ROBINSON GAZETTE AND PALESTINE YELLOW JACKET EARLY DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN ORGANS—OTHER JOURNALS OF AN EARLY PERIOD—CRAWFORD COUNTY PAPERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The following quotation from an anonymous source furnishes a fitting introduction to a brief history of the early newspaper press of Crawford County: "The local paper is not only a business guide, but it is a pulpit of morals; it is a kind of public rostrum where the affairs of state are considered; it is a supervisor of streets and roads; it is a rewarder of merit; it is a social friend, a promoter of friendship and good will. Even the so-called small matters of a village or incorporate town are only small to those whose hearts are too full of personal pomposity." We venture also to quote in this connection the following from the pen of George W. Harper, one of the early editors of the town of Palestine: "It is very important if some schoolboy or schoolgirl reads a good essay, or speaks well a piece, or sings well a song, or stands high in the classroom, that kind mention should be made publicly of such success, for more young minds are injured for want of cheering words, than are made vain by an excess of such praise. In the local papers, the marriage bell tolls more solemnly than in the great city dailies. The rush and noise of the metropolis take away the joy from items about marriages, and detract from the solemnity of the recorded death; but when the local paper records a marriage between two favorites of society, all the readers see the happiness of the event; and equally, when the columns of such a home paper tells us that some great or humble person has gone from the world, we read with tears, for he was our neighbor or friend."

The first newspaper published in Crawford was independent in politics, and was styled the *Wabash Sentinel*. Hutsonville was the place of its issue in 1852 by George W. Cutler, formerly of Evansville, Ind., whence he brought the equipment for the new office. About a year later, the plant became the property of Ethelbert Callahan, at that time a teacher in Hutsonville, but subsequently one of the most prominent lawyers

in his section of the State. The name of the paper was changed to the *Journal*, and in the course of a year, it was sold and moved to Clark County. The next newspaper enterprise was the *Ruralist*, founded in Palestine by Samuel R. Jones, in 1856. Mr. Jones came from the Old Dominion and had been a religious pupil of the famous Alexander Campbell, and was himself a lawyer, preacher, doctor and editor. Under his management, the *Ruralist* was non-political, but devoted to the idea of "reform" in connection with all issues needing reform according to the editor's views. George W. Harper was employed to attend to the printing of the *Ruralist*, early in the winter of 1856, and soon afterward the conduct of the paper devolved upon him, and its field was changed to that of literature and local news. The enterprise was abandoned in the fall of 1857.

The *Crawford Banner*, an independent paper of Hutsonville, was published by W. F. Rubottom from July 1, 1857, to October 1858, when it was discontinued.

The earliest newspaper in Robinson and the first political organ in Crawford County, was the *Gazette* which was issued December 12, 1857, by G. W. Harper from the plant of the *Ruralist* which he had moved from Palestine to Robinson. It continued until 1858, strongly advocating the interests of the Douglas Democracy.

A Republican paper under the title of the "*Yellow Jacket*," under the management of Dr. A. Malone and E. Logan was launched at Palestine in December, 1859, and made a local sensation in the campaign of 1860, suspending about two years later.

The *Crawford County Bulletin*, a Democratic paper owned by Hon. John C. Allen of Palestine, was started at Robinson in July, 1860, under the direction of Horace P. Mumford, and was published until the fall of 1862. Mumford had entered the army in September, 1861, becoming a dashing cavalry officer, and rising to the rank of Major.

The *Monitor* and the *Bulletin*, were two short-lived enterprises, each of which had an existence of about six months at Robinson. In 1863, John Talbot bought the equipment of the *Bulletin*; and started the *Constitution* at Robinson, an able Democratic paper, which he published about three years, then relinquishing the control to his son Henry. The latter soon died, and the father again took charge in January, 1868, final-

ly yielding the management to his son Richard, who sold his interest in 1879 to Thomas S. Price, then County Clerk. In 1880, the *Constitution* again passed into the control of Richard Talbot.

The initial issue of the *Robinson Argus*, under the management of George W. Harper, occurred December 10, 1863, and finally developed into one of the most influential and valuable newspapers in Southeastern Illinois. The town had less than 800 population at the time of the establishment of this paper, which was printed in a small room, containing but one window, measuring 10 by 12 inches.

The *Real-Estate Advertiser*, an interesting monthly publication, under the management of Andrew E. Bristol, was started in October, 1871, at Palestine, but was discontinued after its second issue by reason of Mr. Bristol's death.

In 1874, a small paper called the *Palestine News* was started and, in the course of six months, was removed by its publisher, N. M. P. Spurgeon, to Hutsonville, where it was given up in a short time.

The *Crawford Democrat*, which had but a brief existence, came out in Robinson in May 1879, Ira Lutes being its owner and editor.

In July, 1880, W. E. Caruthers, formerly connected with the *Argus*, issued a vivacious little paper under the name of the *Palestine Saturday Call*, also printing an edition for circulation in Hutsonville, called the *Herald*. These were "set up" in the *Argus* office and they lasted three months.

The following is a list of papers issued in Crawford County in 1908:

Robinson Argus (Republican), George W. Harper, editor and publisher.

Constitution (Democratic), F. W. Lewis, editor and publisher.

The *Crawford County Republican*, established in 1897 and conducted for some years by Maxwell & Baker, seems to have ceased publication between 1905 and 1907.

Hutsonville Herald (Independent), established in 1891, Franklin Kopta, editor and publisher. 1907, having succeeded F. G. Apgar.

Oracle (Democratic), established at Oblong, 1894, J. Sheets editor and publisher.

Palestine Reporter, established in 1897, H. K. Alexander, editor and publisher, came under the management of C. F. Burrridge & Co., with Cecil F. Burrridge as editor previous to 1908.

All of the above list of papers are weekly ex-

cept the *Palestine Reporter*, which is issued semi-weekly, and the "*Robinson Argus*," which is issued both daily and weekly.

CHAPTER XII.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A SOCIETY IN THE EARLY 'SIXTIES—NAMES OF THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE MOVEMENT—A RENEWED EFFORT IN 1874 PROVES ONLY TEMPORARILY SUCCESSFUL—PRESENT SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN 1880—FIRST OFFICERS AND SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS—WHAT THE SOCIETY HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The first attempt to organize a medical society in Crawford County was early in the 'sixties, between 1861 and 1863. Dr. S. D. Meserve, Dr. Bringle, Dr. Watts, Dr. Taylor, and a few others met in Robinson in the early summer and effected the organization of a medical society. Dr. S. D. Meserve was honored by being chosen President, and Dr. Taylor, of Porterville, was Secretary.

This society soon collapsed, and it was not until 1874 that the attempt was again made to organize a permanent society, Dr. S. D. Meserve being again elected President, Dr. J. S. Thompson, Palestine, Secretary, and Dr. A. G. Meserve of Robinson, Treasurer. This society was also short-lived and collapsed from lack of interest, after a few meetings.

The present Crawford County Medical Society was organized as the result of a call issued by Drs. T. N. Rafferty and J. S. Thompson, both of Palestine. This meeting was held on the second Thursday in July, 1880, and was well attended. Dr. J. S. Thompson was elected President, and Dr. T. N. Rafferty Secretary, and these two officers were empowered to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, and also a Fee-Bill. Proof that this work was well done is furnished in the copies of these still in existence. At a meeting of this society held in November of the same year, which was reported at length in



L. J. Furley

the "Robinson Argus," Dr. M. C. Mendenhall and Dr. C. Barlow were appointed a committee to procure a book for the Secretary's reports of the meetings, to be kept as a permanent record of the society. This was evidently a serious and difficult task, as it was not until 1883 that the book was secured and records began.

At this meeting of the society in November, 1880, a Banquet was given at the old Robinson House, by the proprietor, J. U. Grace, which presumably was fully appreciated, as "The Argus" says a "vote of thanks was heartily tendered."

It is to be regretted that the records of all the medical meetings of the county previous to 1883 have been lost, as they would, no doubt, contain much information and many names of interest not only to the medical profession but to all residents of the county.

However, since the date mentioned, the old Secretary's book contains a faithful record of every meeting held up to the present time, and is now a volume of much interest to both the old and the newer physicians.

The society has missed very few regular meetings, which are held every second month, and are always well attended, and are regarded as the support and backbone for the profession of the county.

And if Crawford County is blessed with a modern and progressive medical fraternity, as she evidently believes she is, it is due in great measure to the active work and the ever-present guidance of one of the best county medical societies in the State of Illinois—"THE CRAWFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY."

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FAIRS.

BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY IN STATE HISTORY—
A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN 1842—STORY OF TWO EARLY FAIRS—CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, WITH LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE EARLY SOCIETY—A SECOND SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN 1856—LIST OF FIRST AND LATER

OFFICERS WITH HISTORY OF SUCCESSIVE FAIRS—
THIS SOCIETY GOES OUT OF BUSINESS IN 1893—
THE GRANGERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED DURING THE LATTER YEAR AND HAS SINCE HELD REGULAR FAIRS—THE ROBINSON HORSE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

(By William Swaren.)

Crawford County was one of the early organized counties of Illinois, and there are few people now living in our county who would believe that it was one of the first to organize and hold a County Fair. Nevertheless it is true that a County Agricultural Society was organized in 1842, and before the county-seat was removed to Robinson two fairs were held at Palestine, which was then the county capital. It was by accident that we obtained the old Constitution and By-laws of this early organization. Its members embraced the heads of families of our first pioneers, and were from all portions of our county then settled.

At that time the county was sparsely settled west of Robinson, hence the members of this organization were largely from the eastern portion. Of the sixty-seven signers of the Constitution of the first Agricultural Society, not one is living today, but their descendants are scattered all over the county. What a grand body of men they were, embracing, as they did, men in almost every station in life, from that of Governor down. But we shall have occasion to speak of them later on.

There are no records left showing a record of their Exhibits, nor any record telling of their finances. We are told that they held two fairs about a mile west of Palestine on ground belonging to the Wilson family, and they were quite successful and enjoyable occasions, bringing together as they did the early settlers of the county. At the request of many of the citizens of the county, we give the Constitution and the By-laws, and the names of the signers in full.

CONSTITUTION OF CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE.

Agriculture being the very foundation of our national and individual prosperity and happiness, the Mother of Commerce and Manufactories, and in our county, at least, the basis of all true Independence, we will endeavor to elevate her to that high and dignified station she so richly deserves.

We will cultivate ourselves, or encourage

others in cultivation, all branches of domestic industry and all such mechanical, chemical and scientific experiments as shall tend to improve the husbandry of the State and of this county in particular, and aid the United States Agricultural Society in her admirable and laudable efforts to advance agriculture to such a state of perfection as will make our country the admiration of the world.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—We, the subscribers, citizens of Crawford County and State of Illinois, agree to form ourselves into an association to be styled the Crawford County Agricultural Society, granting the right of membership to all citizens of the adjoining counties, or of the West, on the same terms with ourselves, viz.: That of paying the sum of fifty cents annually to the Treasurer of the Society, and conforming to its Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE 2.—The sole object of this society shall be to encourage home industry, the agricultural interest and the improvement of agricultural implements and stock in the County of Crawford.

ARTICLE 3.—As soon as thirty persons have enrolled themselves as members by signing this Constitution, the Society shall be organized by the election of Officers which shall consist of one President, three Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer, one Corresponding Secretary, one Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee to consist of twelve members who, together, shall form an Executive Board. They shall be elected annually and hold office until their successors are chosen, and perform their respective duties without charge to the Society.

ARTICLE 4.—It shall be the duty of the President or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, to preside at all meetings of the Board and of the Society; through the Corresponding Secretary call special meetings, giving at least two weeks notice previous to such meetings; shall draw all drafts on the Treasurer for premiums or other expenditures of the Society, which drafts shall be countersigned by the Recording Secretary, and shall deliver, or have delivered, an address at the annual meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE 5.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to assist the President in the performance of his duties and they shall form a Board of inspection to conduct the annual election of officers.

ARTICLE 6.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and collect the annual subscription from the members and donations in aid of the Society, to pay out the same for premiums or other expenditures of the Society on the order of the acting President; shall render a written account as often as required to the Board of the amount of the Society's funds in his hands, and a report to be read at the annual meeting containing the items of the annual receipts and expenditures of the Society.

ARTICLE 7.—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a full record of the proceedings of the Society in a plain and intelligent manner, its election of officers, list of premiums offered and awarded, together with the names and residences of the persons offering the same, the prices for which they will sell the same or similar articles to members of the Society or others, and the kinds of home manufacture or produce, if any, that will be received in exchange; shall furnish each of the officers of the Society a copy of the Constitution and By-laws and a list of the articles for which premiums are offered; the records to be at all times free for the inspection of any member of the Society.

ARTICLE 8.—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to hold correspondence with the officers and members of the Society and with other Societies, to keep a record of all expenditures ordered by the Board and prepare such proceedings of the Society for publication as may, by the Executive Committee, be required.

ARTICLE 9.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to make appointments of the time of holding the Annual Fair or Exhibition, to make out as early in the year as practicable a list of crops, stock and other articles for which premiums will be offered; to procure the premiums for presentation, appoint the different committees of judges (which shall consist of three members each) to inspect the articles and stock offered for exhibition and award the premiums and certificate offered by the Society. The Board shall also give timely notice of the place of holding the Fair and make all necessary arrangements for conducting the same; shall avail themselves of all the means in their power to become acquainted with the agricultural improvements in other counties, or State, for the benefit of this Society; may, if consistent with the means of this Society and if approved of by a majority of the Society present at any meeting, introduce from other States or counties whatever they may think materially calculated to improve the agricultural interest of this county, whether it consist of improved stock, seeds, farming utensils, additional articles of cultivation or improved modes of culture, and make such disposition of the same for the benefit of this Society they may think proper. Shall visit the members of the Society at their residences in their respective neighborhood at least twice a year, for the purpose of consultation, imparting information or deriving knowledge from them for the benefit of the Society at large.

ARTICLE 10.—The Executive Board, when assembled in their official capacity, shall represent the Society and may pass what by-laws they may deem necessary for the better regulation of the Society not incompatible with this Constitution, and their will, expressed by a majority present, shall govern this Society in all matters except altering or amending the constitution.

ARTICLE 11.—The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding and Record-

ing Secretaries, or, in the absence of either of the Secretaries, one appointed *pro tempore*, and seven members of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum to do business; provided, such notice as is required in the fourth article has been given the other members of the Board or when they meet pursuant to adjournment.

ARTICLE 12.—The annual election of officers after the first shall take place on the last day of the Fair. The vote shall be given by ballot and a regular record of the same kept by the Recording Secretary. The person having the highest number of votes for President shall be President; those having the second, third and fourth highest numbers of votes for President shall be the first, second and third Vice-Presidents. Those having the highest number of votes for the other offices shall be considered duly elected, their duties to commence immediately after the election. Three of the present members shall be nominated to act as judges, and two as clerks of the first election, after which said duties shall be performed by the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

ARTICLE 13.—No alterations or amendments of any part of this Constitution shall be made but at the annual meeting of the Society, two months regular notice being given of such proposed alterations or amendments, and to effect which two-thirds of the members present shall concern (vote).

ARTICLE 14.—All the Officers of this Society shall be citizens of the County of Crawford, and none but members of the Society will be allowed to compete for premiums offered except such ladies as belong to the family of a member. Ladies may, however, become members by the payment of one-half the sum required from others, be entitled to all the privileges of other members and have the additional privilege of voting by proxy.

The annual exhibition may be held at any place the Board may direct in the County of Crawford and at least six months notice shall be given of the crops, articles and animals for which premiums will be offered.

Approved September 17, 1842.

NATHAN MUSGRAVE,
Chairman.

C. H. Fitch,
Secretary.

A sufficient number having signed the constitution, an election was held the same day and, on the 29th, for officers, which resulted as follows:

President—John Houston. Vice-Presidents—Wm. N. Steel, Wm. Wilson, Nathan Musgrave, Treasurer—Findlay Paull. Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Fitch. Recording Secretary—W. B. Barker. Executive Committee—James B. Trimble, J. S. Otey, Robert C. Smith, R. C. Morris, Wm. Highsmith, Nelson Hawley, Frederick

Mail, Eli Adams, David Meskimmons, John Newlin, Jr., J. D. Shepherd, Jonathan Purcell.

The following citizens are signers of the Constitution and became members of the Society:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| John Houston, | F. Mail, |
| P. O. Wilson, | Harriet Vaughn, |
| Jonathan Purcell, | T. V. Swearingen, |
| J. H. Wilson, | Elisha Fitch. |
| G. U. Smith, | E. S. Young, |
| Nancy Alexander, | Joel Minnick, |
| A. M. Nuttall, | Wm. Mitchel, |
| John B. Harper, | A. P. Harness, |
| Jas. B. Trimble, | W. B. Baker, |
| W. T. Grimes, | James Bradberry, |
| Edwin Fitch, | Eli Adams, |
| D. Meskimmon, | Wm. Wilson, |
| J. M. McLain, | B. H. McDowell, |
| A. C. French, | Isaac Walters, |
| S. Goodridge, | John Newlin, |
| Wm. Highsmith, | R. C. Wilson, |
| J. D. Shepherd, | Nelson Hawley, |
| David McGahey, | Thos. W. Boring, |
| G. B. Wilkins, | D. J. Martin, |
| John Newlin, Jr. | Allen McGahey, |
| W. M. Hurst, | T. F. Boatwright, |
| John Knight, | John Harness, |
| Richard G. Morris, | A. L. Brubaker, |
| W. N. Steel, | H. Hager, |
| James S. Otey, | E. G. Cozins, |
| I. O. Harness, | David Logan, |
| Jesse Vaughn, | R. C. Smith, |
| J. M. Logan, | W. McDowell, |
| Joseph Swearingen, | P. C. Barlow, |
| C. H. Fitch, | Findley Paull, |
| Osmond McGahey, | Abigail Phelps. |
| Jacob Walters, | P. H. Nuttall, |
| Nathan Musgrave, | John Buntain. |

This constitution was a model of excellence and was written in the neat hand-writing of Chester H. Fitch, an old and respected citizen of this county, who held the office of Surveyor. Augustus C. French was twice Governor of Illinois. Col. John Huston, its President, was an old and respected citizen, who held many positions of trust in our county. Several of the members of the Society were officers of the county and all held high positions in Society.

No other Fairs were held in our county until 1856. The following account will be interesting:

A large number of citizens of Crawford County met at Robinson on the 8th day of March, 1856, for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural

Society, the object of which would be to advance the industrial interest of the county in all its Departments. Isaac Wilkins, Esq., was called to the chair and J. R. Whitaker was chosen Secretary pro tem. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by W. H. Sterrett, Esq. On motion of Samuel Park the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That all persons feeling an interest in the object of this meeting are invited to participate in its deliberation."

The form of constitution recommended by the State Society was adopted, the annual meeting of the Society to be held at Robinson.

On motion of Mr. E. Callahan, a committee of three was appointed to report permanent officers for the Society. The Committee reported as follows:

President—Samuel Park. Vice-Presidents—Allen Robertson, Wiley S. Emmons and C. M. Hamilton. Treasurer—W. H. Sterrett. Recording Secretary—J. R. Whitaker. Corresponding Secretary—E. Callahan.

On motion of W. H. Sterrett, Esq., the report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at Robinson, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC WILKINS,
Chairman.

J. R. Whitaker,
Secretary.

From the official list of awards published in the "Ruralist," we learn that a very satisfactory Fair was held in Robinson September 23 and 24, 1856. The following letter from a well known citizen of our county, which is a report of the meeting, will be of interest:

"EDITORS PRAIRIE FARMER: Enclosed you will find minutes of a meeting to organize an Agricultural Society in Crawford County, sent you for publication. We have taken hold of this matter in earnest, and are determined to achieve a triumph. If your business men would take a correct view of their interest and tap this portion of the Wabash Valley with a Railroad, they would receive incalculable benefits from the trade which it would open to your City.

"Hoping to be a co-laborer in the work of agricultural reform, I remain

"Yours truly,

"E. Callahan,

"Corresponding Secretary."

In 1856 Samuel Parks was elected President and E. Callahan Secretary. These officers succeeded themselves in 1857. The Fairs of 1856 and 1857 were held in the Court House Square in Robinson, Ill. These Fairs were largely attended by the citizens of our county and the exhibits were good and quite a number. There was a good exhibit of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep

and poultry, as well as domestic exhibits. The street around the square was used as a race track and some very interesting races were had and were enjoyed by the people in attendance. Stimulated by the success of these Fairs it was resolved by the Fair Board to buy ground for the purpose of holding future Fairs, and accordingly five acres were purchased in the northeast part of Robinson, now known as Beatty's Addition to the City of Robinson.

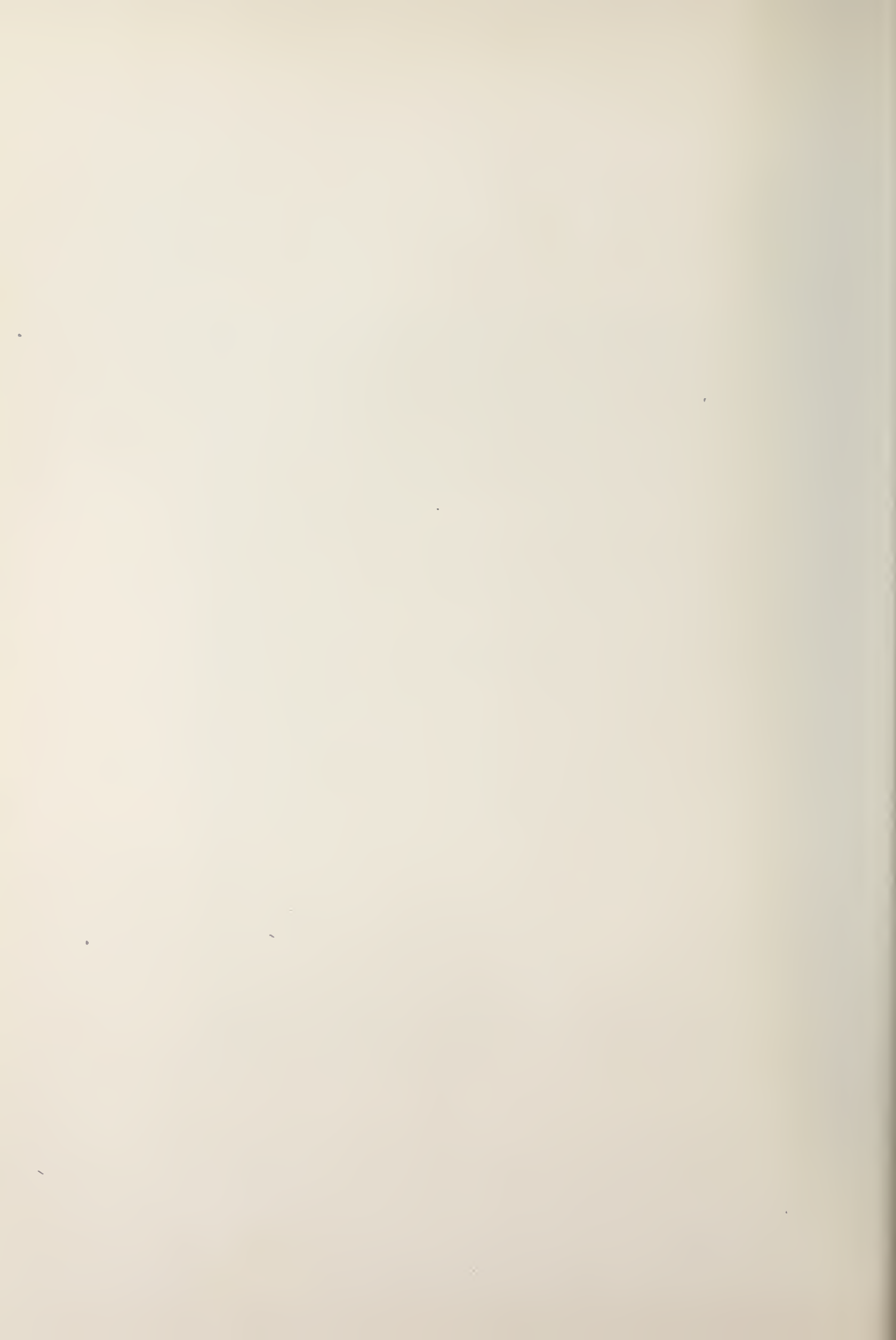
In the year 1858 B. H. McDowell was elected President and C. H. Fitch Secretary. A race track of one-eighth of a mile was laid out in the woods, pens for stock and a floral and agricultural hall were erected to display the exhibits, and additions were made from time to time during the remaining years this ground was occupied for Fair purposes.

Findley Paull succeeded Mr. McDowell as President in the year 1859, and C. H. Fitch was re-elected Secretary. Isaac D. Mail succeeded Mr. Paull as President in the year 1860, and Mr. C. M. Patton was elected Secretary. Successful Fairs were held during these years and a growing interest was manifested by our people.

With the advent of the Civil War in the year 1861, the Agricultural Society was compelled to close and no more Fairs were held until the year 1865, when W. S. Emmons was elected President and Chester H. Fitch Secretary. Both officers were re-elected in the year 1866. Finly P. Wilson was elected President in 1867, and C. M. Patton Secretary. James L. Woodworth was elected President in 1868, and C. M. Patton was re-elected Secretary. James Lamb was elected President in the year 1869 and 1870. and Joel M. Longenecker was elected Secretary. Interesting Fairs were held from the years 1865 to 1870. A goodly display of stock and other exhibits were always to be seen and the racing was of the wildest and most exciting character, as the horses were compelled to go eight times around the track to make a mile. These races were participated in by Dr. W. H. Roberts with "Billy Bar," Major A. Sparks with "Frank," Dr. McNeece, David W. Fought, Finley Wilson, David Logan, Harvey C. Brigham and Dr. P. P. Connett also contributing harness horses for the sport. M. B. Hamilton drove Mr. Brigham's pacing horse, which was the first horse to make a mile in two minutes and thirty seconds in Crawford County. A three-minute horse was then a rarity, but these races furnished as much



WM. F. HAMILTON



sport to the lookers on as the best racing of the present time. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry showed a steady improvement and an increasing interest was shown in the Floral Hall exhibits. The officers deserve great credit for the zeal and interest they manifested in conducting these Fairs. The receipts were sufficiently large to pay all premiums and leave them without any indebtedness at this period of the Society's history.

The constantly increasing interest and attendance at the Fairs compelled the officers to secure larger and more suitable quarters to accommodate the public. Accordingly a twenty-acre tract of land, one mile west of Robinson on the Vandalia Road, was purchased of Ephraim Burch, and the Crawford County Agricultural Society was henceforth installed in new and larger quarters. James Lamb, who was elected President for the year 1870, gave his personal attention to the preparation of the grounds for the ensuing Fair. The grounds were enclosed, a large number of stalls were built, Floral and Agricultural Halls were erected, and Robert Morrison built a large amphitheatre on the south side of the new half-mile race track. The race track was placed in excellent condition and the buildings erected were of a substantial character. Four wells were dug and plenty of water obtained for the use of the Fair. Mr. Lamb and his assistants had the satisfaction of seeing an excellent Fair on the new grounds that year. The money realized from this Fair and the sale of the old grounds was quite sufficient to put the Society in good condition.

Hickman Henderson was elected President for the years 1871 and 1872, and Major Guy S. Alexander was elected Secretary for these years, and successful Fairs were held. William Updike succeeded Mr. Henderson as President, and Major Guy S. Alexander was re-elected Secretary. During this year some improvements were made and a good Fair was the result.

James S. Kirk was elected President for the year 1874, William Swaren was elected Secretary and William Parker Treasurer of the Society. This year the Society obtained \$300 from the State. This first published report to the State was sent by the writer, who was then Secretary, and from that report we find the amount of premiums paid were \$809.50. The total number of entries were 376 in all departments. The number of persons belonging to the Society was

528. The time of holding the Fair on that year was from September 30th to October 3rd. The fair was well attended. One of the grand attractions was a balloon ascension, which was the first ever witnessed by the citizens of this county and drew large crowds, and it is fairly estimated that a crowd of 4,000 persons attended the Fair.

William Updike succeeded James S. Kirk as President; O. Newlin, Sargent Newlin and A. J. Reavill were the Vice-Presidents; W. Swaren, Recording Secretary; W. L. Heustis, Assistant Secretary; W. Parker, Treasurer; D. M. Bales, Marshal. The amount of premiums offered in 1874 was \$1,200. The number of entries was 469 in all the departments, showing quite an increase over previous years. The inventory taken of the Society's property amounted to \$2,000.

I. D. Mail succeeded William Updike as President in the year 1875; J. M. Highsmith, T. J. Sims, J. H. Taylor were elected Vice-Presidents; William Swaren re-elected Secretary, and W. Parker Treasurer. Time of holding Fair was September 28, 29, 30 and October 1st; number of entries 516; amount of premiums offered \$1,609.50; amount of premiums paid \$1,005.

James S. Kirk succeeded I. D. Mail as President in the year 1876; McClung Caywood, W. A. Hope, W. Athey became Vice-Presidents; W. Swaren Secretary, and W. Parker Treasurer. The amount of premiums offered was \$1,449.75; the number of entries in all departments, 485. The officers of 1876 succeeded themselves in 1877. The number of entries were 705 and the amount of the premiums offered \$1,359.

In the year 1878 P. P. Connett succeeded James S. Kirk as President; W. A. Hope, M. Caywood and A. C. Burner were the Vice-Presidents; William Parker, Treasurer, and William Swaren, Secretary. The amount received for gate and entrance fees was \$1,268.80; for booth rents and permits, \$305.55; paid out in premiums, \$872; for buildings, \$396.44.

P. P. Connett succeeded himself as President in the year 1879, and the following were elected Vice-Presidents: A. C. Burner, G. Athey and John H. Taylor; for Secretary, W. Swaren; for Treasurer, W. Parker. This year the gate and entrance fees were \$1,485; booth rents and permits, \$310; received from the State, \$100; paid out in premiums, \$1,318; for current and other expenses, \$339.20. The Fair this year was well attended and was a success financially.

In the year 1880 William Updike was elected President, and S. B. Allen, B. Woods, J. M. Highsmith and J. L. Woodworth Vice-Presidents; L. V. Chaffee Secretary; William Parker Treasurer. This year the gate and entrance fees were \$1,495.20; for booth rents and permits, \$403; paid in premiums, \$1,449; for buildings and other expenses, \$264.30.

The year 1881 started in prosperously, but in June of that year a drought set in which lasted until the 17th of September. The chinch bugs were also very bad in Illinois, and between the bugs and the drought the crops that year were an entire failure. The officers were re-elected for the year 1881, but owing to the season it was determined to hold no Fair.

In the year 1882 L. E. Stephens was elected President, L. V. Chaffee Secretary and W. Parker Treasurer. The amount received for gate and entrance fees and from other sources was \$2,129.35; total amount paid for premiums, \$1,139.50; for buildings, \$355; other expenses, \$400.

In the year 1883 L. E. Stephens was re-elected President, William Parker Treasurer and William Swaren Secretary. Two fine Fairs were held under Dr. Stephens' administration. Harness races were his special features and the exhibits were good, especially horses and sheep. Mr. McRoberts showed some fine horses and sheep from Canada at that Fair.

In 1884 P. P. Connett was elected President, William Swaren Secretary, W. Parker Treasurer. Received from all sources, \$1,429.55; paid out for premiums and other expenses, \$1,429.55.

In the year 1885 the same officers were re-elected, and in 1886 the same result occurred, except A. R. Short was elected Treasurer. Dr. P. P. Connett was a very enthusiastic Fair man, and three very successful Fairs were held during his administration. He was a great lover of horses, and some very fine harness-racing was witnessed during these Fairs. Other exhibits were good and the Fair prosperous.

In the year 1887 L. N. Marbry was elected President, W. Swaren Secretary and A. R. Short Treasurer. The receipts for the Fair were \$1,704.25; premiums, \$856.25; other expenses, \$824.64, leaving a balance in Treasury of \$23.34.

The advent of Mr. McRoberts with Clydesdale horses in 1883 produced quite a change in the draft horse classes in our county and told favorably, and already Clyde-Percherons raised in our county were exhibited at our Fairs. The county also produced many fine Hereford short-horns

Polled-Angus and Jersey cattle, which were exhibited by our own citizens, while few counties could boast of better sheep and hogs.

George L. Walter succeeded L. N. Marbry as President in 1888, W. Swaren was re-elected Secretary and A. R. Short Treasurer. These officers succeeded themselves in 1889, and again in 1890. Successful Fairs were held during these years and the exhibits in the various departments showed quite an interest taken by the people. Racing, that had long been open to the general public, had grown to be quite a feature of the Fair.

In the year 1891 C. L. Hurst was elected President, W. Swaren was re-elected Secretary and A. R. Short Treasurer. The receipts for this year were \$1,871.95, which was all paid out for premiums and expenses. The exhibits were good, the races all filled and the attendance fine. The weather was excellent and the Fair was an enjoyable occasion.

The same officers were re-elected in 1892. The receipts for this year were \$1,415.72, and a successful Fair held. Mr. G. L. Walters succeeded L. C. Hurst as President, C. M. Shedden was elected Secretary and S. S. Reinoehl Treasurer. This was the last Fair on the old Fair Grounds. It was determined by the Board to sell the old Fair Ground and purchase a new one, and accordingly the old ground was sold to Sylvester King for the consideration of \$1,000, but no new ground was ever purchased nor have any Fairs been held since by the Crawford County Agricultural Society. The money belonging to the Society is still in the hands of S. S. Reinoehl, who was its last Treasurer. The Fair should be resuscitated by a County Society, and interest should be taken in it as of yore.

During the years of the Fairs I have mentioned, such familiar figures as Ex-Sheriff William Johnson, Hon. J. M. Highsmith, Capt. William Wood, William Athey, Bennett Wood, James L. Woodworth, Alva Burner, Orlando Walker, Lon Wesner, George Barlow, D. B. Cherry, Hon. A. J. Reavill, Robert Wood, Frank Newbold, James McCoy, W. A. Hope, McClung Caywood, Oliver Newlin, Sargent Newlin, A. B. Houston, G. W. Jones, John D. Trimble, John H. Taylor, D. Evans, H. C. Brigham, Robert Lincoln, were always present and aided and assisted by their presence as Marshal, Superintendent or Vice-Presidents of the Association, and were active and energetic in their work. The Society was always harmonious and the officers vied with

each other to make evrything pleasant and agreeable to strangers, as well as to our own citizens. The Fairs were a success financially, and were wound up with about \$600 in the Treasury.

At the close of the Fair in 1893, the Grangers of Crawford County organized a Fair which met annually on their grounds, three miles northwest of Robinson. Their exhibits were largely farm products and domestic utilities. The Fair was continued for several years with good success until the purchase of Highland Park by the City of Robinson in the year 1904, when they moved their headquarters to Highland Park, and since that time have held Annual Fairs at Highland Park, which have been well attended and gave general satisfaction. A large amphitheatre has been erected, stalls and halls have been built and one of the finest half-mile race tracks in Southern Illinois has been made. Highland Park contains thirty-two acres of ground one-half mile south of the Court House, adjoining the City of Robinson. There is a fine brick paved street leading to its main entrance on South Cross Street. Both sides of the street have fine concrete walks and the Park is beautifully laid out and planted in forest and shade trees, making it one of the most attractive parks in Southeastern Illinois.

The Robinson Horse Fair Association also holds annual races on these grounds. Such men as Charles Coulter, Savilla Shipman, Jr., A. J. Crum, John W. Purcell, William Wood and Alfred Rhodes and Henry Coulter have contributed to the success of these Fairs. The grounds were purchased under the administration of Mayor Harry E. Otey. C. S. Jones, with O. Hedden, Engineer, directed the laying out and beautifying of these grounds. They were then leased out to the Fair Association for a term of years, and some attractive Fairs may be looked for in the future, as the Society is already on a paying basis.

Robinson, Illinois. December, 1908.

CHAPTER XIV.

WAR HISTORY.

LIST OF CITIZENS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY WHO TOOK PART IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR—COMPANY OR-

GANIZED FOR THE MEXICAN WAR FAILS TO SECURE SERVICE—FIRST COMPANY ORGANIZED FOR THE CIVIL WAR SEES ITS FIRST SERVICE UNDER GENERAL GRANT AS COLONEL—OTHER COMPANIES FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY WHICH TOOK PART IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION—LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES WHO SERVED IN EACH.

A considerable number of the pioneer settlers of Crawford County had taken part in the War of 1812, but no details have been preserved of their individual participation. In the Black Hawk War, the county did her full share, sending two full companies, besides furnishing recruits for bodies of troops organized elsewhere. The company under Capt. William Highsmith, which was attached to the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, was mustered into service in June, 1832. Samuel V. Allen was First Lieutenant: John H. McMickle, Second Lieutenant; B. B. Piper, Thomas Fuller, William McCoy and John A. Christy, Sergeants; Nathan Highsmith, Martin Fuller, Jackson James and John Lagow, Corporals. The privates were: John Allen, Samuel H. Allison, David M. Allison, John Brimberry, John Barrick, Benjamin Carter, James Condrey, Thomas Easton, John Gregg, William R. Grise, Peter Garrison, Hiram Johnson, John Johnson, George W. Kinney, James Lewis, William Levitt, John L. Myers, A. W. Myers, Andrew Montgomery, Isaac Martin, John Parker, Sr., William Parker, Thomas N. Parker, John Parker, Jr., Amos Phelps, William Reese, Robert Simons, Thomas Stockwell, Jacob Vaurinch and James Weger. This company was mustered out at Dixon's Ferry, Ill., August 2, 1832.

The other Crawford County company, which was mounted, formed part of the same regiment as Capt. Highsmith's, and was organized on the 19th of the same month. Its muster roll was as follows: Alexander M. Houston, Captain; George W. Lagow, First Lieutenant; James Boatright, Second Lieutenant; O. F. D. Hampton, Levi Harper, David Porter, and James Christu, Sergeants; Cornelius Doherty, James B. Stark, Joseph Jones, and Rivers Heath, Corporals; Francis Waldrop, Bugler; and George W. Baugher, Blanton Blathares, John Bogard, Andrew Baker, Alexander Boatright, Samuel Cruse, Silas S. Danforth, George B. Doughton, Edwin Fitch, Henry Fowler, John Goodwin, Silas Goodwin, Robert Gunton, John Hutton, Joseph

Hackett, John A. Hackett, William Hawkins, John Horine, Wickliffe Kitchell, James Kuykendall, Alexander Logan, Matthew Lackey, John McCoy, Johnson Neeley, Robert Porter, William Porter, William Pearson, Joseph Pearson, Edwin Pearson, Zalmon Phelps, Samuel Shaw, John Stewart, John F. Vandeventer, Vastin Wilson, and Jacob Winters, privates. By order of Brigadier General Atkinson, Capt. Houston's company was mustered out of service August 15, 1832.

Crawford County organized a company for the Mexican War, but too late to be accepted as part of the Illinois quota.

WAR FOR THE UNION.—Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, (Grant's regiment), was the first body of soldiers recruited in Crawford County for the Civil War. Its Captain was George W. Peck; First Lieutenant, Clark B. Lagow; Second Lieutenant, Chester K. Knight. On the promotion of Capt. Peck as Lieutenant Colonel, September 2, 1861, Lieut. Knight became Captain, serving until November 16, 1864. Lieut. Lagow was attached to the staff of General Grant, and resigned after the Battle of Iuka in consequence of rheumatism incurred in the service and injuries resulting from his horse falling under him. He was promoted to be Colonel of Volunteers and subsequently to be Colonel in the regular army. The Twenty-first Illinois Regiment was engaged in many of the most sanguinary battles of the war, among them those at Perryville, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, the regimental command devolving on Capt. Knight in the last named engagement, the Colonel having been killed and the Lieutenant Colonel, wounded. The regiment was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, December 16, 1865, returning to Illinois, and being discharged January 18, 1866.

Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited in Crawford County, went to the front with Thomas G. Markley as Captain; Michael Langton, First Lieutenant; and George E. Meily, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Markley fell at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. Lieut. Meily, having been promoted to the captaincy, April 12, 1863, was killed on May 16, 1863. Patterson Sharp, who was made Captain, June 13, 1863, was mustered out July 8, 1865. Lieut. W. D. Hand was promoted to be Captain July 10, 1865, and Martin L. James, who was made Second Lieutenant,

was mustered out July 17, 1865. The Thirtieth Regiment was organized August 28, 1861, and was engaged at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Corinth, Champion Hills and Vicksburg. On January 1, 1864, it veteranized subsequently participating in the Atlanta campaign and marching with Sherman to the sea, was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1865, and discharged at Camp Butler, Ill.

Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry was mainly recruited in Crawford County, with the following officers: Captain, Alexander G. Sutherland; First Lieutenant, James Moore; Second Lieutenant, Robert Plunkett. It was organized in September, 1861. Capt. Sutherland, resigned April 15, 1864, and was succeeded by Robert Duckwith, who resigned September 18, 1865. Lieut. Moore resigned May 29, 1863, and was succeeded by Nicholas Glaze, who was mustered out September 14, 1864. Robert Stewart, then promoted to First Lieutenant, was mustered out March 20, 1866, and Lieut. Plunkett mustered out in the fall of 1864. The regiment took part in the siege of Corinth, the Battle of Perryville, and in the capture of an ammunition train, two caissons and nearly a hundred prisoners. In the Battle of Stone River, it lost 34 killed, 109 wounded and 34 missing. It fought at Liberty Gap, and, at Chickamauga, lost 180 in killed, wounded and missing out of its complement of 301 men. On February 29, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and went through the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out December 31, 1865.

Company F, of the Sixty-second Regiment, was recruited in Crawford County, which also furnished two of its field officers, namely: Guy S. Alexander, who rose from Second Lieutenant to be Major of Company F, and Stephen F. Meeker, who was promoted from the rank of Major to Lieutenant Colonel. Company D of the same regiment also had some Crawford County men. The officers of the former company were as follows: Captain, Joseph Crooks; First Lieutenant, James J. McGrew; Second Lieutenant, Guy S. Alexander. The last named was promoted to be Captain December 16, 1864, Capt. Crooks having died in October 7, preceding and Lieut. McGrew having resigned. George B. Everingham, who had successively been Second and First Lieutenant, was promoted to Captain. George F. Dollihan was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy, and transferred, and John E. Miller,

James Moore and Washington T. Otey were in turn made Second Lieutenants. The regiment was organized in April, 1862, at Anna, Ill., and went to Cairo, thence to Paducah and Columbus, Ky., and later to Tennessee and Mississippi. At Holly Springs, December 20, 1862, 170 of its men, including the Major and three Lieutenants, were captured by Gen. Van Dorn's forces, but soon paroled. After seeing service in Mississippi and Arkansas in January, 1864, it re-enlisted as veterans being consolidated at Pine Bluff, Ark., into seven companies, and in July, 1865, was sent to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, remaining in that region until March 6, 1866, when it was mustered out at Little Rock.

Company G, of the Sixty-third Illinois (also organized at Anna), was recruited in Crawford County, Joseph R. Stanford being Captain; W. B. Russell, First Lieutenant and W. P. Richardson, Second Lieutenant. On June 14, 1865, Capt. Stanford, was commissioned as Major; George W. Ball was made First Lieutenant. Russell resigned and died May 24, 1864, Charles G. Cochran then becoming First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain. Harvey G. Wycoff was promoted to First Lieutenant, Lieut. W. B. Russell having resigned in the spring of 1863, and George B. Richardson was made Second Lieutenant, being succeeded by Benjamin B. Fannam. The regiment was mustered into service in December, 1861, and went successively to Cairo, Ill., Jackson, Tenn., and Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it was sent to Helena, Ark., Memphis and in the direction of Chattanooga, taking part in the Battle of Mission Ridge. It re-enlisted January 1, 1864, took part in Sherman's march to the sea and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1865. The Sixty-third contained originally 888 men, of whom 272 re-enlisted. During its service, it traveled by rail 2,208 miles; by water, 1,995 miles, and marched 2,250 miles.

A small number of men from Crawford County served in the Seventy-ninth Illinois but this county was more fully represented in the Ninety-eighth than in any other regiment. It was organized at Centralia, Ill., and mustered into service September 3, 1862, and went first to Kentucky, marching thence in the following November, into Tennessee. Late in December, it was ordered northward in pursuit of Gen. Morgan. Returning to Nashville, it was mounted March

8, 1863, and did scouting service until the Chattanooga campaign in which it took part. It was in the fights at Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Dallas and Marietta, afterwards doing its share in the capture of Selma, Ala., and finally being mustered out June 27, 1865. Two companies of the Ninety-eighth, D and E, were composed of Crawford County men. The commissioned officers were: William Wood, Captain; Jas. H. Watts, First Lieutenant and William G. Young, Second Lieutenant. On February 22, 1863, David L. Condrey became First Lieutenant, vice Watts, resigned, Second Lieutenant Young being promoted to the captaincy, December 5, 1864, on the resignation of Captain Wood. Archillas M. Brown was promoted to Second Lieutenant.

The following were the first officers of Company E: John T. Cox, Captain; Ira A. Flood, First Lieutenant, and Charles Wilson, Second Lieutenant. Lieut. Flood succeeded Capt. Cox April 13, 1863, and became Major of the regiment June 15, 1865. George B. Sweet became Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant and finally Captain. John Baes became Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant. J. W. Jones was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Willard, who resigned March 20, 1863.

Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois, a 100-day regiment, was mainly made up in Crawford County. Its Captain was James B. Wicklin, and Philip Brown and A. D. Dey were its First and Second Lieutenants.

Company H of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois, a one-year regiment, was enlisted in Crawford County, with George W. Beam as Captain, Wm. Dyer, First Lieutenant, and Ferdinand Hughes, Second Lieutenant. This regiment was organized February 18, 1865, and mustered out September 11, 1865.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois enlisted for one year, was organized February 18, 1865, and mustered out September 4, 1865. It contained a company mainly from Crawford County, the officers being: John W. Lowler, Captain; Ross Neeley, First Lieutenant, and Marshall C. Wood Second Lieutenant.

Company F, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was mostly composed of Crawford County men with the following officers: Captain Horace P. Mumford; First Lieutenant, Francis M. Dorothy; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Wagensueller. On May 24, 1863, Capt. Mumford became Major.

Lieut. Wagenseller was promoted to First Lieutenant, January 10, 1863, vice Lieut. Dorothy, and became Captain May 24, 1863. Thomas J. Dean was promoted to First Lieutenant, May 24, 1863, and Captain, July 5, 1864. James H. Wood was made Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1863, First Lieutenant, July 5, 1864, and Captain, September 20, 1864. Edwin P. Martin became Second Lieutenant, and then Adjutant, and Jacob Stifal was made First Lieutenant. James G. Bennett was promoted to Second Lieutenant, October 26, 1865. Quartermaster Robert C. Wilson and Surgeon William Watts were residents of Crawford County. Maj. Mumford, a most meritorious officer, died October 26, 1864, and Capt. Dean, September 20th of the same year.

A considerable number of men from Crawford County enlisted in Indiana and Missouri regiments, those of the latter State especially having many residents of this county on their muster rolls.

But one war draft affected the county during the Civil War, and the following table of quotas, credits and deficits, by precincts, shows the status of each in this respect:

| Precincts | Quotas | Credits | Deficits |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Hutsonville | 176 | 166 | 10 |
| Robinson | 198 | 193 | 5 |
| Watts | 67 | 48 | 19 |
| Licking | 72 | 56 | 16 |
| Martin | 69 | 69 | |
| Franklin | 144 | 111 | 33 |
| Embarras | 55 | 44 | 11 |
| Northwest | 59 | 51 | 8 |
| Montgomery | 86 | 65 | 21 |
| Oblong | 55 | 49 | 6 |
| Palestine | 148 | 134 | 14 |
| Southwest | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| Totals | 1149 | 1003 | 146 |

Before the date set for the draft, the deficits were reduced by additional enlistments, the number finally required to complete the quota being as follows: Franklin 16; Watts 8; Licking 8; Hutsonville 1; Oblong 3; Northwest 4; and Montgomery 10; with a corresponding number of "reserves."

It will be seen from the foregoing war statistics, that the enlistments of Crawford County compare favorably with those of other counties of the State.

CHAPTER XV.

THE OIL INDUSTRY IN ILLINOIS.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND CONDITIONS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—FIRST PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN CLARK COUNTY IN 1865—ROBERT AMES THE PIONEER PROSPECTOR IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—LATER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS—PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1900—LIST OF OIL COMPANIES OPERATING IN CRAWFORD COUNTY AND HISTORY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS—CONSEQUENT INCREASE OF POPULATION—SOME REMARKABLE ACCIDENTS AND MARVELOUS ESCAPES—CRAWFORD COUNTY IN THE CENTER OF THE OIL FIELD—DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCT OF 1908—NUMBER OF WELLS IN THE ILLINOIS OIL DISTRICT IN JANUARY, 1909.

(By Judge William C. Jones.)

Crawford County was one of the earliest settled counties of Illinois. Lamotte Prairie, in the eastern portion of the county, is one of the most beautiful and fertile tracts of land in the State, and shortly after the settlement of Knox County, Indiana, a sturdy class of people came to this county and settled around Palestine, and later on, around Hutsonville, gradually extending over the county until it became one of the best agricultural sections of Southeastern Illinois.

The pioneer inhabitants were a sober, thrifty, industrious people, inured to hardships and strong in the faith for the future prosperity of their adopted country. They knew nothing about its mineral resources, but depended entirely upon its timber and agricultural products for a livelihood. Later on its people became stock-raisers and fruit-growers, and this county was equal to any in this section of Illinois in that line of industry.

Coal had been developed in small quantities in various portions of the county. It was obtained, however, only through surface mining, and used mostly for smithing purposes, and its production was entirely abandoned with the advent of the railroads in the year 1875. The earth, however, is a great storage plant, and beneath its surface was hidden large treasures that were unknown to the early settlers of this country.



WOODWORTH HOTEL



WEST HALF SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, ROBINSON



TANKS ON FIRE IN THE ILLINOIS OIL FIELD



Photographed by Lieut. M. V. Bodmaresku, of the Roumanian Artillery

LAYING PIPE LINE

In 1865 a company was organized in Clark County, Ill., for the purpose of mining for oil and gas. Quincy A. Robinson was President, and Robert L. Dulaney, Secretary. The first well in this section of Illinois was drilled in that year on the farm of ex-Congressman Young, in the western portion of Clark County. The prospectors succeeded in finding oil and gas in that well, but nothing ever came of their venture from a practical standpoint, save kindling the spark which, in after years, produced the flame which has spread over Eastern Illinois. At that time Clark and Crawford Counties were largely leased for the purpose of producing oil and gas. Nothing came of these ventures save the excitement naturally attendant upon it among our citizens. One or two attempts were made to sink wells in this county, the most notable one now remembered being by Robert Ames, of Oblong Township, on the McLain farm now owned by the Ohio Oil Company, the farm at this writing having sixteen fine oil wells upon it, and being used, also, by the Ohio Oil Company as a tank farm. Mr. Ames endeavored to put down his well by means of the old-fashioned spring pole, drilling it to a depth of 300 feet. Being termed a crank by his neighbors, meeting with disfavor on all sides and his money soon exhausted, he abandoned the first effort to find oil in Crawford County in the very section that has since proven to be one of the most profitable oil pools in this State.

In 1884 William Creswell and Joseph Creswell, having purchased a drilling outfit for the purpose of drilling water wells, drilled on their own farm, about six and one-half miles southeast of Robinson, and at a depth of 182 feet struck a flow of natural gas that had a rock pressure of 25 lbs. to the square inch. This well furnished gas for lighting and heating purposes in the Creswell home from that time until the present, and was visited by many parties who were induced to go and see it, and who pronounced it genuine rock gas. The farm of the Creswells at this writing (1908) has several fine oil wells upon it.

The finding of oil at Terre Haute, Ind., and small gas wells in various portions of this county, induced a number of the enterprising citizens of Robinson, Ill., to organize a company known as the Crawford County Oil, Gas & Coal Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, for the purpose of prospecting for coal, oil and gas. This company organized by the election of a

board of directors who elected Abner P. Woodworth, President, E. E. Lindsay, Secretary, and Caswell S. Jones, Treasurer. James Gilchrist was secured and a contract made to drill two wells for the home company. A location was made about one and one-half miles east of Robinson, near the Illinois Central Railroad, in 1901. The well was drilled to a depth of 820 feet, a good coal vein was passed through, and salt water and gas encountered at that point, but nothing more was accomplished. The company then purchased a standard rig and, in the spring of 1902, a location having been made a mile and one-half north of Robinson, a well was drilled in ten days during the month of April of that year. Some nice coal veins were drilled through, and a small gas well was drilled in at a depth of a little over 1,000 feet, and a small quantity of oil was also found. This well was ruined, and several other efforts were made to put down wells that resulted in failures.

Our neighboring town of Palestine also organized a company and drilled in three wells, two showing oil and one a small gas well. This gas was piped and supplied forty stoves with fuel, and Palestine became the first town in our county to use gas for heating purposes. The initial well was drilled with a diamond drill, for the purpose of ascertaining coal measures, as well as other minerals. Coal was found at 500 to 600 feet, and the drill struck the oil-bearing rock at about 850 feet. A standard rig was then placed in close proximity to this well, and a new well drilled to the oil-bearing rock. The well was properly cased and nitro-glycerine was obtained to shoot the same. The casing was not removed, as it should have been, and the shot completely ruined both the casing and the well. This well probably would have made twenty or twenty-five barrels of oil per day. This fact is mentioned to show what troubles novices had in drilling oil wells.

The citizens of Robinson and Palestine expended about \$23,000 in attempting to procure oil in this county, all their efforts resulting in failure. It requires trained men to develop a successful oil field, and some of our citizens recognizing this fact, wrote to the President of the Standard Oil Company, at 26 Broadway, New York, who kindly referred them to J. C. Donnell, in Findlay, Ohio, now Vice-President and General Manager of the Ohio Oil Company. Mr. Donnell immediately took up the matter and sent Arthur M.

Meeks to this field, who began taking leases on lands from our citizens for the Ohio Oil Company. In the meantime news of the finding of oil and gas in this county had gone abroad, and Mr. Hoblitzell came out to Clark County and began the successful drilling of wells in this field, which proved to be a good one, the oil sands being found at a very shallow depth. Operations were confined to the Clark County field during the season of 1904, but leasing went steadily on southward into Crawford County, and in the summer of 1905, the Benedum-Trees Oil Company made the first successful venture in drilling in a well on the Robert D. Athey farm in Prairie Township, this county, striking oil at a depth of 1,000 feet, completing this well on August 29th, and from this well gas was piped to the town of Annapolis, making it the second town in this county to burn natural gas.

John H. Galey, of Pittsburg, Pa., with whom some of our citizens had been in correspondence, was telegraphed, and he immediately came to Robinson. Mr. Galey, in addition to being a most accomplished gentleman, is, perhaps, the greatest field manager of his time. He spent one week with our citizens and made a careful survey of the county. He gave it as his opinion that we had an oil county, and correctly located the field. He procured a gas franchise while in the city of Robinson, and predicted that we would be burning gas by Christmas—a prediction which was afterwards verified. The visit of Mr. Galey to our community is one long to be remembered. He is a well-informed, genial and companionable gentleman, and was untiring in his efforts to locate this field. A location was made for a well on the Price farm, about four and one-half miles northwest of Robinson, in Robinson Township, which, on being drilled, proved to be a fine gas well, and the Wabash Gas Company, having been organized, immediately commenced laying its pipe lines to this city, and today Robinson has about twelve hundred meters installed by the Wabash Gas Company, one of the greatest and best enterprises of our community. E. C. Rose was appointed Superintendent of the company and removed to our city, and the present success of this company is largely due to his efforts.

In the meantime various companies came into this county and leasing progressed rapidly, and to W. W. Seybert, who leased a large portion of Oblong and Martin Townships, and the western portion of Robinson Township, much credit is

due for the success that afterwards attended the efforts of companies drilling in this portion of our county. Mr. Seybert divided up his lands, assigning portions of them to the Mahutska, Minnetonka, Crescent, Daisy, Riddle, Red Bank, and various other companies.

During the early part of the winter of 1906, DeWitte T. Finley made a location on the Shire farm, about six miles southwest of Robinson, and successfully drilled in the Shire No. 1. It was drilled to a depth of about 1,000 feet, and remained an enigma for some two or three months, during this time leasing rapidly progressed in that section of the country. When this well was finally shot, it produced about 2,500 barrels of oil per day, and the fame of the Shire pool was at once established.

Treat, Crawford & Treat, under the management of their genial Superintendent, A. M. O'Donnell, immediately leased from Dr. E. L. Birch, 80 acres adjoining the Shire tract on the east, and commenced the drilling of a well on this farm, which also proved to be one of the gusher variety, and it was but a short time until some two or three hundred rigs were up in this section. Oil was now an assured fact, and drilling had begun in earnest in this portion of the field.

Leasing now progressed rapidly in all sections of the county, and large bonuses were paid to land owners, especially in Oblong, Robinson, Martin and Prairie Townships, but operations in the producing line were very largely confined to the Shire District. The farms of Dr. Birch, Harrison Martin, Charles Martin, Emanuel Miller, Metta Mann, Amanda Riker, Harriet King, E. Mitchell, James Good, Dr. Carlisle, and many other citizens were found to be especially rich in oil, and it was not infrequent to hear of wells being reported that produced from one hundred to one thousand barrels per day.

THE OHIO OIL COMPANY.

This company, being the western representative of the Standard Oil Company, quickly grasped the situation, and its leasers were in all parts of the field. It was represented by men of untiring zeal and ability, such men as Frederick H. Hillman, J. R. Penn, Arthur M. Meeks, Frank P. Blair, and many others working under them, and leasing progressed with such commendable zeal that it was not long until a large territory had been secured by this company, and their leases now amount to 150,000 acres in the entire

oil field. Mr. Hillman, who was then State Superintendent, determined to establish an office at the county seat, and for this purpose secured some rooms in the Woodworth block that were soon destined to become the scene of great activity. Stoy, a little station on the Illinois Central Railroad, about midway between Robinson and Oblong and two miles north of the Shire pool, now known as Oil Center, was selected as a base of operation, and a loading rack was established at that station. The offices at Robinson quickly filled, and Messrs. Lee Gordon, A. E. Dorsey, Arthur M. Meeks, W. W. McDonald, Walter McLaughlin, William E. Stevens and Will Haley were placed in charge of their respective departments, to assist Messrs. Hillman, Penn and Roach in the organization of this field. A pump station was installed at Stoy, and Mr. Hillman was promoted to General Superintendent of the pipe line department, with Messrs. Daniel Roach and Lee Gordon as his assistants. James K. Kerr was promoted to General Superintendent of the producing department. J. R. Penn was made Superintendent of the leasing department, with Arthur M. Meeks and Frank P. Blair as his assistants, and A. E. Dorsey was made Superintendent of this division, with W. W. McDonald, Frank Gariupy and Walter McLaughlin as his assistants. A telegraph office was established and Will G. Stephens installed as operator, with Will Haley and Howard Adsit as clerks. A better, brighter and busier set of men would have been hard to find. The county was organized into districts. Pipe lines were surveyed and laid, and early in the season of 1906 the pump station established at Stoy was in perfect working order, and forty to fifty thousands barrels of oil per day were transported through the pipe line department of the company. The Ohio Oil Company was very active in the line of production, and since their advent into the county have drilled in, on their own account, 791 producing wells and many thousand barrels of oil have been transported to the refineries of the Standard Oil Company. This company, representing the Standard Oil Company, built large and commodious offices in the spring of 1907, in the city of Robinson, and removed thereto. They have extended their operations through Clark, Crawford and Lawrence Counties, have constantly increased the pumping capacity, until, today, at their pumping station at Stoy they are capable of sending over 118,000 barrels daily to their refineries. The

amount of work accomplished by this company in the two years that they have been operating in this field, and the amount of money they have expended, is almost incredible. Their work has been of a permanent character, done quietly and accomplished in a manner entirely satisfactory to other operators and to the citizens of the county.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Before mentioning the work of other oil companies, mention must be made of the influx of people into our county. In the fall of 1905, Robinson had some 1,700 people. Palestine, Oblong and Hutsonville were villages, each of about 900 inhabitants. After the discovery of oil on the Athey farm, it became apparent that our population was gradually increasing. The spring of 1906 marked a new era. One supply store, with W. G. Long as manager, had already reached our town and installed gas in our homes entirely satisfactory to our citizens, and the National Supply Company, the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, the Oil Well Supply Company, Frick-Reid Supply Company, Bovaird & Seyfang, Bessemer Gas Engine Company, Acme Fishing Tool Company and National Supply and Equipment Company were all applicants for rooms and were soon located in our midst with large stores of oil-well supplies. The demand for rooms and dwelling houses was incessant, and the question of supplying them was not a matter of easy solution. Our hotels were limited, but our citizens opened their homes and soon two and three families were domiciled where one had previously lived. As the season grew warmer, tents were erected and houses were improvised. Every room in town was occupied and acres of tents could be seen around Robinson. Workmen were in great demand and wages had more than doubled, and the season of 1906 closed with a number of new buildings and Robinson possessed a population which exceeded four thousand, while Palestine, Oblong and other towns had grown in proportion.

Another one of the peculiarities of the situation was the increasing freights of our railroads. It was no uncommon sight to see miles of cars loaded with oil-well and other supplies shipped in from other fields, and the Railroad Superintendents were put to their wits in building side-tracks and caring for and handling these excessive freights. The two depots had become veritable hustling shops and their forces were

increased from time to time to meet the demand. Switchyard engines were running night and day, and the local freights at Robinson exceeded that of any other point on the New York Central and Illinois Central Railroads. It was no uncommon sight to see three hundred teams start out in the morning with oil-well supplies and material for the leases in the field, and this was constantly kept up during the season of 1906. Another fact worthy of mentioning is, that a number of tents and houses were improvised on the leases, and frequently a small settlement would be built during the day.

The postoffice at Robinson had also increased in mail matter until it was necessary to provide new quarters, and the forces of the office were increased very materially. Robinson was made a second class postoffice and the amount of mail that was handled by our postmaster and his assistants was larger than would be handled by a city of about four times the size of Robinson. Every facility was granted by the Government, and today we are enjoying the benefit of a free mail delivery in our city.

The telephone service increased very rapidly, and the two telephone companies were compelled to increase their capacity until, today, we have in Robinson on the Crawford County Mutual Telephone lines, 1052 'phones, and on the South-eastern Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph lines, 250 'phones. These two lines connect with other lines, making a service extending into all parts of the county.

BENEDUM-TREES OIL COMPANY.

This company was one of the first in the field, and secured, perhaps, greater holding than any other individual company. Its leasers, Harry F. Miller, Harry S. Grayson and T. S. Riley, were very active and secured for the corporation some very fine property, which was developed under the management of John Kirkland, a whole-souled, excellent gentleman, who was trained by the Standard Oil Company in the east. M. Benedum, J. C. Trees, John Kirkland and other stockholders of this corporation had the satisfaction of receiving two million dollars from T. N. Barnsdall, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for their holdings, which included a half interest in the Wabash Gas Company. Up to this time they had drilled about ninety oil wells upon their property. It might be noted, also, that these gentlemen are still operating in this field under the

name of Superior Oil Company, possessing some of the very finest of leases, secured largely through the efforts of Harry S. Grayson, now a stockholder of said company, and one of the best men who left Washington County, Pa., for the western oil fields.

THE TORPEDO COMPANIES.

Without torpedo companies, this field would not show the good results that it has shown, and they are an indispensable auxiliary. We have two torpedo companies. The Independent Torpedo, whose President, E. Wannamaker, resides at Findley, Ohio, and who, by the way, is quite a producer, having drilled in on the Sargent Newlin farm in the northeastern part of the field in Hutsonville Township, a well that started off with about 400 barrels per day. His company, the Independent, has for its State Superintendent, Harry Lippert, with headquarters at Robinson. This company has with them the following named people as shooters: S. L. Theetge, W. Beck, Vern Osenbaugh, F. E. Davidson, Ben Dow and F. A. Stinson. Their nitro-glycerine factory is on the Walters farm, about two and one-half miles east of Robinson, and their magazine is located on the Dr. Firebaugh farm, four miles west of Robinson. Their mixer, or maker, is George Dana, who is one of the oldest shooters in the United States.

The DuPont Powder Company have their factory on Dr. L. E. Stephens' farm about four miles west of Robinson, and their magazine is on the land of Jerome Garrard, about two miles west of Robinson. The State Superintendent of this company is Alex. W. Swanson and the field manager of this county is D. W. Stevenson. The other gentlemen with the DuPont Powder Company are: Fred Mack, Charles Townsend, W. Covert, W. K. Snyder, W. E. Donaldson, William Ramsey and Van Gray. No men in the field have more hazardous tasks to perform than the Torpedo men. They are a brave and fearless set. The business is alluring and, when once entered upon, they seldom quit it, and the wages paid are good.

It may be interesting here to state the manner of shooting a well. It requires about twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine to four and one-half feet of the rock. The shooter drives his wagon to the magazine, where the nitro-glycerine has been placed in cans holding ten quarts each; he carefully removes the requisite number of quarts



HARRY MARTIN WELL No. 1, AFTER BEING SHOT



FLOWING OIL, AFTER BEING SHOT—P. C. BARRICK
No. 14, ROBINSON TOWNSHIP



SHOOTING WELL No. 14, ROBINSON
TOWNSHIP

to the wagon, where each ten-quart can is placed in upholstered, padded cells. The cover is then placed over the top of the wagon, and the empty torpedo shells, having been placed in a rack on the outside of the wagon, the shooter is ready for the start. When he arrives at the well to be shot, he first unhitches his horses and takes them away from the wagon to a safe place, then removes from his wagon these ten-quart cans and carefully loads his torpedo shells, each one holding twenty quarts of the explosive. When the necessary number of shells are filled, they are carefully lowered to the required depth and placed one on the other until the required number are let down. An electric squib, to which is attached a duplex insulated wire, is let down. The casing is then removed, joint by joint from the well, and set up in the derrick, and then a blasting battery is attached to the insulated wire and the shot is fired. It costs \$105 to shoot a well with one hundred quarts of nitro-glycerine.

SOME REMARKABLE ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

In this field very few accidents have occurred. None have caused the death of a human being, but it will be interesting to note a few of the miraculous escapes.

F. A. Stinson, of the Independent Torpedo Company, was called to shoot a well in the southern portion of our county. He loaded his wagon and started over a rough and muddy road. His wagon turned over and his load of nitro-glycerine was thrown into a mud hole. He extricated himself, righted his wagon, fished his cans of nitro-glycerine from the mud hole, placed them in the wagon and went on and made his shot and returned in safety.

Van Gray, of the same company, was called to make a shot on the Simons farm, about four miles northeast of Oblong. This well belonged to the Minnetonka Oil Company, and was doing about three hundred barrels per day natural, and had a great gas pressure. Gray was attempting to let down a filled torpedo shell, but the gas was so strong it blew the shell from the well and hit the pulley, causing it to explode. Gray fell to the ground before the shot exploded and was uninjured. One of the horses belonging to his team was killed, a house in close proximity was shattered, a dresser in the room was torn all to pieces, while a mirror on the dresser was thrown on the floor unshattered. A bed on which a child was sleeping was thrown over onto the

floor and the child escaped uninjured. The mother in the room escaped uninjured, although her clothing was torn in fragments. The shingles on the roof of the smoke-house were cut away as with a knife. The stable, two derricks and several oil tanks were all destroyed by fire. An iron knife in a coat pocket of Mr. Gray on the ground near by, was bent in every conceivable shape; is quite a curious memento of this explosion, and is now in the possession of D. E. Lamb of the Big Creek Water Company.

S. L. Theetge, of the same company, was called to shoot a well in the early part of 1908. Going to the magazine and securing the nitro-glycerine, he started. The roads were rough and the front wheel dropped into a hole and the front axle broke, pitching Mr. Theetge under the heels of his horses and breaking two of his ribs. The axle of his wagon struck the ground with considerable force, but no explosion followed, and Mr. Theetge took his team from the wagon, went to a neighboring house and telephoned to Robinson for a new wagon and another shooter. With this shooter, and, in his crippled condition, Mr. Theetge went on and finished the shot and came back to town.

Another explosion occurred on the McKnight lease in the summer of 1907. A shot was thrown out of the well by the gas pressure, which caused the burning of the derrick and the annihilation of the team and wagon belonging to the DuPont Powder Company. The shooter, Ward Lester, threw himself on the ground and escaped injury, although the explosion caused a terrific shock.

D. W. Stevenson, of the DuPont Powder Company, in the fall of 1906, performed a deed for pluck and bravery that is rarely equaled. He was called to shoot a well about four miles west of town, on a farm directly south of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was No. 3 on the Ohio Oil Company lease. It was a good oil well, with a high gas pressure. On lowering his torpedo shell he felt the line give way, and his clear head discerned the result, as the shell with its twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine was forced out by the heavy gas pressure. Mr. Stevenson coolly locked his arms around the torpedo and prevented it from being thrown on the ground, thus averting the destruction of many persons who were standing around to witness the shot.

In the spring of 1908, however, one of the narrowest escapes was made by W. K. Snyder and

W. H. Ramsey, of the DuPont Powder Company. They had one hundred quarts of glycerine in their wagon, to which was attached four horses, and in crossing Big Creek bridge in Oblong Township, the bridge gave way. Wagon, men and horses were precipitated in the creek into about twelve feet of water. The men swam ashore, but the horses were struggling in the debris. Snyder remarked to his companion, "if these horses must die I will die with them." He went back into the water, cut the harness and freed the teams. Having rescued the horses they remained by the stream until the water went down, when they went to the wagon and carried the glycerine to shore and telephoned for another shooter to come from Robinson. They took the wagon out next day in a badly damaged condition, the front end having been kicked out by the horses.

It will be seen that the business of shooting wells is one that requires nerve, but these men have it. They are a fine set of fellows who realize their responsibility and govern themselves accordingly.

EARLY OIL COMPANIES IN THIS FIELD.

Among the early oil companies in this field that have been very successful, are the Mahutska, under the management of D. A. Finley; Treat, Crawford & Treat, under the management of A. M. O'Donnell; the Minnetonka, under the management of J. E. Schell; the Crescent, under the management of Daniel McQuiggan; the Daisy, under the management of Frank Fertig; and the Riddle Oil Company, under the management of A. W. Nickle. These corporations began operations in the spring of 1906.

MAHUTSKA OIL COMPANY.

As has already been mentioned, D. T. Finley drilled in the initial well, known as Shire No. 1, and from that time on the success of the Mahutska Oil Company was assured. Mr. Finley is a hard worker, a gentleman well liked by every one, and his efforts were crowned with the greatest success. The Mahutska has its offices in Robinson, where Mr. Finley has built a splendid home and lives in ease and comfort. This company has now 1,700 acres of leases with one hundred wells to its credit, all fine producers, many of which started off at 1,000 barrels per day.

TREAT, CRAWFORD & TREAT.

A. M. O'Donnell, Superintendent for this company, has been constantly on the go and ever on the alert for the interests of his company. They have 9,000 acres of leases in the field, and the splendid producing oil wells speak volumes for the activity of this company. Their production is very large in this field, and they have recently put in a Gas Plant at Oblong, Ill., and now supply that town from the John Walters farm in the northwest corner of Robinson Township. They have drilled in this field 210 wells. C. C. Harter is leaser for this company, and has been untiring in his efforts.

MINNETONKA OIL COMPANY.

The Minnetonka Oil Company had about 8,000 acres of leases in this field and drilled in 192 wells. Their production was so fine that they sold the same to the Ohio Oil Company on March 26, 1908, for \$1,250,000. Mr. Schell and his assistants are to be congratulated on the splendid success of their two years' work. Perry O. Laughner is President of this company, and is also an organizer of the Crescent Oil Company, the company having its offices in Robinson and doing a very successful business. The Superintendent is Daniel McQuiggan, with Chal Laughner as its field manager. One of its initial wells was drilled on the Harry Martin farm in 1906, and produced in the first twenty-four hours, 1,600 barrels of oil. This lease was especially rich, and Mr. Martin, the owner of the farm, refused \$79,000 for his seventy-nine acres of land. The Crescent had, on the first day of January, 1908, 52 wells to its credit, with a daily production of one thousand barrels.

THE RIDDLE OIL COMPANY.

The Riddle Oil Company was organized by the election of J. E. Hughes, President, T. L. Riddle, Vice-President, C. L. Nickle, Secretary, A. W. Nickle, Treasurer and General Manager, and Gaily Myers, Superintendent. Mr. Riddle, for whom the company is named, is a veteran of the oil fields, and he and his associates have been very successful in oil operations. Their lease in Honey Creek Township, on the A. W. Mann farm, started off a gusher, producing 1,600 barrels in the first twenty-four hours, and the succeeding wells are almost as rich. This company now has 1,274 acres of leases, with 39 wells to

its credit. A. W. Nickle, the Treasurer and Manager of the Company, is a resident of Robinson and the owner of one of the largest, as well as one of the most beautiful, residences of this city. The Riddle Company developed the Henry Musgrave farm about three miles northwest of Robinson, selling a lease of 286 acres, containing eleven wells, to W. J. Neuenschwander, of Sistersville, W. Va., for a consideration of \$160,000.

THE DAISY OIL COMPANY.

The Daisy Oil Company was organized in March, 1906, largely through the efforts of Frank Fertig, who became its Superintendent and Manager. Mr. Fertig first came here as a leaser for C. B. Shaffer of the Consolidated Oil Company. He resigned his position and leased the farms of Capt. William Wood, John York and Samuel Dennis, containing 600 acres in all. The initial well drilled in on the Capt. Wood farm was a dry hole; the initial well on the York farm, across the road, was a 50-barrel producer. An amusing little incident is told regarding a transaction between Mr. Wood and Mr. York. Being neighbors and owning about the same quantity of land, they entered into a written agreement to pool their earnings. When Wood's well came in a dry hole, York offered him \$1,000 to release him from the contract, which the captain promptly accepted. Mr. York paid the money and the captain gave him the release. The next well on the captain's land, 400 feet from the dry hole, proved to be a gusher and made 1,000 barrels per day for a short time, and the farm proved to be one of the best in the field. A well, however, was afterwards drilled on Mr. York's farm that made a thousand barrels. The settled production of these leases were 2,000 barrels per day, and forty wells were drilled on these farms prior to February 22, 1908, when the leases were sold to John G. Jennings, of Pittsburg, for a consideration of \$440,000 cash. The property had been on velvet for six months, besides having paid dividends to its stockholders. The office of the Daisy Oil Company is in Robinson, where Mr. Fertig also resides, having built himself a fine residence, determining to take the world easy and develop other holdings which he possesses.

THE AUSTIN OIL COMPANY.

David E. Fritz was one of the first oil men in this field in the Spring of 1906. He was very

successful in procuring leases, perhaps no man being more energetic along that line. He was one of the promoters of the Daisy Oil Company, and at the sale of lands belonging to that company, mentioned above, he received one-eighth of the amount of that sale. Mr. Fritz organized the Austin Oil Company in the Fall of 1906, and has since been its Superintendent, with headquarters at Robinson. This company at the time of its organization owned leases amounting to 175 acres, upon which some very rich finds have been made, No. 3 on the L. E. Stephens' farm being, perhaps, the best, doing about three hundred barrels per day.

Mr. Fritz has been very successful in other enterprises aside from his connection with the Daisy and Austin Oil Companies, among which we desire to mention the Chas. Heury lease in Oblong Township. This lease had two dry holes drilled upon it and was virtually abandoned, when Mr. Fritz purchased the same for a consideration of \$500. His initial well demonstrated the wisdom of this purchase, for it started off with a production of 500 barrels per day, this well being drilled between the two dry holes. His second venture upon this lease started off with a production of 600 barrels per day. He has since become a resident of our city, and has built a beautiful home therein, and the activity and enterprise of him and his associates has also been the means of building Robinson a fine opera house. He has also been instrumental in bringing other producers to this field, who have profited largely by his suggestions. Mr. Fritz has secured quite a number of leases about Flat Rock and vicinity and is interested in their development. The property is now producing oil in great abundance. He also leased about a thousand acres in the Martin Township pool, which he afterwards sold to M. F. Whitehill, of Pennsylvania, which has since become a very fine producing property.

The season of 1907 was an extremely wet one, and the roads were well nigh impassable before the winter set in. Frequently you would see ten horses hitched to a boiler, dragging it along through the mud to its location. Some 847 wells had been drilled in this county during the year 1906, but it remained for the year 1907 to eclipse the former year. Active work began early in the spring and the rains that were almost continuous did not seem to deter operations. Much material had already been placed

on the leases, and by the first of May work was active in all parts of the county. New pools had been developed and some larger wells than those previously reported, had been brought in by their owners.

Mention must be made, also, of the activity in building in the towns of our county. Many of our new-comers had determined to make their homes with us. The town of Oblong had more than doubled its population, and this year became a place of 2,500 inhabitants, with a substantial new hotel, two national banks and many good business houses and wellings. Robinson had increased its population to six thousand, had erected the Woodworth Hotel, a \$50,000 structure, and built an opera house and several substantial brick business structures, while the producers vied with each other in erecting beautiful modern dwellings. The New York Central erected a new, and commodious depot, and both railroads put on additional trains. The passenger traffic at this point was greater than at any other station along the lines of its two roads, and business was very active in all departments. This city had become the greatest depot for oil well supplies of any city west of Pittsburg. Machine Shops had been built capable of supplying almost any kind of machinery used in the oil fields. We have with us the Warren Machine Shops, Locke Brothers, Norris Brothers, Oil Well Supply Shops, Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company, Chandler's Tank Factory and many other factories and shops, and we could supply a sucker-rod or build an engine in our own town. We had increased in tank factories and lumber yards and could supply the increasing demand for both. The Robinson Oil Refinery had been built and put into operation, and a bottle factory erected by the Wilcox Brothers, who were not only splendid business men in that line, but are also successful operators in the oil field.

RED BANK OIL COMPANY.

T. N. Barnsdall, of Pittsburg, Pa., had been a large producer in this field prior to the advent of the Red Bank Oil Company here. He had, with Mr. Erdman, developed the Hook property, a rich lease of 92 acres, a half-interest in which he has since sold for \$70,000. After purchasing the Benedum-Trees leases, this company, the stock of which was largely owned by its President, T. N. Barnsdall, was the strongest independent company in the field and had to its credit about 55,000 acres of leases in this and

other counties. The office of the Red Bank Oil Company was removed from Marshall, Clark County, Ill., to Robinson, in April, 1907. W. E. Goodrich was State Superintendent and George W. Yerian Superintendent of Production, with Messrs. George L. Martin, Andrew J. Foust, John T. Scott and James Briody as his assistants, and E. O. Bartlett, Assistant Treasurer, with Robert R. Forker, clerk. These gentlemen were all old and experienced oil men, who had, like most oil men, received their training in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, as well as in other States, and under the excellent management of W. E. Goodrich, by the 1st of January, 1908, the Red Bank had to its credit, including the ninety wells purchased of Benedum-Trees Oil Company, about 500 wells. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Goodrich and his assistants for the able manner in which they managed this property. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Barnsdall sold about 600 acres of leases in Robinson Township, and about 1,180 acres in Oblong and Martin Townships for about \$900,000, to the Ohio Oil Company, on which are some of the finest producing wells in this field. The Red Bank Oil Company also sold to the American Oil Development Company about 500 acres of leases for the sum of \$370,000. They also sold to J. F. Hanna, of Franklin, Pa., the C. H. Morris lease, containing eleven producing wells and one gas well, for a consideration of \$50,000.

THE MORRISON OIL COMPANY.

The Morrison Oil Company came here in March, 1907. Its President is Henry D. Morrison, of New York City. It purchased 1,200 acres of leases from the Riddle Oil Company for a consideration of \$250,000, and has since added to this property many valuable leases, some of its most valuable wells being on the John Carlton farm in Martin Township, many of the wells showing an initial production of 5,000 barrels. This company has 62 producing wells to its credit, and a fine daily production. Elmer D. Smith, a quiet, sober, thinking man, is the Superintendent, doing excellent service, assisted by Robert Lepper and William A. Forster. They have a beautiful suite of rooms in the Woodworth Block on the west side of the Public Square in our city.

THE LINDEN OIL COMPANY.

This company maintains offices in Robinson, and has for its Superintendent, Robert Duffield.



PUMPING STATION IN THE ILLINOIS FIELD



A PUMPER IN HIS FIELD OF LABOR



TANK FARM OF THE OHIO OIL CO.



MARTIN No. 1 POOL, AFTER BEING SHOT

Mr. Duffield and his brother James have been quite active in this field and have some valuable lesaes and fine productions. The Duffield brothers have built fine residences in Robinson, and are now permanently located here.

BIG CREEK WATER COMPANY.

Without water in the field it would be hard to complete the immense amount of drilling that has been performed in the Shire and other pools in Crawford County. T. G. Lamb & Sons, of Indianapolis, Ind., were quick to discern this fact, and established the Big Creek Water Company. This firm is composed of T. G. Lamb, D. E. Lamb, H. T. Lamb and Thomas Alford. The company first established their water line to Big Creek, but soon extended their lines to the Embarras River, where they placed a pump station capable of supplying about 600 barrels per hour. In addition to supplying water in this field, Mr. Lamb and his sons were both contractors and producers. They drilled No. 2 on the Dr. E. L. Birch farm for Treat, Crawford & Treat, which started off with an initial production of over 2,000 barrels per day. Mr. T. G. Lamb is also President of the Warren Machine Company, which was brought from Indiana in 1907.

SMITH, KERR & NEELY.

This firm has been operating in this county for the past year on farms owned by the heirs of Green B. Hicks, Dr. Newlin, D. C. Brubaker, Everett Manheart and others. Some idea of the richness of these leases may be formed from the statement of the production of two of the above farms for a single year. The D. C. Brubaker farm was in litigation and A. P. Woodworth was appointed receiver. The receiver's report shows that \$44,000 worth of oil was produced and sold during the year. This farm comprises 36 acres.

Dr. Leroy Newlin's farm contains 70 acres, upon which 11 wells have been drilled. The lowest estimate of the largest producing well on this farm is 8,000 barrels per day, and the highest is 20,000 barrels for 24 hours. This is the best well drilled so far in this county. Dr. Newlin receives an eighth royalty from this farm and it netted him last year about \$20,000. These farms are in Martin Township.

W. S. Wark commenced operations in this county in August, 1906. Among other leases

which he had the good fortune to obtain was the farm of J. W. Dennis, containing 160 acres, adjoining that of Dr. Newlin. This farm is one of the best producing farms in the field. Several wells have been drilled upon it, and the royalty from them has given Mr. Dennis about \$40,000 for his share.

J. D. Downing and E. W. McArthur have been operating the Wasson and other leases during the past year, and their initial well on this lease started off at 1,000 barrels per day.

Another rich find about five miles north, in Robinson Township, is on the Grant York farm. This pool was discovered by J. H. West, who associated himself with Mr. Downing, under the firm name of Downing & West. Their wells have been of the gusher variety, and most of them started off with an initial production of 1,000 barrels per day. The Tom Moore Oil Company also have a lease on this farm, and paid \$150 per acre bonus, and the one-sixth royalty for same. After one year they are on velvet and paying good dividends to the stockholders.

George Bole leased the farm adjoining York, of Ed. and S. T. Lindsay. Mr. Bole paid a third royalty for this lease and his venture has proven highly profitable. Both York and the Lindsays are receiving several thousand dollars per month from the royalty on the oil found in this pool.

To the west of the York and Lindsay farms, at the corner of Robinson and Licking Townships, another rich pool was brought in by the Annin Oil Company, under the management of J. J. Cauley, on the Robert Athey farm. This farm consisted of 120 acres of land and was purchased by Dr. E. C. Price in the early stages of the oil field for \$35 per acre. He leased for a bonus of \$75 per acre and one-sixth of the oil. There are seven wells drilled in, and he is receiving from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per month royalty. This is given as one instance of many transactions that have occurred in all parts of the county since the discovery of oil.

Duff & McClintock leased the P. C. Barrick farm of 1,000 acres in Robinson Township. The farm has now fourteen wells drilled on it. Mr. Barrick has been offered \$100,000 for his royalty interest, which he refused, and is now receiving several thousand dollars each month as royalty, it being one of the richest finds in the field.

The depth of wells drilled in this field varies from 850 to 1,350 feet, but the usual depth is from 980 to 1,000 feet. Gas is found in the top sands. The best gas wells that have been found in the county are in Robinson and Honey Creek Townships, and their capacity is from one to ten million cubic feet per day, and there are a number of them. In drilling wells about 60 to 180 feet of 10-inch casing is used, and about 400 feet of 8¼-inch and about 700 feet of 6¼-inch. It requires about ten to fifteen days to complete a well and costs from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The greater majority of the wells have been of the gusher, or flowing type. The "Go-Devil," or iron rod, is not used in this field in shooting wells, as the wells are required to be cased close to the sand, which necessitates the pulling of the 6¼-inch casing in order to make the shot, although in some parts of the field the walls of the wells stand up sufficiently so that it is not necessary to case with the 6¼ inch until after the well is shot. After the well begins to flow, tanks are erected, power houses are built, the wells are connected together by shacklerods, lines are laid to carry away the oil to the Pump Station, and the producer is ready to have his oil gauged and sell the same. The specific gravity of the oil in this field is from 36 to 37, although in the Flat Rock pool the oil is of a lower grade, and in some instances is but 28 gravity. The oils here contain a high percentage of gasoline and naphtha, and are almost equal to oils found in the eastern fields. Sixty cents per barrel has been paid for the lower grade oils and sixty-eight cents for the higher grades. Taking everything into consideration and the immense amount of money originally expended in this field to build lines for transportation to the refineries, this is not an unfair price for the production. It will doubtless, however, in the near future, command a better price.

A large vein of salt water is found between 1,100 and 1,200 feet in drilling. The top, or gas sand, is usually about 8 to 12 feet in thickness. The second or oil sand is about 22 to 39 feet in thickness, and is usually very free. A few wells have been drilled in a third sand, with very good results. This field is yet in its infancy, and a deeper sand will be found at from 1,700 to 1,900 feet, which will produce oil equal to the grade of the Terre Haute well, which certainly must have some connection with this field. The county is also underlaid with good

coal veins of a superior quality of coal, from seven to nine feet in thickness, which are found in drilling.

John Markham, of Bradford, Pa., was one of the early producers in this field. He has made four successful ventures. His first lease was in connection with his nephew, Mr. Hollern, on a farm of 360 acres, belonging to G. L. Walter, which they partially developed and sold to the Ohio Oil Company for \$70,000. His next venture was in connection with Samuel Bell on the Sam Barrick farm, which proved to be very rich in production, Mr. Markham selling his interest to Mr. Bell, his partner. He then leased the Wm. Quick farm, upon which he has drilled more than a dozen good oil wells and one very fine gas well. He has also leased the Ferd Raines farm and has drilled in one good producer on same. Mr. Markham is one of the most experienced and active oil men in the field, and his operations have thus far been confined to Robinson Township.

It is impossible to give the details of all the Producers in this field. Success has attended the efforts of most of them. Oil has been successfully found in nine of the ten townships of the county, and 2,869 producing wells were being operated January 1, 1908, by the different companies, among whom are Armor & Stewart, Brown & Hogue, Rex G. Davis, R. D. Crawford, D. D. Nolan, Odell & Whitmer, D. P. Fleeger, C. B. Shafer, Leeper Bros., Sammel & Booth. Beers Bros., Black & Fitzgerald, Brennehan & McDonald, Bruner, Abbott & Co., Clinton Newlin, S. C. Clover, Moran & Adsit, Daugherty & Keenan, Duff, McClintock & Davis, Dye & Grace, E. N. Gillespie, C. W. Kirkbride, Lamberton Bros., P. P. Milliken, W. G. Reel, Anchor & Seybert, Skelly & Slattery, W. W. Splane, F. S. Wilbur, Trees Bros., Culbertson & Son, Parker, Edwards & Co., Fulton, Bright & Co., Peoples Oil and Gas, Devonian Oil, Eagle Oil, Fisher Oil, Mefford Oil, Atlantic Oil, Whitaker Oil, Parker Oil, American Oil Development, Columbia Oil, McKean Oil, Newlin Oil, Northern Oil, Sun Oil and Pure Oil companies. These are the pioneer workers in the oil field of Illinois, and they deserve to be remembered. It is safe to place an estimate of 20,000 as a number of men engaged in this field as producers, contractors, derrick and tank builders, pumpers, teamsters, common laborers and others who have charge of the field as superintendents, farm bosses, district

foremen, engineers, clerks, warehousemen and leasers. The Ohio Oil Company alone have 4,700 men in this field in their employ, 2,200 of whom are working in this county. They make an army of men, and take them as a class they will compare favorably with that number of citizens engaged in any other occupation. The prices paid are good, no class of men receiving better wages. The field has been orderly and few accidents have occurred. Work has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily from its inception to the present time.

EFFECT OF OIL DEVELOPMENT.

What has been the effect of development of the oil fields from a business standpoint, is worthy of consideration. Before oil was discovered in this county, land was worth from \$25 to \$100 per acre, \$40 per acre being a fair average. Since the development of oil it has increased three times in value. Town property has increased still more in value than lands. The price of everything raised and for sale in the community has more than doubled, and any one who desires and is willing to work can do so at excellent wages. Merchants of all classes have been the recipients of a large trade since the opening of the field. Activity has been general in all lines of trade and occupation. The banks of our county have increased to ten in number, and the deposits of the three banks in Robinson were about two millions of dollars on the first day of January, 1908, while those of other towns in the county are correspondingly large. The official business of our county has increased in the same ratio.

EQUIPMENT OF THE OHIO OIL COMPANY.

The Ohio Oil Company has its pump station at Stoy, at which all the oils from this field are gathered for transportation to the various refineries. It now has two pumps which are capable of pumping 50,000 barrels each per day, and one pump capable of pumping 18,000 barrels per day. It has nine 80-horsepower boilers and hundreds of miles of pipes are laid out in the fields to receive oil and carry it to the pumping station. There are 36 miles of gravity lines and one large suction pump by which producers are enabled to transport their oil to this pumping station without cost. There are three 8-inch pipe lines laid through Crawford County for the purpose of transporting oil to the next station

north. These stations are about forty miles apart. The tank farm on the McLain land, immediately north of Stoy, is rapidly building up this summer and, when complete, will be a vast collection of iron tanks, holding about 35,000 barrels of oil each. A railroad was built from Stoy to this tank farm and about fifteen of these tanks are already completed. This has all been accomplished in a short space of time and demonstrates the ability and sagacity of those who have its management.

CRAWFORD COUNTY IN CENTER OF OIL FIELD.

Crawford County is in the central portion of the oil field, with 2,865 wells, the counties of Clark and Cumberland being on the north with 2,948 wells, and Lawrence County on the south with 608 wells, making a total of 6,421 wells. All are good producing counties. A pioneer of the eastern oil fields remarked not long since, that he never expected to see as good an oil county as that of Butler County, Pa., but that this county "equaled, if it did not excel that county." The field has so far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and it is hard to make predictions for the future. The year 1908 will doubtless be better than the two preceding years, and drilling will probably be continued for many years to come. But gushers will not always last, and it remains for our sober and industrious people to take advantage of the blessings a kind Providence has bestowed upon us to build up our towns, improve our country, and leave a better heritage for future generations. Our people so far have acted in concert with our new-comers, and our towns and country have shown the wisdom of this action. Let us move together in harmony and pursue the even tenor of our ways, and Crawford County, by the time of the next census, will have doubled in population and will be one of the richest and best counties in the State.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCT OF 1908.

The season of 1908 ushered in propitiously, the Townships of Oblong, Martin, Honey Creek, Licking and Robinson were the scenes of greatest activity, though some wells were drilled in Prairie, Hutsonville, Palestine and Montgomery that promised well. Drilling progressed steadily from the west and reached about the center of Robinson Township in July and August of the year. The season was exceedingly dry, the

roads in good condition and material was transported to all parts of the field without difficulty.

The towns of the county kept pace with the oil field. Oblong made a fine growth, her population reaching about 3,000; Robinson had grown to a city of 7,000 people and many new and substantial brick business houses had been erected, and a great number of dwelling houses had been built. The Water Light and Heat plant had been re-constructed and a good supply of water secured. The Telephone lines were consolidated, and placed in a new and substantial home. Ice, and other plants, have been constructed and Street paving progressed rapidly during the season. The Catholics and Christians have each erected new and commodious churches, and changes of every kind had taken place in Robinson, due solely to the oil industries.

Many changes and sales in the oil properties were made during this year. The Red Bank Oil Company sold many of its leases to the Ohio Oil Company, and the Company's large holdings finally passed into the hands of J. C. Donnell, Agent, and are now operated under that name. The North Fork Oil Company secured the holdings of Smith, Kerr and Neeley and other property in this county to the value of \$500,000. The large holdings of Treat, Crawford & Treat were sold for a consideration of over a million dollars to the Associated Producers. This company also purchased the Robinson Club House and remodeled it until it is now one of the most elegant office buildings in the Middle West, and is the General Western Headquarters of the Company. This company operates The Tide Water Pipe Line and it has purchased lands and erected a fine power house near the village of Stoy. They have secured the right of way for a 6-inch pipe line from Stoy, Ill., to Bradford, Pa., and have already a large portion of their line constructed, which will be complete and ready to transport oil in the spring of 1909.

During the season the Licking Oil and Gas Company, The Ohio Oil Company, The Riddle Oil Company and Culbertson & Son made rich finds in deep sand, a little north and northwest of the City of Robinson. At a depth of 1,140 feet a third pay was struck about one mile from the corporation line in Sections 21, 28, 29 and 30 in Town 7, Range 12 West.

The Crawford County field, during the season 1908, was connected on the north with the

Clark County field, and on the south with the Lawrence County field, making it one of the largest and most productive oil fields now known.

PRODUCT OF 1907—NO. OF WELLS, 1909.

The oil sold from this field in 1907 was second only in value to that from the Oklahoma field, and the sales from the products realized over \$17,000,000. The total number of wells now in this field, January 1, 1909, are: in Coles, Cumberland and Clark Counties, 4,340; in Crawford County, 5,601; in Lawrence, 1,112—Total 10,953. From this it will be seen that Crawford County leads in the field and is one of the greatest oil producing counties in the entire country. The total number of barrels produced in the Illinois fields, up to January 1, 1909, has been 60,248,393, realizing over 40 Million Dollars. The field is one of inestimable value to the citizens of the county; and its development has been made by the oil producers rapidly without friction and in a manner entirely satisfactory to the people of the county.

During the year 1908, a large number of producers and contractors have built elegant homes in our midst and are now permanent residents of our county and State.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HUTSON FAMILY TRAGEDY.

A STORY OF INDIAN WAR DAYS IN CRAWFORD COUNTY—THE MASSACRE OF THE HUTSON FAMILY IN 1812—A REVOLTING EXAMPLE OF INDIAN BARBARITY AND TREACHERY—THE "TRUE STORY" AS TOLD BY A RELATIVE OF THE HISTORIC FAMILY FORTY YEARS AGO.

(By Hon. Anstin Hntson.)

In the Year of Our Lord, 1810, Isaac Hutson, Sen., with a family consisting of a lovely and beautiful wife, and five interesting children, "bundled up" their movable effects, bade farewell to an aged father and mother, living near the village of Solon, Madison County, Ohio, and upon pack horses, in company with ten or twelve other



Alfred H. Jones

fearless adventurers, plunged into the dense and trackless forests, traveled half way through the State of Ohio, across the Indiana Territory, and halted at Fort Lamot (La Motte), in Lamotte Prairie, Crawford County, Ill., just opposite Merom, on the west side of the Wabash River. The fort was then in process of erection, the Indians very troublesome, and as there were comparatively few persons engaged in building the fort, the unlooked for advent of the little emigrant party was hailed with irrepressible demonstrations of joy. But a looker-on would most certainly have been puzzled to decide which of the two parties were the happiest.

No letters of introduction, or observance of rigid forms of showy etiquette were required.

After a lonely, uncertain and fatiguing journey of many weeks; through cheerless wilds, without a sight of the "human face divine," exposed every hour to the scalping knife of the savage, and to the prowling beasts of the forest, their happiness on seeing the curling smoke, listening to the sound of the ax, and hearing the sweet songs of patriotism and civilization, was, to the appreciative, no matter of amazement.

Upon the other hand, the brave party of the fort, laboring and guarding, day and night, menaced by hostile Indians, whose fiendish yells and village tents could be heard and seen in the distance, and concerning whose bloody deeds they each day heard a fearful story—thus engaged and thus environed, no wonder that the immigrant arrival caused joy and gladness to the heroic defenders of the unfinished "City of Refuge." The newcomers, after a few days of rest and arrangements, willingly assisted in the urgent work of the fort, and it was to them a novel scene to witness the daily military maneuverings; to see the scouts return, some of them Indians,—treacherous wretches,—professing friendship for the whites at all hours of the day, reporting a greater or less number of warlike Indians seen in this or that direction, and very often reciting tales of murder, burning and bloodshed. One Indian, called "The Pet," soon attracted their respectful attention by his many and earnest pretensions of devotion to the white man; and this same dubious pet became, in a short time, the confidant of Mr. Isaac Hutson, who, unfortunate man, knew but little of the heartlessness of (pretended) Indian fidelity. Those but slightly acquainted with the history of the Indian War in the Wabash Valley in 1811-

12, need not be informed that the situation of the citizens and soldiers of Fort Lamotte was anything but pleasant. But, notwithstanding the paucity of their numbers,—about two hundred soldiers and citizens,—being well armed, unflinchingly brave, and well skilled in the mode of Indian warfare, they became a terror to the savage foe for many leagues around; and this dread of the Spartan defenders of the fort was accompanied, of course, with burning hatred and fiendish plot against the whites of the surrounding country, without regard to age or sex. This hatred frequently culminated in the most cruel butcheries and horrid torturings of the unfortunate victims falling into their merciless grasp.

But finally the Indians moved their portable villages, seeking a more suitable field for their bloody tragedies, leaving only a few roving bands behind, which caused the farmers of the fort to immediately reoccupy their little improvements, consisting of log cabins and a few acres of cultivated lands adjoining their humble dwellings. The newcomers laid their claims, erected shanties or cabins upon them, cultivated small patches of ground, and began to feel, after having endured many hardships, a certain degree of safety in their limited agricultural pursuits, when the burning of the Hutson family aroused the whole country to arms, and reproduced those sickening scenes which they fondly, but vainly, hoped had forever passed. When I was quite young, my father, by repetitions of this heart-rending story to friends and strangers, so impressed my mind with the horrors of the hellish deed, as to cause in my heart an unconquerable hatred toward all the treacherous aborigines of America. There is upon the tablet of my memory an ineffaceable image of the revolting scene, and I hear a voice of duty, emanating from the mysterious depths of the conscience, saying, "Write!" and, although fifty-five years have elapsed, and Lamotte Prairie is one solid block of farms, adorned with beautiful frame houses, the lands once worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, now worth from forty to seventy dollars per acre, in the north, south, and east, seen at one glance, this historic prairie is skirted by three thriving villages, and where once was heard the reveille of Fort Lamotte, now is heard, from the neighboring Merom Bluff, the musical tones of the bell of Union Christian College, and I am encouraged to comply with the silent monitions of the voice, notwithstanding time and change. Ah!

do I not remember the alternate impulses of anger and pity, as the story progressed, touching Indian barbarity, and the untold pleadings and sufferings of the heroic wife and faithful children?—when the latter by the former were confined in the house, the house set on fire, and

The infant from the mother's breast was torn,
And then, by ruthless, bloody hands was borne

To the foaming caldron;

Into the kettle full of boiling soap,

They cast the mother's hope.

Thank God, the past shall ne'er return,

Instead the Indian, now the white man lives,

To whom a Providence so freely gives

This land.

Mr. Hutson's cabin was built in the northern edge of the prairie, where now stands a large brick house, two miles south of the village of Hutsonville, named for him in memoriam of his deep affliction.

The victory gained over the Indians by General Harrison and his brave army, at Tippecanoe, on the morning of the 7th of November, 1811, struck terror into the savage hordes all along the frontier of Indiana, and for a few months the Indians put on the deceptive semblance of peace. The men ventured away from home on business of urgent necessity, but not without feelings of uneasiness and dread, at times almost fearing to return lest they should find their families butchered or burned up by the implacable enemy, whose wrath was liable to return in rages of untold fury.

"We should suspect some danger nigh,
Where we possess delight."

Mr. Hutson not unfrequently experienced a delusive degree of safety, at least to his family in his absence, from the repeated assurances of the Pet Indian of the friendly disposition of the neighboring tribes. On a lovely day in the summer of 1812, Mr. Hutson crossed over to the Indiana side, to procure some provisions, the informant, a personal friend of Mr. Hutson, says a sack of meal, but did not return until late in the evening, and then, not to meet, as he often had, a smiling wife and bounding children, but to be a witness of the sad and overwhelming fact that his dear ones were no more. In a low place in the prairie, he was met by his trusty dog, and knew at once from Rover's unmistakable signs of grief, that all was not right. He

came with surprising speed, and when opposite his master, who had been, on account of a tired horse and a heavy boat, traveling slowly, stopped suddenly, placed his fore feet upon the end of the sack, whined piteously, darted off in the direction of the cabin, howling most sorrowfully. For a moment the horse and rider were still; the impatient dog repeated the ominous signs, which caused the father and husband to feel strange sensations of heart and blood. Mr. Hutson threw the sack upon the ground,

And spurred to dangerous speed,
His panting, tired steed.

Ascending a rolling eminence, about one mile from his humble dwelling, he saw the smoldering flames, the faint glare, the curling smoke, but no groans of pain or shrieks of despair came from the hissing coals and sighing embers of the pioneer's cabin. The dog encircled the fire with piercing howls; the master sat motionless upon his foaming horse for several awful minutes, then gave vent to a flood of tears, which he quickly brushed away with the rough hand of toil, and raising his manly form, nerving his legs, placing his feet against the sides of his noble steed, he took an oath of revenge upon all Indians, friendly and unfriendly, after which, he repeated, in angry tones, "The Pet Indian! The Pet Indian!" A few moments of silence ensued; the features grew pale; the hand which had been raised to heaven in the fearful oath, fell listlessly upon the mane; the system relaxed; the face became haggard; the countenance beseeching; the eyes now incapable of tears—for sorrow may dry their fountain—were turned toward heaven, but now, with the most pitiable expression, the sorrow-smitten pioneer cried out, "My wife! O, my children!" But this agonizing expression of grief received no answer, save the hideous echo of the adjacent forest.

Mr. Hutson, within one hour after his arrival at the scene of the destruction of his earthly hopes, became partially capable of reasoning, and was inspired with the hope, first, that his family had escaped to some of the neighbors for protection and were safe, or perhaps to the fort. Under this pleasing impression, he started off through the settlement, hailing the houses, but receiving no answer, and arriving at the fort found most of the settlers there collected for mutual defense and protection against the hated foe, but no wife or children, which caused him

to exclaim, with a heart-rending tone, "Burned to death, or miserable captives!"

Others had tales of burning houses, murdered friends, and captured children to relate, but the thoughtful and the self-possessed advised preparation for a defense, for the "crouching foe," said one, "may now be near us." "Let them come," said Mr. Hutson, "I have been robbed of all that is worth living for, and I long to meet the enemy that I may drown my sorrow in the sweets of revenge."

The dreary night passed away and the morning's sun, if it fell in apparent mockery upon the ashes and charred bones of wife and children, also cast its golden rays upon the heroic citizen soldier prepared for the pursuit and punishment of the retreating savages, but the pursuit was in vain; the main body of the enemy escaped.

This pursuing party, in passing the cinders of the emigrant's cabin, stopped just long enough to cast looks of mingled wrath and commiseration upon the glaring relics, and then, with dire resolve, dashed forth into forest and glade, through the rank grass of the prairies, into the willows and ambush of their borders. Forward! with the speed and fearlessness of those accustomed to facing danger and enduring perils of every revolting description, moved the brave avengers. We remarked that their pursuit was in vain, but those eager pursuers, perhaps thought differently, for many a straggler did their unerring rifles bring to the dust. And the red men, finding that the whites were in pursuit and in desperate earnestness, stopped not until they had put many miles between them and the dreaded pale-faced foe.

Mr. Hutson, with a few intimate friends, remained for a while at the place which had been to him more like home than all other localities of temporary stays, since his restless residence upon the border. There was here and there a flickering blaze, a few glaring coals and charred, smoking forms. Water was applied; the intensity of the heat reduced, and an examination

made which revealed the frightful fact,—adding another bloody page to the history of Indian barbarity,—that Mrs. Hutson and her six children had been consumed in the fire.

The bones of Mrs. Hutson and those of her nearest son were found near the fireplace. As the doors were barred, they had either attempted to climb out of the chimney, or rescue the little babe from the soap kettle into which it had been thrown, no doubt before the house was fired. The kettle was suspended from an old fashioned crane, which was fastened in the jam, and swung around like a gate. Think of the feelings of that mother when she saw her tender infant, about six months old, torn from her bosom by bloody hands and cast into the kettle. The sweet little hands are seen struggling with the bubbling surface; the strangling gurgle is heard; the foaming lava leaps the sides of the kettle; a noise of quenching fire is heard, mingled with the pleadings of the agonized mother, the deafening screams of the children and the threats of the brutal savages. Then followed the blows of the tomahawk; deep wounds were inflicted, from which the blood in streams did flow; the rough unpolished punch-eon floor was colored red with human gore. The doors were fastened and the rude cabin set on fire. Around the burning house the remorseless red men danced with fiendish glee and yelled with demoniac merriment.

What must have been the feelings of those helpless, wounded ones, when the consuming heat and hissing flames enveloped them—and one of their murderers a professed friend—the Pet Indian!

Mr. Hutson kept his vow of revenge, for many a redskin fell before his unerring musket. The memory of his wife and children, at sight of an Indian, rendered him a dangerous, daring and reckless foe. How could it be otherwise? Human endurance has its limits, and, driven to desperation, hopeless madness, no wonder that life itself became an offering of small consideration.



BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY AND OUTLINES
OF PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES AR-
RANGED IN ENCYCLOPEDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issues of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those, to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chafing at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rill that

helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream diminished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fulness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted three-score and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopedic (or alphabetical) order as to names of the individual subjects, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ADAMS, William C. (deceased), for many years successfully engaged in farming in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, was born February 12, 1824, son of Eli Adams, who came of Kentucky pioneer stock, his father William Adams having settled where Elizabethtown in that State now stands. Eli Adams and his uncle, James Baird, who was later killed by the Indians, came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1810,

when there were very few settlements, and the Indians and wild beasts were plentiful. Here he married Elizabeth Shaw, who became the mother of thirteen children, all born in Crawford County. William C. Adams was educated in the county in the pioneer schools. On March 14, 1850, he married Lowduskey Johnson, born July 27, 1829, daughter of pioneer parents. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became the parents of the following children: Sarah E., Elisha Goodwin, Augustus, John Franklin, Sue, Philander and Ida D. Mr. and Mrs. Adams early united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Adams became the owner of 558 acres of excellent farming land, and operated his property for many years. In politics he was a Democrat and served as School Treasurer for a long period.

ANDERSON, Alexander.—The quota sent by Illinois to serve in defense of the country during the Civil War was one of the largest of any of the States, in proportion to the population. Thousands were literally poured out, and many never returned, but those who did remain to be held in grateful reverence by those who have come after and enjoy the results of the bravery of the veterans. Alexander Anderson is one of those who so risked his life, although he was little more than a lad when he enlisted. He was born in Paris, Edgar County, Ill., April 24, 1844, a son of Jonathan Alexander Anderson, who died in Crawford County in 1845, when Alexander Anderson was about a year old. The father was a farmer, and the boy was left an orphan as his mother had died when he was only four weeks old, in Edgar County, in May, 1845. In May, 1844, Jonathan A. Anderson came to Crawford County, where he remained until his death in the following year.

Alexander Anderson attended school in La Motte Township, and on the farm of his brother-in-law in Robinson Township, earned his own living from the time he was twelve years old. On February 18, 1866, Mr. Anderson married Mary E. Donnell, born in Crawford County in 1846, a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Harris) Donnell, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had two children: Alma, born August 30, 1869, died April 17, 1887, in Portland, Oregon, unmarried; Harley, born October 4, 1872, died June 1, 1874, in Robinson Township. Mrs. Anderson died November 26, 1891. Mr. Anderson married a second time, January 18, 1893, taking as his wife, Rebecca Folck, the Rev. Jackson officiating, the ceremony being performed in the Methodist church. Mrs. Anderson is a daughter of A. S. and Sarah (Fogwell) Folck, natives of Greene County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had two children: Mary, born March 5, 1897, and Harold Raymond, born September 12, 1901. Mr. Anderson is a Republican, a Methodist in religious belief and has been a member of that denomination for fourteen years, while his wife has belonged to it for twenty-six years. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R.. Longenecker

Post of Robinson. Mr. Anderson owns three fine farms, consisting of 360 acres, situated in Robinson and Honey Creek Townships, and he has two substantial houses on his farms. In addition to his residence in Robinson, which is a modern house of eleven rooms on Jefferson Street, he owns two other residences on North Cross Street.

On August 12, 1861, Mr. Anderson enlisted at Robinson, Crawford County, in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Thomas Markley commanding. Among the engagements in which he participated were the following: Fort Donelson, Siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, and was in the Siege of Atlanta. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, and was in the Paducah, Ky., hospital; also wounded at Siege of Atlanta, and sent to hospital at Rome, Ga. His service was a gallant one, and he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. While he was brave on the battle field, he was equally brave in his battle with life, and has come out a conqueror. Commencing life with absolutely nothing, an orphan, he has gradually worked himself up until he now is a wealthy man, and enjoys in marked degree the confidence and respect of his neighbors and friends.

ARMSTRONG, John W.—The debt owed by the Government and the American people to the veteran of the Civil War can never be adequately discharged, for it is one that cannot be overestimated. But for the loyalty, the patriotism and the bravery of those who never stopped to think of personal safety, there would be no Union, and this country would not to-day rank among the foremost powers of the world. All honor and glory should be given to the veterans of the Civil War. It will not be long that we have any left with us. The ranks are rapidly thinning, and while the opportunity is given us to show our reverence and admiration, we ought not to stint either.

Among the veterans of Crawford County is John W. Armstrong, of Section 34, Montgomery Township, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 16, 1839. He is a son of William Armstrong, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country when three years old. His parents and four brothers composed the little party that located in Pennsylvania, where his parents died, and William was adopted by a family in that State and reared to maturity. He came to Seneca County, Ohio, after being married in Pennsylvania, and had a large family. He lived there several years before his death. The eldest of the family worked to keep the family together, and sent the younger to school. When the mother married Joseph Coffelt. April 11, 1856, times were easier, for the step-father took the three younger children with him to Warren County, Ind., and there George, Frances and Jane were reared. Later John W. went to Philo, Ill., where a brother had located, remained one summer, and then returned to Ohio, from whence he enlisted, August 14, 1862, in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Leander Steem, with Captain Noble in



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*Yours Truly,
William C. Jones.*

command of his company, which was Company K. From Tiffin, where he enlisted, they were sent to Monroeville, where they were in camp. After three weeks they were ordered to Covington, Ky., where they spent three weeks more, and then went to Louisville, Ky. From there the command followed General Bragg to Chickamauga. At the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Armstrong was captured and sent to Belle Isle, Richmond, where he remained from October 1 to December 20, 1863, and was then sent to the prison at Danville, Va., where he was detained until March 16, 1864. On that date he was sent to Andersonville, Ga., and there remained until November, 1864, when he was exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Md., and from there to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged, June 29, 1865, and was mustered out after his gallant and trying service. During his active service, Mr. Armstrong participated in the following battles: Perryville and Hoover's Gap, Ky.; Stone River, Tenn.; Chickamauga and numerous skirmishes.

Mr. Armstrong spent the year following his discharge in Seneca County, Ohio, and then engaged in farming on 130 acres of rented land in that county. On February 5, 1867, he married Sarah Ann Feasel, a daughter of George and Jane (Anderson) Feasel, farmers of Seneca County, Ohio. After marriage Mr. Armstrong remained on the same farm, but later bought eighty acres and engaged in farming in conjunction with his rented property. He continued there until 1886 when he came to Montgomery Township, Crawford County, and purchased his present farm. His first farm consisted of 156 acres, 25 acres of which he has cleared. The barn was built by him and he has put enough repairs and improvements on his house to have built a new one, but the result is very satisfactory. He has added 74 acres to his homestead, which is a very valuable property. Having earned all he owns through his own efforts, Mr. Armstrong naturally is proud of the results he has attained, and takes a great deal of pleasure out of his fine farm and comfortable home. He and his wife dispense a cheery hospitality, and their many friends delight to visit them. Mr. Armstrong has been a hearty supporter of Republican principles ever since the formation of the party. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has voted for the candidates of his party ever since and rejoices in every triumph it achieves. While in Ohio he was Township Trustee for three years and made a good official. He takes great pleasure in recalling the stirring events of his war experience, and he has every reason to be proud of what he did. His service was faithful; he never shirked a duty or showed the white feather but was as good a soldier as he has been a private citizen. Such men as he are too few and his type are dying out, but there are still some left to share with him the respect and confidence of a grateful country.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have had two children: Orville F., whose farm joins his father's

on the north; and Amanda, who died when five months old. Orville F. married Nora Iliff and they have three children, one boy and two girls.

ARNOLD, William Wright.—It is always gratifying to a man to come to the realization that he is ranked among the foremost members of his chosen profession, but to attain that position by the time he has reached his thirtieth year is an honor which comes to but few. Such, however, has been the case with William Wright Arnold, a well known member of the Crawford County Bar, practicing at Robinson, Ill., where he is also prominent in business and financial circles. Mr. Arnold was born October 14, 1878, at Oblong, Crawford County, son of Berzelius Mitchell and Mary Catherine (Baker) Arnold, who emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., from Perry County, Ohio, about 1870, in a prairie schooner. Berzelius M. Arnold was born in 1849 near Reading, Ohio, and died at Oblong, Ill., July 22, 1888, his life having been spent as a merchant and stock dealer. Mr. Arnold's mother, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1849, is now residing at Robinson, Ill.

William Wright Arnold first attended the public schools of his native place, and then entered the Robinson High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, although in the meantime he had spent about one year at Austin College, Effingham, Ill. Subsequently he entered the University of Illinois, and in 1901 graduated from the Law Department of that institution with the degree of LL. B. For one year he taught a public school in Crawford County and read law in the office of W. C. Jones during the vacation months, and in October, 1901, was admitted to the Illinois Bar, beginning practice the first of the following month as a member of the firm of Jones, McCarty & Arnold. He ranks high among the members of his profession in this section, and is regarded as a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to give of his best efforts to movements calculated to benefit the community. In business circles he is also well known, being a member of the Robinson Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a Director, and holding a like position with the Farmers' and Producers' Bank. His politics are those of the Democratic party and he is a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and fraternally is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Robinson Lodge, No. 250, Harmony Chapter, R. A. M.; Gorin Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar, Olney; Oriental Consistory, Chicago, and Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, Chicago. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, Robinson Lodge, and is a member of his college fraternity, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

ATHEY, J. T. (deceased), for many years well known in Crawford County, Ill., as one of the farmers and stockmen of Licking Township, was born in Frederick County, Md., son of Robert and Louisa (Smith) Athey, in 1831. His

father was born in Prince William County, Md., in 1801, and the latter probably in the same county, in 1810. They removed to Licking County, Ohio, where the mother died in 1835. They had three children: James T., William and Milton. In 1838 the father married Mary Roberts and they had seven children. In 1850 the father moved to Illinois, settling in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, where he bought 200 acres of land. Coming to Illinois when a young man, James T. Athey was married in 1855 to Uretta S. Baker, by whom he had the following family: George, Henry, Clarissa, Mary and an infant who died unnamed. Mrs. Athey dying, in July, 1882, Mr. Athey married Elvina Simms, daughter of Conrad and Charity (Shook) Simms. Mr. and Mrs. Simms had four sons and four daughters who settled in the vicinity of their parents. Mr. Athey became the owner of 220 acres of land in Licking Township, and was one of the substantial men of his community.

ATHEY, Robert D.—Farming and stock-raising have always been kindred and very profitable lines of business activity, especially in those states fitted by location, soil and climatic conditions for the successful prosecution of them. Crawford County, Ill., located as it is in the Wabash Valley, is particularly fitted for the development of extensive agricultural interests, and many of the leading men of this locality are thus engaged. Among those who have been particularly successful in this line may well be mentioned Robert D. Athey, farmer and stockman of Section 18, Crawford County. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 12, 1848, a son of Thomas Lewis Athey, who was born May 16, 1803, in Fauquier County, Va., where he was reared and educated and where he married Mary Elizabeth Thompson.

Thomas L. Athey, son of Elijah Athey, and father of Robert D., was a cooper by trade, and worked at that occupation in Virginia until he was about thirty years old. He then moved to Licking County, Ohio, and there continued to follow his trade for seventeen years. He had been married in Virginia in 1831 to Mary Elizabeth Thompson, and they became the parents of the following children: Franklin, born August 19, 1836, died in 1903; William H., born in December, 1839; Thomas George, born October 16, 1841; Jane, born January 23, 1835; Minerva, born August 12, 1845; Robert D., born March 12, 1848. The mother of these children died in Ohio just before her husband removed to Illinois. Thomas Athey married in 1856, Mrs. Virginia Lichliter, widow of William Lichliter, and they became the parents of three sons: Alpheus L., born December 16, 1856; Marshall E., born July 28, 1858, and Willis Riley, born June 18, 1863. The last named was killed by a falling tree. His brother, Robert D. Athey heard him cry out, and hurried to his assistance, but was horrified to find him lying beneath the tree, badly injured, and he died three days later as the result of his injuries.

Thomas Athey came to Crawford County, Ill.,

in 1851, first locating at Eaton, that county, where he bought 100 acres of unimproved land, upon which he first built a log house 18 x 20 feet. After living there about three years, the elder son, Franklin, sold the farm to David Urnstat.

Robert D. Athey was about three years old when his father came to Crawford County, and attended school for about six months in his life, being forced to begin working as soon as he was old enough to be useful. He remained with his father until he was sixteen, and then worked by the month for his cousin, W. F. Athey, with whom he remained until his marriage, November 9, 1871, to Felicia Bennett, a daughter of James Bennett, and a native of Crawford County, to which locality her father had come from New York State at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Athey have had two children: Walter Scott and an infant who died at birth, the mother dying at the same time. Mrs. Athey was born January 21, 1851, her death occurring June 5, 1878. Mr. Athey had rented a farm from his cousin when he married, and on it his first wife died. This cousin built a house on the property for Mr. Athey. For two years following his wife's death, Mr. Athey lived on this farm. He was then married to Emily J. Steinbaugh, widow of Henry Steinbaugh, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Newlin. Mr. and Mrs. Athey (second) became the parents of the following children: Mary E., born January 9, 1881; Robert David, born January 4, 1883, died October 12, 1889; Valmore, born March 19, 1885; Laura, born June 4, 1887; Catherine, born December 10, 1889, and an infant, born January 9, 1891, died January 17, 1891. The second Mrs. Athey died November 11, 1902, and in 1903 he married a sister of his second wife, and now Mrs. Adaline Athey.

Since his last marriage Mr. Athey has resided upon the farm belonging to his present wife. It is located in Prairie Township, and on it the first oil well in Crawford County was opened. The event drew crowds from a wide extent of country. There are now seven oil wells on the place in addition to three gas wells that supply the city of Robinson with gas.

Besides being the place on which oil was first discovered in Crawford County, this farm has been the scene of a number of remarkable events. On one occasion it was visited by a cyclone which took off the roof of the house, but left the family sitting inside unharmed. It also tore off a shingle and drove it through the limb of a tree about an inch in diameter, which is still preserved as a curiosity at Annapolis.

Mr. Athey has been a member of the Christian Church for twenty-seven years, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Annapolis, Ill. He has always been a Democrat, and held the office of Supervisor of Crawford County for four years. He had charge of the county farm during the latter part of his administration, and was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two years. He is one

of the most substantial and reliable men of Crawford County, and is highly respected by all who know him.

A matter of interest in connection with the history of the Athey family, is the fact that Thomas Athey was a member of the band which he helped to organize and which welcomed Lafayette when he visited Illinois and portions of the East and South in 1825.

ATHEY, Thomas George.—The farming interests of Crawford County, Ill., are very strong, for it is located in a very fertile part of the State, and the results of farming operations are very satisfactory. Illinois is a great agricultural State so that there are very many of its citizens engaged in farming, and they are numbered among the most intelligent, as well as most progressive of its men.

Thomas George Athey of Section 6, Prairie Township, Crawford County, is an excellent example of the prosperous Illinois farmer of today. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 16, 1841, and was ten years old when his father came to Crawford County. He had entered school in Ohio, and continued to attend school in his new home. The name of the old school house, built of logs, to which he first went in Crawford County, was the Thompson School. This was burned and a new one was erected within forty rods of his father's farm. He had to walk a mile to attend the first school, but the new one was very convenient. During his vacations and after school he helped his father until he was fourteen years old, and then began working for Holliday Newlin, with whom he continued four months, when he was taken ill and returned home to recover. His next employer was Dr. Hill, who was also a farmer. Mr. Athey remained at this place through the winter, then worked at home, cutting timber and hauling logs six miles, delivering them along the line of a proposed fence. In the spring these logs were split and the fences made.

In 1871 Mr. Athey married Euphemia Kirk, daughter of James and Keziah (Patterson) Kirk, and after marriage moved onto the farm where William Wood now lives. A year later he came back to the homestead where he remained two years, when he and his wife went to live on her mother's farm, her father then being deceased. Mr. Athey took charge of this farm and after operating it two years, bought 68 acres near his present farm. They remained on the farm of his mother-in-law until he built a home on his own farm. Mr. Athey has added to his holdings until he now owns 159 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Athey have had the following children: William Herbert, born September 20, 1872; James Thomas, born January 26, 1876. November 11, 1901, William married Ella Lamb, a daughter of Isaac and Scisly (Ryan) Lamb. Isaac Lamb is a farmer of Prairie Township. James Thomas married, June 5, 1900, Mabel I. Condon, a daughter of Louis Henry and Nancy E. (Brace) Condon, her father being born April

11, 1836, and her mother May 2, 1837. They were married April 7, 1856, and became the parents of the following family: George Stephens, born June 26, 1859; Edgar Elias, born April 3, 1860; Isaac Newton, born July 27, 1862; Carrie A., born September 13, 1864; Ada Libbie, born April 11, 1868; Louis Kinnie, born June 2, 1874; Mabel Iva, born February 5, 1879, and Nancy. The three older boys are in Butte, Mont., engaged in general merchandising business. Louis served for one term in the United States Navy, and is now a painter. The rest of the family live on Princeton Avenue, Chicago.

James Thomas Athey attended school until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Robinson High School for a year. He then attended the U. C. College at Merom, Ind., for a year, after which he taught school, beginning at eighteen years of age and continuing until he was twenty-one. He then went to Chicago and worked for the Union Traction Company for five years, later married in Chicago, and brought his family home.

Mr. Athey has three wells on his property producing 50 barrels per day. He belongs to Crawford Lodge No. 666 A. F. and A. M., and has been a Master Mason for fifteen years. In politics he is a Democrat, although he is not an office-seeker. For many years he has been a member of the Christian Church, and is liberal in his support of it. Mr. Athey is a prosperous, self-made man, and has many friends throughout the county.

ATHEY, William F. (deceased), formerly a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Hutsonville Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 17, 1833, a son of Robert Athey, born in Fauquier County, Va., April 23, 1801. In 1830 Robert Athey moved to Licking County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1850 located in Crawford County, Ill., finally retiring to a farm of 200 acres in Hutsonville Township. His father was Elijah Athey, who was also born in Virginia and came of Scotch descent. The death of Elijah Athey occurred in Ohio in 1836 at the age of eighty-four years. The mother of William F. Athey was a Miss Eliza Smith before marriage, who was born in Virginia and died in 1835, aged thirty, having borne her husband three children, of whom William F. Athey was the second. The early life of William F. Athey was spent on his father's farm, and he secured a common school education in his neighborhood. When he was twenty-one years old he began working as a hired man, but in 1859 bought 80 acres of land which he later increased to 960 acres, all in one body. He raised considerable stock and dealt extensively in that line. In 1859 he married Adeline Newlin, a native of Crawford County. In politics he was a Democrat.

BAILEY, Samuel.—A very prominent figure in Crawford County oil fields, and a man of influence in his own community, is Samuel Bailey, of Section 28, Martin Township, who was born

in Clay County, Ind., November 7, 1843, a son of William Bailey. The latter was the son of Abram Bailey, who owned a large plantation in Alabama. Until he was thirty years old William Bailey remained with his father, but was then married to Rachel Littlejohn, daughter of Samuel Littlejohn, a farmer. Seven children were born of this marriage: Polly, Henry, John, Samuel, Thomas David, Susan and Sarah. At the time of his marriage William Bailey went to Crab Orchard, Ky., and from there moved to Clay County, Ind. From Clay County he came to Crawford County in August, 1847, and for the following winter rented a home in Robinson Township. He then moved to Martin Township, and bought about an acre on which to build a home. Here he lived until about 1852, when his death occurred in March of that year. His wife survived him for several years.

Samuel Bailey was brought by his parents to Crawford County when he was four years old, and his first school experience was obtained at Hardinsville where there was a log school house. He had to walk about three miles to school. The next school was called the Templeton School and was supported by subscription. On account of lack of money he was not able to attend school very much, but he carefully remembered all he learned, and when in 1858 the free schools were established, he eagerly embraced the opportunity then offered, and attended until he was twenty, although all the time he was attending school he helped his mother and remained with her until his marriage at twenty-six. This occurred January 31, 1869, when he was married to Emily E. Carter, a daughter of Joseph Carter, a farmer. She was born and reared and educated in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County. The maiden name of her mother was Susan Dunlap, a daughter of William Dunlap, who lived in Honey Creek Township, where he died. William Dunlap was an early settler of La Motte Township. At the time he came to Crawford County Indians were numerous in the county.

Although Mr. Bailey wanted to prove his patriotism and go into the war, he yielded to advice and remained at home to look after his mother. Prior to his marriage he bought ten acres of land, and he and his bride began their married life there in a log cabin, which he soon replaced with a better dwelling. In 1879 he bought his present property of 80 acres, and ever since has been adding to his holdings. He purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old home, and bought 40 acres adjoining it. He has 160 acres in Claremont Township, Richland County, three miles west of Sumner, and 120 acres near Bridgeport. At one time he owned 480 acres. In 1907 oil was discovered on his property and he now has eight wells in active operation.

Mr. Bailey has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has taken an active part in local affairs. He served as Constable of Martin Township for twelve years, and for eight years was Bailiff of the Court for the Grand Jury at Robin-

son, and for six years served as Township Commissioner. Like his father before him, he is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon. His wife is also a member of and active worker in the church, and both are very popular in it and in the community generally.

BAILEY, Thomas David.—The generation of today has no conception of what those who prepared the way for them endured of privation, lack of comforts and sometimes even of necessities, in order to accomplish great ends, and develop this wonderful Middle West. Thomas D. Bailey, of Section 31, Martin Township, is a native of Crawford County, and passed through many experiences that his children cannot now realize. He was born in Robinson Township, November 1, 1849, a son of William Bailey, who was a native of Alabama, where he owned a plantation, and was there married to Rachel Littlejohn, daughter of Samuel Littlejohn. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bailey came to Crawford County in wagons drawn by horses, stopping first for a short time in Indiana. They located in Martin Township, and there the parents died, the father about 1855 and the mother in 1886.

Like many young men of his day, he was reared on the farm and received his education in various subscription schools. Remaining at home until twenty-four years old, he was then married to Sarah Jane Carter, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Dunlap) Carter. Mrs. Bailey was born in Crawford County, and here reared. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have children as follows: William Frank, Rachel Ann, Samuel, Thomas Henry, John, Joseph, Sarah Emily, Della, Archie and Bessie H. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Baptist Church, to which Mr. Bailey is a very liberal contributor. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as Township Commissioner for three years. Brought up to hard work and strict discipline on the farm, Mr. Bailey developed into a sturdy farmer of remarkable force of character, an upright man, and one who holds the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He owns a farm of 132 acres, which he has lived on for over twenty years.

BAKER, Edward Sheridan, attorney-at-law, Robinson, Ill. Of commanding presence and lofty character, always maintaining the highest conception of his profession, and marked by an intensiveness of purpose and of serene integrity, Edward Sheridan Baker, Postmaster of Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., is a man who, for a long period, has exerted an influence on public men and public measures for the ultimate good of both. Mr. Baker was born in Fountain County, Ind., December 25, 1872, a son of Allen and Melvina (McMasters) Baker, the father, Allen Timberman Baker, also being born in Fountain County, October 31, 1826. The grandfather, Andrew Baker, came from Virginia to Indiana, in 1825, and his father, Christopher



Mary H. Jones.



Baker, came from Germany. The mother was born in Parke County, Ind., April 15, 1837, a daughter of Andy and Julia (Jones) McMasters. The grandfather McMasters was from North Carolina.

Edward S. Baker attended the common and high schools of Robinson, being graduated from the latter with honor May 17, 1894, as valedictorian of his class, and later served as a teacher of public schools for some years throughout the county. In those days the young people were willing to undergo some hardships to secure an education. While attending school in Robinson, Mr. Baker walked three and a half miles to and from school each way daily, no matter what was the weather, and he believes the exertion did him good. Deciding upon the law as a profession, Mr. Baker entered the office of Callahan, Jones & Lowe, as a student, and for two years read law in that connection, October 15, 1897, being admitted to the Bar. In May of the following year he began practice, and a year later became the junior member of the firm of Jones, Eagleton & Baker. When Judge Jones retired a year later, the firm became Eagleton & Baker, and thus continued until February 20, 1907, when President Roosevelt appointed him Postmaster of the city of Robinson, a position which he still fills. Mr. Baker was honored by the people of Robinson by election to the office of City Attorney, which he occupied two years, has also served as Deputy Circuit Clerk, and was Secretary of the Commercial Club of Robinson. Fraternally he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He affiliates with the Baptist Church, in which he has been deacon since 1892, as well as a member of the Board of Trustees. He is Superintendent of the Sunday School and leads the singing in that body.

On September 1, 1897, at Hutsonville, Ill., Mr. Baker was married to Miss Ida Everingham, daughter of George B. and Anna (Musgrave) Everingham, a prosperous farmer living near Hutsonville. Mr. Everingham served during the Civil War as Captain of Company F, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as did Mr. Baker's father, the latter being a member of Company H, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and both are members of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have children as follows: Dorothy, born June 8, 1898; Bertram Raymond, born February 22, 1900; Andrew Everingham, born September 10, 1901; George Allen, born October 31, 1903; Clarence Edward, born November 11, 1905, and Helen Theodora, born March 17, 1908.

The Baker home is on West Main Street, one mile outside of the city of Robinson, and is a handsome residence which is modern in every respect and can be seen for miles around, standing in the midst of a 60-acre farm which has been brought up to a high state of cultivation. By his honorable professional career as a public official, his thoughtful interest in other persons and things, and by his genial social qualities, Mr. Baker has well earned the confidence

and esteem of his fellow townsmen and all who know him.

BAKER, Joseph S.—When Crawford County, Ill., was still almost undeveloped prairie and timber land, and while wild game was plentiful, was born in Knox County, Ky., on October 11, 1842, Joseph S. Baker, who was later destined to make Crawford County his home. He is a son of Andrew Jackson Baker, now deceased, who was born in North Carolina, but following the westward stream of emigration, came to Kentucky when a young man, and was there married to Nancy Sutherland. She was born in Claiborne County, Tenn. and died in Arkansas, while the father died in Kentucky. Joseph S. Baker is the third child in the family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—born to his parents.

Joseph had barely finished his education in the district schools when war was declared, and fired with patriotism, he enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served for twelve months, participating in the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. Later he was paroled, and returned home, and from there came to Illinois, but in 1863 re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Illinois and was mustered out at Springfield. His brother Solomon also served in the Civil War. Liking the locality, Joseph settled on his present farm in Honey Creek Township, and on November 27, 1865, was married to Virginia Updike, a native of Crawford County, where she was reared. Mrs. Baker is a daughter of John and Mary (Warner) Updike, now deceased, who were of the pioneers of Honey Creek Township. Coming from Virginia at an early day, Mr. Updike entered land from the Government. Although he then had six sons, all are now deceased. Mrs. Baker, like her husband, was educated in the early schools of the township, and there they became acquainted and the friendship thus formed later ripened into love.

When Mr. and Mrs. Baker first settled on their property it consisted of 90 acres, but Mr. Baker has gradually added to it until he now owns 471 acres, the greater part of which he has cleared and added all the improvements, including a comfortable residence and good barn. For forty-three years he has carried on general farming and stock-raising with gratifying results, and he is justly regarded as one of the representative farmers of his locality.

Mrs. and Mrs. Baker have had the following family: Cornelia Calvin, Charles Millard, Samantha Elzora, Roselia, John Everett, Elmer, and Alvin (deceased), all born in the township. Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church. He has been a hard worker all his life, and is now living retired from active labors, enjoying the prosperity that is his. Although he has never sought public preferment, he has always taken an interest in township af-

fairs, and has been willing to bear his part in whatever promised to prove beneficial to the community.

BAKER, W. C.—The more thorough training of the schools and the more rigorous preparation demanded for business life have assisted in qualifying the young men of the present day for work that awaits them, and the enterprises controlled by them are not only those that handle the largest amount of trade but they are the ones that have the most influence upon the commercial activity of the community in which they are located. W. C. Baker, of the real-estate firm of Finley & Baker, of Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., is one of the progressive young business men of this part of the State, his long association with the several oil-producing concerns, with which he has been identified, having given him a very valuable experience and especially fitted him for his present undertaking, which although a young one, shows a healthy and remarkable increase. Mr. Baker was born in the village of Rynd Farm, Pa., February 4, 1882, a son of William and Sarah (Groser) Baker, and comes of good old Pennsylvania stock, on both sides of the house. William Baker is one of the leading contractors and oil-producers of Oil City, Pa.

Mr. Baker was given a good education and, after completing his school course, engaged as clerk in Oil City on August 15, 1900, for the Ohio Oil Company, and for the next seven years continued in the employ of this company, in the meantime having been stationed in four different States. Two years were spent in Findlay, Ohio; one year in Montpelier, Ind., and in 1906 he was sent to Marshall, Ill., to take charge of the producing department there. On June 1, 1907, he resigned to come to Robinson, Ill., to take charge of the Mahutska Oil Company's office under D. T. Finley. Mr. Finley and Mr. Baker formed a friendship which resulted in their both resigning March 1, 1908, to form a new real-estate firm under the name of the Finley & Baker Realty Company. Mr. Baker is also treasurer and a stockholder in the Mitchell Oil Company.

Mr. Baker was married in Muncie, Ind., on August 7, 1907, to Miss Emma Elliott, of Montpelier, Ind. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

BARLOW, Dr. Columbus, son of Jesse and Rebecca (Biggs) Barlow, was born near Eaton, Ill., April 27, 1847, and was the fourth in a direct line of physicians, his father and mother both practicing in an early day. His father at one time had a large herb garden, and his knowledge of herbs and their uses was marvelous and known far and near. In the remoter line, these doctors are of a family which has achieved things professionally, for there stand out among them such men as John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, and Joel Barlow, poet and statesman.

Columbus was the youngest of fourteen children. When seven years old he was afflicted with

white swelling, which left him a cripple for life. During this illness his father died, leaving the request that the boy should have the benefit of a medical education. As a child he was delicate and was favored by every one. All through life the fact that he was a cripple was a drawback, but it seemed to strengthen his determination to accomplish great mental things. When able he attended the country school, continuing until he had completed its course. After his school days he worked in a wagon and carriage shop for six years to raise money for his professional education, reading several hours a day, and for the last two years, devoting eight hours a day to medical study (with Dr. Samuel J. Griffith directing his studies), and eight hours to manual labor. He was now twenty-four years old, and during that year married Miss Maria Athey, who died three years later, as did their two children. After three years alone he married Mrs. Sarah Smith Price, and it need not be said that a marriage was ever more felicitous.

Dr. Barlow attended two courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, but during this time was compelled to economize while in school, having not more than one suit of clothes at a time and often doing his own cooking. He graduated June 27, 1877, and on July 4th, following, entered upon the practice of medicine at Eaton. This was a small town and his practice was that of the country doctor. His office was small and poorly equipped, all of the furniture being made by his own hands. He made his chairs, bookcase and operating table. The latter had all the movements of the more modern tables. The first box of drugs he received was emptied and nailed up again, using it for a stool. It was in almost constant use during his practice at Eaton, which continued until 1895. The box is still in existence, and carved upon its sides are the names of men who studied under him, a dozen names, all a credit to the profession. At one time his office was called the Medical College, and all these students became workers in medical societies and members of some one or the other of the churches. All of his life he was helping boys to obtain an education, both by encouragement and by furnishing means. His practice at Eaton was a strenuous and laborious one. He treated men, women and children for miles around, going through all weathers and at all hours. Often he visited a patient when he was the sicker of the two. He treated rich and poor alike, and often left money instead of collecting it. Among his papers was found a slip with a number of Bible references written and, at the top, "Bible authority for helping the poor." He believed in this and lived up to it. He was not only the people's doctor, but he helped them and sympathized with them in every way, and was always using every effort to build up and better the little community in which he lived.

In 1881, Dr. Barlow took a postgraduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago; did some post-

graduate work in 1893, and in 1894 took the general course at the Postgraduate Medical School, Chicago. In 1895 he moved with his family to Robinson. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. Firebaugh which lasted for eight years. Soon after removing there he was made an elder in the Christian Church, and was always useful and active in every good work.

Dr. Barlow took an active interest in medical societies and instilled that interest in all of his students. These societies came next to his God and his family in his affections. In an article on the importance of medical societies he says in part: "Through the influence of medical societies human existence has been prolonged, and the splendid homes all over the country maintained in their present sanitary condition; and, more than that, it cements the doctors together in one great fraternity, which is monumental to strength and efficiency when its forces are properly harmonized." From 1883 to 1906 he missed but four of the bimonthly meetings of the Crawford County Medical Society and during his residence at Eaton he had to drive nine miles to attend them.

Dr. Barlow was President of the Crawford County Medical Society in 1883, and its Secretary 1892-93; a member of the Esculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, and held the office of President in the latter society; a member of the Illinois Medical Society and serving as a member of the Board of Councilors and of the American Medical Association; Vice-President of the National Tuberculosis Commission; was an auxiliary committeeman of the first Pan-American Medical Congress, and had been twice appointed United States Pension Examining Surgeon.

To medical literature he contributed many papers. His paper on "Personal Hygiene" was the most elaborate and written more in detail than any of the others. He also published a book entitled, "Day Dreams of a Doctor," which deserves more than a passing notice. It was reviewed by the press all over the country with much praise and he received many personal letters in regard to it from other authors and friends, among them Donald G. Mitchell, Dr. Matthews and one from Miss Marie C. Brehm.

Dr. Barlow had been ailing for several years before his death, and it was only by constant pleading on the part of his family that he was persuaded to leave his practice and take a trip to Colorado. He was always loyal to his profession, and his perseverance was remarkable. He attended meetings almost to the last and took part in them just as long as his strength would permit. He had an indomitable will, and it is to that will, perhaps, more than to anything else, that he owed his success. He was a deep thinker, a careful reasoner, and sound in his judgment, which with a pleasant disposition, made him a factor long to be remembered.

Through all of his sufferings he seldom grew discouraged and always talked about opening a new office. He took a course of treatment at Hot Springs a few weeks before his death, and

not until that failed to help him did he begin to give up. He wanted to live for his family and his profession, but the thoughts of death were not even unpleasant to him. He had perfect faith and always said it was just a little change in his life—a little journey and then wait a while until he would see his friends again. All through his sickness, his stepson, Dr. Price, was a help and a comfort. The Doctor was confined to his bed only a little more than two weeks, during which time he seemed to suffer but little. He passed away October 8, 1907, entering into a sleep as peaceful and serene as his life had been.

The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Barlow were: Lulu, born May 13, 1879; Harry, born in February, 1881, and died in August, 1882; Brodie, born August 30, 1883; and Mary, born January 9, 1886.

BARNETT, Jesse L., stock-raiser and farmer on Section 34 of Martin Township, Crawford County, Ill., is one of the progressive, enterprising and public-spirited men of his locality, born in Union County, Ohio, October 13, 1860, a son of S. J. Barnett, also a native of the same county, where he was reared and became a successful farmer. The family came originally from New York State. S. J. Barnett married Jane Hardin, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Esau Hardin, one of the early settlers of Martin Township, where he settled in 1864, and where he remained until his death. He bought 109 acres of land, 69 of which are comprised in the present homestead of Mr. Barnett. S. J. Barnett and his wife died in Ohio. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom Jesse L. Barnett was the eldest.

Having been reared a farmer, Jesse L. Barnett was attracted toward a broader field, and in February, 1888, came to Crawford County and bought his present home, bringing his family with him. The farm of 58 acres on Section 34 and 40 acres on Section 11 has been devoted to general farming and stock-raising, but since 1907 it has been still more valuable, as oil was then discovered and there are now eight wells, all producing, on the farm.

Mr. Barnett was married in Ohio in 1881 to Mary Turner, a native of Ohio, where she was reared, educated and married. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have had the following children: Bessie, Harry, Nellie, Belle, Effie, Mabel, Ruth and Arthur—four born in Ohio, and four in the present home. Mr. Barnett has always voted the Republican ticket, and is justly regarded as a good farmer and a substantial, reliable citizen, representative of the best agricultural interests of Crawford County.

BEESON, Abner.—The agricultural interests of Crawford County have been steadily advancing until it occupies a very high place among the counties of our great Commonwealth. Abner Beeson, upon Section 23, Martin Township, is one of the old settlers of the county and a

progressive and successful farmer. He was born in Jasper County, Ill., June 21, 1854, a son of Igal Beeson, born in Kentucky, but after he had received a somewhat meager education there, he went to Ohio, and about a year later went on to Illinois, settling in Oblong Township, Crawford County, where his death occurred.

Abner Beeson was reared in Ohio and Missouri, but in 1866 settled in Crawford County and helped his father upon the farm, remaining in Oblong Township until the latter's death when he was seventeen. He then returned to Southern Missouri, where he worked at lead mining and prospecting, but two years later returned to Crawford County and rented a farm. On September 23, 1874, he married Hattie Wright, a daughter of Thomas Wright, who was a farmer of the county and a veteran of the Civil War. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Beeson settled on a farm which she had inherited from her father, but a year later located on his present farm. The first house on it was built of logs, and the land was covered with brush and timber, with the exception of some seven acres which had been cleared about the house. With a will and purpose, Mr. Beeson went to work and now has the land in a high state of cultivation, besides adding to it 40 acres more. The original house has been remodelled and is now very comfortable and homelike. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have the following children: Jackson, Ida May, Clyde Walter, Luella, Everett W., Maggie S., Jessie Alva and Lucy Edith. Mr. Beeson is a member of the Republican party, and is interested in local affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and they make welcome their many friends at their home with a free-handed hospitality that is delightful.

BEESON, Edward.—Scientific agriculture has ceased to be a joke. It already has been worth many millions of dollars to the farmers of the United States, and it will be worth many hundreds of millions more. A few years ago most men laughed at the idea of applying science to agriculture. The farmer's laugh was the loudest of all, but science, like revolutions, never goes backward. There are still many farming communities where the farmers plant, reap, feed their cattle, and let their implements stand out in the rain and sun in the same careless, thriftless old way, but the agricultural department, agricultural colleges and the agricultural press are rapidly diminishing their number. Science is revolutionizing the farming business, as it has revolutionized almost every other modern industry.

Farming is the most desirable of occupations. In other lines the same routine is preserved the whole year through, but each season brings a change of work to the farmer. Then, too, he can always breathe the fresh air of heaven, enjoy the glorious sunlight and the wide landscape. He works when and how he pleases and calls no man master. The table of the farmer is the best

supplied in the world. He gets the choicest vegetables and fruits at first hand, and with cream and butter from his cows and fresh eggs and poultry from his chicken yard, with smoke-houses filled with fragrant hams and bacon, and with a beef from his own drove now and then, he is entirely independent in the way of food.

Crawford County has some of the most progressive and scientific farmers in the country, and among them is Edward Beeson, of La Motte Township, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, September 29, 1870, a son of William and Nancy (Gregory) Beeson. The parents were natives, respectively, of Highland and Clinton Counties, Ohio. They had the following children: Edward; Willis, born in 1873, deceased; Laura, born in 1876, deceased; Mattie, born in 1881, married Odell Hatch, lives in Roscoe, 100 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and they have one child, Samuel, about four years old; Raymond, born in October, 1884. In 1888 the father went west and nothing further was heard of him, the family mourning him as dead, believing that he met with a fatal accident. The mother died February 14, 1885.

Edward Beeson attended school in Clinton, Ohio, but in 1891 he left Clinton County, Ohio, and came to La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill., where he was married, March 15, 1899, to Abbie J. Richey, born July 13, 1871, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. McClung, of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Beeson is a daughter of John and Sarah (Fox) Richey, natives of Ireland and Crawford County, respectively. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Beeson—Harry Richey Beeson, born June 16, 1906.

The farm which Mr. and Mrs. Beeson own, comprising 300 acres of excellent land in the township, nearly all of it being cultivated, was given them by Mrs. Beeson's father, John Richey. The home is a pleasant one, well set back from the road. In politics Mr. Beeson is a Republican, but has never sought office, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen in casting his vote as his conscience dictates, and giving his attention to his personal affairs. For fifteen years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., La Motte Lodge, No. 826, and is very active in lodge work. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having joined it about twelve years ago. Since she was eighteen years old Mrs. Beeson has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Beeson is an excellent farmer, a sound business man and a good citizen, who holds the confidence of his community.

BENNETT, Samuel L. (deceased).—On April 26, 1907, death claimed Samuel L. Bennett at six thirty P. M., at his home in Robinson, Ill., after a useful life of sixty years, filled with many charities and good deeds, and he left behind him a name of which his family may well be proud. He was a brave optimist, a lover of his fellow men, a worker who loves his work. His friends lost the comradeship of a noble soul.



Ed W. Smith and Wife

Mr. Bennett was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 13, 1847, and was reared on a farm, attending the common schools of that locality. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with bravery and honor until the close of the war. On his return home he took a two-years course in the U. C. College at Merom, Ind., and then taught school in his county and at Hutsonville, Ill. A fine teacher he had the ability to impart his knowledge to his pupils and was very popular with them. In 1872 he embarked in business at Robinson, first as a druggist and then as a clothing dealer. In 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett moved to Hutsonville when, in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Bennett engaged in the hardware and walnut-lumber business until 1884, when in June of that year, they moved to Robinson, where Mrs. Bennett now resides in her beautiful home. For some years prior to his death Mr. Bennett lived in retirement from active business on account of injuries received in his youth while serving as a soldier. He was always regarded as a model citizen and faithfully discharged many duties. While able to attend to his personal affairs, he made money and thriftily invested it. His vote and his influence were directed against the liquor traffic. He served as Alderman in the ward in which he resided, and was appointed Postmaster under the McKinley administration, which office he held for four years.

For a year prior to his demise, he had been in very poor health, and was confined to his bed for five months. Finally, as a last resource he was taken by his wife to Mineral Wells, Texas, and for a short period he seemed to be improving, when a change came for the worse, and his brother-in-law, Henry Draper of Paris, Ill., having joined Mrs. Bennett, he was tenderly brought home to die a week later. His funeral was one of the largest in Robinson for many years. Many of his old comrades in arms were present, and the services were conducted by Rev. Van Tresse, pastor of the Methodist Church, of which he had been an attendant for many years. The officiating minister was assisted by Rev. Dr. Craven of the Presbyterian Church, and the remains were taken to Hutsonville for interment, the ceremonies at the grave being under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge of Robinson, of which Mr. Bennett had been a member.

On May 6, 1873, Mr. Bennett married Miss Mattie Draper, daughter of W. L. and Elizabeth (Foster) Draper, of Hutsonville. Mrs. Draper, who afterwards became the wife of R. B. Higgins, is still living in Hutsonville, aged eighty-nine. Mrs. Bennett was born in Hutsonville, May 23, 1856. When nine years old her parents moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where she attended school for three years, when the family returned to Hutsonville. Mrs. Bennett has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years. She is now a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Robinson. Mrs. Bennett has a

sister, Mrs. Beatrice Lane, of Hutsonville, and a brother, H. L. Draper, of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had no children of their own, but they adopted Mrs. Bennett's niece, Gypsie L. Draper, upon her mother's death, and carefully educated her. She first attended Robinson High School, and later the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Ind. Besides his wife and their adopted child, Mr. Bennett was survived by four brothers and one sister of the eleven children born to his parents, namely: Richard M., of Kansas; Thomas A., of New Lebanon, Ind.; James D., of Arizona; G. W., of Coffeyville, Kan., and Mrs. A. B. Mason, of Carlisle, Ind.

Mr. Bennett was a man who learned from direct contact with the sources the essential things that help to make real life. He gave endorsement and aid to many; his charities were many and oftentimes hidden from the world. His character was one to remember with affection, and his loved ones may well honor and revere the memory of one who, in the midst of severe bodily suffering, never forgot his debt to humanity, or ceased in his endeavor to make life better for all with whom he came in contact.

BLACK, John.—The farmers of Crawford County have long been noted for their industry, thrift and progressive spirit, and the wonderful development of this part of the State is largely due to their efforts. Among those who have attained success in agricultural matters is John Black, one of the prosperous farmers of Hutsonville Township, where he owns a fine farm of 80 acres, upon which he settled in 1885, and which he has since developed to its present well-cultivated condition. Mr. Black was born in Lane County, Ky., five miles from London, October 12, 1843, a son of William and Jane E. (Metcalf) Black. The father was born in Kentucky, March 16, 1794, and died June 1, 1860, in Rock Castle County, Ky., while his wife, born in Jackson County, Ky., May 2, 1802, died February 14, 1889. Her father, James Metcalf, was born in Virginia, but was brought to Kentucky when he was a boy, his father being one of the pioneers of that State.

John Black attended school in Kentucky during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, and has always been a farmer. For thirty-five years he has been a faithful member of the Christian Church, and in political faith is a Prohibitionist, and is much interested in wiping out the liquor traffic. February 22, 1879, Mr. Black married, in Rock Castle County, Ky., Dicy Davis, who was born in that county January 9, 1859, a daughter of Hiram and Naomi (Gadd) Davis. They were both natives of Tennessee, and Mrs. Davis is still living. Mrs. Black died March 20, 1907, having borne the following children: Celestia, born September 15, 1880, in Rock Castle County, Ky., married October 10, 1905, William Lee Pleasant, whose father is proprietor of the hotel at Hutsonville, known as the Pleasant Hotel, of which Abe Pleasant is proprietor; Addie, born March 5, 1884, in Rock Castle County, Ky., married Edwin Goodwin, of Crawford

County, January 22, 1905, and died on her husband's farm, April 16, 1907. The Black family is one well known in this locality, and Mr. Black enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

BOTTENFIELD, Currey J.—Successfully carrying on farming and stock-raising, proving his business ability and taking an interest in local affairs, Currey J. Bottenfield is a typical farmer of Crawford County, Ill., conveniently and pleasantly located on his fine farm on Section 23, Oblong Township. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, February 20, 1849, a son of Meeker B. Bottenfield, a farmer who was born in Pennsylvania, but, when sixteen years old had settled in Ohio, going there with his parents. There he was married to Bethiah Hubble, born in New York State, where she was reared. They became the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth child and third son.

After being reared and educated in Ohio, Currey J. Bottenfield left home at twenty-seven years of age, and came to Crawford County, Ill., locating in Oblong Township, buying land there in 1871. He started to farm 90 acres. His marriage occurred on November 23, 1876, to Mary Dennis, daughter of Michael Dennis. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, and at two years of age was brought by her parents to Crawford County, Ill., and was reared and educated in Oblong Township. Two children were born of this marriage: Minnie May and Margaret E. In the fall of 1879, Mrs. Bottenfield died. In 1887 Mr. Bottenfield married Hannah Hodges, born in Delaware County, Ohio, a daughter of Israel Hodges, and reared and educated in her native State. Mr. and Mrs. Bottenfield have had five children: Glenn Wiley, Bertha Lucile, Cecil, Paul Murrel and Blanche Clyminia—all born in Oblong Township, and all educated in the neighborhood schools.

In 1880 Mr. Bottenfield left Illinois and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years in Ohio. In 1890 he returned to Crawford County, and has farmed in Oblong Township ever since, located on his present farm of 150 acres, all of which he cleared and improved, including the erection of buildings. He did all the carpenter work himself, and is justly proud of his excellent results. Mr. Bottenfield chopped down the trees, hauled the logs to the mill, and then hauled the finished lumber to his farm, thus furnishing his own lumber. On this fine farm he carries on general farming and stock-raising. During all his mature life Mr. Bottenfield has been a Democrat, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Oblong. For many years he has been a consistent member of the Union Baptist Church, has served as Sunday School Superintendent for ten years and has always taken a deep interest in church affairs.

BOYLL, James Archibald.—Probably the landmark most frequently referred to in the vicinity of Hutsonville, for miles about, is the large brick mill operated by James Archibald Boyll, whose "Purity" brand of flour is very popular, not only in Crawford County but throughout the State, both on account of its excellence and the business methods adopted by its manufacturers. Mr. Boyll was born at Pimento, Vigo County, Ind., January 7, 1869, a son of Felix Stanford and Margaret (Barbee) Boyll. The father was also a native of Vigo County, as was the mother, who was born April 14, 1844. In 1880 the family moved from Pimento, Ind., to Annapolis, Crawford County, Ill. The father of Mrs. Boyll, John Barbee, with his wife Margaret (Thurman) Barbee, moved to Kentucky from their birthplace, Virginia.

James Archibald Boyll was educated in the common schools of Vigo County and at Annapolis, and learned to work on a farm at his father's mill, continuing thus until he was twelve years old. Upon his father's death, April 28, 1904, Mr. Boyll took charge of the Hutsonville Roller Mill, which had been erected in 1903, and has since improved and enlarged it. The plant occupies one and one-fourth acres, and its capacity is 50 barrels of flour daily. In addition, both corn and other varieties of feed are ground, and the volume of business shows a steady and healthy increase. Mr. Boyll also owns the old mill at Annapolis, which he is operating, the plant covering two acres.

On September 28, 1894, Mr. Boyll married at Sullivan, Crawford County, Miss Lucy Shire, a daughter of David and Iva Ann (Bowman) Shire. Mrs. Boyll was born at Annapolis, Ill., October 21, 1874, and her father came from Pennsylvania at an early age to Darke County, Ohio. He is now seventy-eight years old, and has belonged to the United Brethren Church sixty-eight years. He now makes his home in Hutsonville. In politics Mr. Boyll is a Democrat, but his many business affairs make him too busy to accept of public office. He is recognized as one of the representative factors in the commercial life of Crawford County and a man whose prosperity is well merited.

BRADBURY, P. G., attorney-at-law. In his knowledge of law, Mr. Bradbury covers a wide range of topics, and he is looked upon as an authority upon whatever subject he is willing to express an opinion. He has been counsel in some of the most important litigation which has come before the courts of Crawford County and the State of Illinois, and his ideals of the legal profession are high and he lives up to them. He was born October 6, 1847, a son of John S. and Jemima (Buckner) Bradbury. The father was born in North Carolina, August 17, 1822, while the mother was born in 1828 in Crawford County, Ill.

John S. Bradbury was brought from North Carolina where the family had resided near Raleigh, in 1828, when he was six years old, by his pa-

rents, John and Mary (Hines) Bradbury. The little family walked the entire distance, their scanty house-hold possessions being in a small cart, and the journey consumed a long time. They settled in Hutsonville Township, a short distance from West York, but within a year the health of the father, which had been failing, gave out and he died, leaving his widow and six children on a small rented farm. The mother kept her little brood together and always exerted a wonderful influence for good over them up to her death, which occurred in 1847.

When but a lad, John S. Bradbury commenced working for various farmers, and when sixteen he obtained a position as stage-driver on the line running from Vincennes, Ind., to Danville, Ill., and continued in this employment for five or six years, when he married and commenced farming in Hutsonville Township on a small tract of land his wife had inherited from her parents, and this is now a portion of the home place on which he has resided for about sixty years. Although his holdings were at one time much larger than now, he still owns 200 acres of fine farm land. His first wife died at twenty-six years of age, leaving the following children: Catherine, now Mrs. Harper Reynolds, of Hutsonville; P. G.; and James L., a merchant of Fairbank, Ind. The first Mrs. Bradbury was a daughter of Henry and Martha (Evans) Buckner, who came from North Carolina to Crawford County, Ill., about 1818 and settled in Hutsonville Township, where they continued to reside until the time of their death. After the death of his first wife, John S. Bradbury married Nancy Huckaba, a daughter of Lewis and Peggie (Evans) Huckaba, also early settlers of Illinois who located in the neighborhood of York. By his second marriage John S. Bradbury had eight children: Andrew L., of Jasper County, Ill.; John S., of Robinson Township; Aurora lives with his father; George S., who is a merchant of West York; Willis H., clerk in a store at Hutsonville; Alice, who lives in Oklahoma; Albert, who has been an invalid since boyhood, and Nancy, of Chicago, manager of a wholesale business. John S. Bradbury was the youngest child in his father's family, which consisted of the following named children: Anna, married Cornelius Martin; Peter; Martha, married Bryant Cox; James, married Charlotte McCrory; Moreland, married Jessie Draper, and John S., all now deceased except the last named.

After receiving a good common school education, P. G. Bradbury taught in Crawford County for seven years, ten months each year, and his ability was so generally recognized that at the youthful age of twenty-six he was honored by election to the office of County Superintendent, and during his term of office was further honored by election to the position of State's Attorney, which he filled with credit for eight years. Mr. Bradbury first read law with Judge Franklin Robb, and was admitted to the bar July 4, 1876, and then formed a partnership with his preceptor under the name of Robb & Bradbury, which association continued until the demise of

Judge Robb in 1890, after which he practiced alone for a year. About 1891 the firm of Bradbury & Lewis was formed, with F. W. Lewis, but when Mr. Lewis was elected State's Attorney, in 1892, the partnership was dissolved. His next association was with Joseph A. McHatton, and this continued until 1908, when it, too, was dissolved by mutual consent. In addition to other political honors which the Democrats of his locality have given him, Mr. Bradbury has been President of the School Board for three years, and served for four years as Master in Chancery, although he has never sought office.

On December 31, 1879, Mr. Bradbury was married to Miss Jennie Kelly, of Sullivan County, Ind., a daughter of James and Malinda (Johnson) Kelly, the father being an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Sullivan County, Ind. He was born in Inchaleen, County Derry, Ireland, and was a linen weaver by trade. He came to the United States in 1828, locating in Baltimore, but after two or three years he moved to Sullivan County, Ind., and embarked in farming and stock-raising, at one time owning 1,500 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have had children as follows: John, born August 20, 1885, was for one year a naval cadet at Annapolis, but at the earnest solicitation of his father he resigned and attended the University of Virginia for two years, when his health broke down and his death occurred January 23, 1908, at the age of twenty-two years—his death proving a great blow to his family and associates; Francis C., born December 6, 1887, graduated with honors from St. Mary of the Woods College, Terre Haute, Ind., in June, 1907; Palmer G., born January 15, 1892, is now in his second year at high school in Robinson; William E., born September 8, 1893, is in the same year at school; James Stanley, born November 11, 1899, is in the fourth grade of the common school. The children are all very bright and give promise of developing into brilliant men.

The family reside on a very valuable fruit farm just outside of Robinson, where they have a beautiful home. Mr. Bradbury is a large realty holder, and has some exceedingly valuable farm property in Crawford, Clark and Lawrence Counties, and also some in Missouri. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for sixteen years. His paternal grandparents were Quakers, and his maternal grandparents Methodists, in religious faith. Fraternally, he is a Mason, having been a member of that order for thirty-four years, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is popular in both orders. For many years he has been a leader in all movements looking toward the improvement and advancement of legal procedure in the State and county, and is generally recognized as one of the most capable attorneys of the Crawford County bar and of Eastern Illinois.

BREHM, Elias.—The successful prosecution of farming, even in the well-favored Crawford County, Ill., requires intelligence, foresight and thorough knowledge of all the details of the work.

The farmer today has to know many things hidden from his father, and many of the men now owning large tracts of land can well remember when farming was held to be something anyone could do. Elias Brehm, a very prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Martin Township, Crawford County, has been a resident of the township since 1871. He was born in Prairie County, Ohio, March 3, 1839, a son of Henry Brehm. He was a farmer and sawmill operator in Prairie County, Ohio, and owned a sawmill operated by water power. The father of Henry Brehm was George Brehm, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio with his family at an early date, and settled in Perry County, where he entered land from the Government, owning about 400 acres at one time.

Henry Brehm was educated in Perry County, and there grew to manhood. He married Elizabeth Saunders, also born and reared in Perry County, Ohio. They became the parents of children as follows: George, Samuel, Mary, Moses, Elias, Joseph, Alfred and Abraham.

Elias Brehm was educated in the subscription schools of his native county, and walked three miles to attend school. During his school life he worked hard on the farm, and made himself useful. When he was eighteen he lost his father, and the farm was sold, so that the estate could be divided among the children. Mr. Brehm received as his share \$400. Having married Mary Ann Rinehart, daughter of Jesse Rinehart, a farmer of Ohio, on February 12 1871, he came to Crawford County, and bought 80 acres in Martin Township. Thirty acres of this were cleared, but he cleared off the remainder, and bought 20 acres more, adjoining, all in timber. His farm is one of the best in Crawford County, and is well supplied with every comfort. Mrs. Brehm died September 23, 1900. His brother's daughter has kept house for him for the past eight years. Mr. Brehm belongs to the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Brehm had one child, which died in infancy.

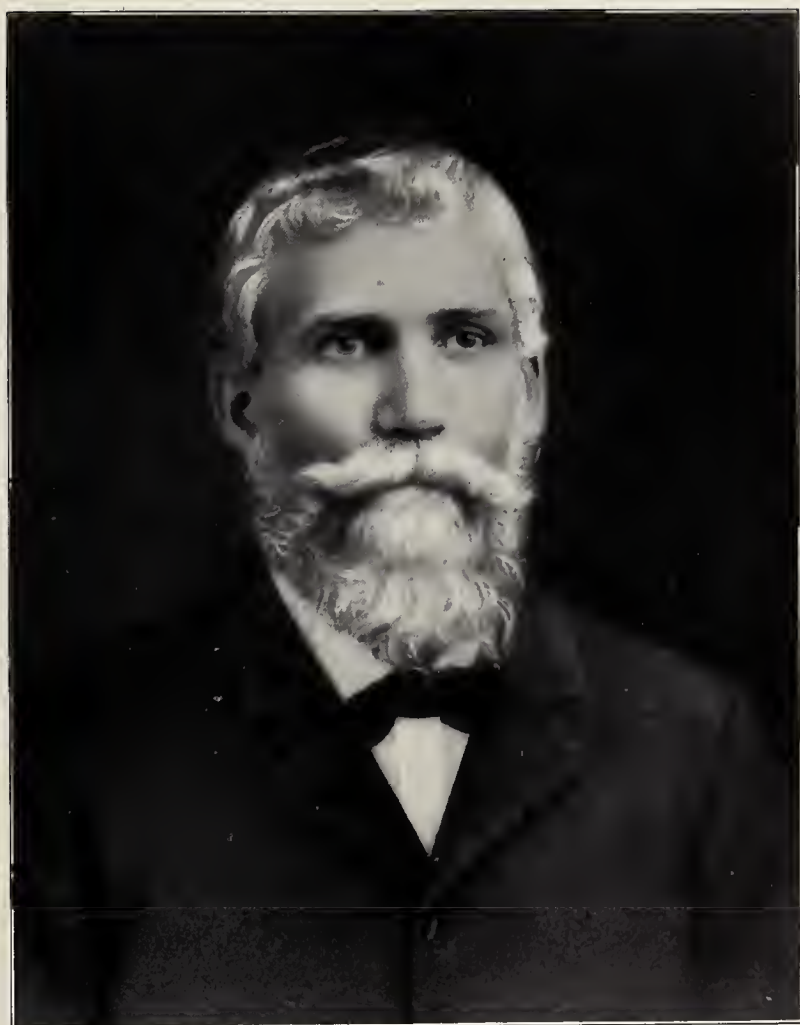
BRISTOW, Napoleon B., M. D. (deceased).—In enumerating the distinguished and able professional men of Crawford County, Ill., too much prominence cannot be given to the late Dr. Napoleon B. Bristow, physician and surgeon, who for many years was a well-known and beloved practitioner at Flat Rock, Ill. Dr. Bristow was born in Parke County, Ind., near Hollandsburg, March 23, 1852, a son of Dr. James C. Bristow, deceased, who was a native of Shelby County, Ky., and there married Elizabeth Williamson, also a native of Kentucky. After marriage, the elder Dr. Bristow moved to Parke County, Ind., and farmed for some years, but later moved to Iowa and established a mercantile business. From there he went to Kansas City and from that city came to Crawford County and commenced practicing medicine in the vicinity of Crawfordsville, where he continued in active practice until 1884, when he removed to Wayne County,

Ill., and there continued in practice until his death, which occurred July 16, 1906. Dr. Napoleon B. Bristow was the fourth child in a family of nine children born to his parents, two of whom were born in Crawford County on a farm in Honey Creek Township.

Dr. Napoleon B. Bristow attended the district schools of Honey Creek Township, the select school at Robinson, and the University of Louisville, Ky., being graduated from the medical department of the latter, March 1, 1875. For one year he was in partnership with his father, but in the spring of 1876 established himself at Flat Rock and continued there in active practice until his death, which occurred October 12, 1896. He had a very large practice throughout Flat Rock and vicinity, and was recognized as a very able physician and surgeon.

On October 25, 1876, he married Aurelia Rundle, who was born in Honey Creek Township, the daughter of Anson M. Rundle, a native of Sullivan County, Ind., born August 29, 1823. Mr. Rundle was reared in that State, but about 1847, when a young man, he came to Crawford County. By trade, he was a tanner, and worked with David Logan at Palestine for a while, but later bought the Norton tanyard and entered and bought some land adjoining it. About 1855 he quit the tanning business, sold his land and bought a farm of James Weger, on which a part of the town of Flat Rock is now located, and the present home of his daughter, Mrs. Bristow. On January 10, 1849, he married Elizabeth Jones, born in Butler County, Ohio, June 28, 1827. She moved with her parents to Lawrence County, Ill., when five years of age. Her father, Lewis Jones, was a pioneer of Lawrence County, where he remained only a few years, and then came to Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, and resided until his death in August, 1874. His wife, Mary (Brown) Jones, died October 8, 1896. Mrs. Bristow is the second in the family of seven children born to her parents, two sons and five daughters, three of whom are deceased, and all born in Honey Creek Township. Anson M. Rundle died September 6, 1881; Elizabeth Rundle, his wife, died April 13, 1900. After marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Bristow built a dwelling and lived in Flat Rock for fourteen years, after which in 1890, they bought the Rundle homestead, and erected the residence in which Mrs. Bristow now lives, and in which Dr. Bristow's death occurred. Dr. N. B. Bristow was engaged in the practice of medicine for more than twenty-one years. In politics he was a Republican, and fraternally he was a member of the I. O. O. F. Dr. and Mrs. Bristow had three children: Claudius L., of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Roscoe, D. D. S., practicing at Taylor, Tex.; and Miss Nellie, at home.

BROWN, Capt. Achilles Morris.—In the struggle in which man pitted himself against primeval forest and aboriginal inhabitants, the strongest types of manhood and womanhood were evolved, and traits of character developed that otherwise



James O Kirk



might never have been seen. Illinois is a State that has a pioneer history that thrills and excites, and none of those who there once bore that title of pioneer can fail to be interested in what-ever pertains to the early history of the State. Achilles Morris Brown is one of those who have made Illinois his home since 1857, having been born in Henry County, near Louisville, Ind., forty-five miles east of Indianapolis, December 26, 1828, a son of William and Sarah (Martindale) Brown. William Brown was born in Virginia, and his wife in South Carolina, and they were among the early settlers of Indiana, moving to Wayne County at a very early day, and doing their part in developing their new home.

Educated in the subscription schools of his native place, Mr. Brown worked on the farm in Indiana, but the same spirit that moved his father and mother to start anew in Indiana prompted him to take up his new home farther west, and in 1857 he made his way to Crawford County, locating land in Oblong Township, there being then only seven families in Oblong village. On December 27, 1854, he married in Rush County, Ind., Miss Anna Gilmore, formerly of Ireland. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown are as follows: William Seward (named for the statesman of that name), born August 28, 1855, married and resides on a farm two and a half miles from Oblong; Mrs. Mary E. McKnight, born August 8, 1860, and is a widow with three sons and one daughter; James G., born August 27, 1868, is married and has a boy and girl and is living on the home place one and a half miles north of Oblong.

Like others in his neighborhood, when he felt the call of duty to be strong for further existence, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, becoming a member of Wilder's Lightning Brigade, August 14, 1862; was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, and on February 4, 1863, was promoted to Second Lieutenant and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, until he resigned in April, 1864, and returned home. Among the engagements in which he took part were Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Farmington, besides many minor skirmishes. He is a member of the G. A. R., Albert Wood Post, of Oblong, and is a Mason of long standing.

In politics Mr. Brown is a Republican, although he has never been an office-seeker. He owns two valuable farms in addition to his home property, the whole consisting of 270 acres, of which 200 acres have been cleared. When oil was discovered it added very greatly to the value of his property. In the rest and security of their declining years, Mr. and Mrs. Brown can look back with pleasure to the times when they did so much for the general welfare of their neighborhood, and take comfort in the fact that all they now enjoy has been won by them through hard labor and economic thrift.

BROWN, David William.—The pioneers of any community should ever be honored, for to them

is due much of the prosperity of civilization. The Brown family is well and favorably known throughout Crawford County, where settled the father of David William Brown, the latter a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Martin Township, residing on Section 24, but born in Miami County, Ind., April 10, 1852. His father, Charles M. Brown, now deceased, was also born in Indiana, and there reared, educated and married. His wife was Sarah Graham, born in Ohio, but reared in Indiana. In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Brown emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., locating in Martin Township, where he bought a farm of 80 acres of prairie land. He worked hard on it, clearing it off and placing it under cultivation, lived there until his death. The land has always been devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Brown was a public-spirited man and erected the first school-house in the district. For years he and two others supplied the wood for the fire, and helped in many ways to provide a school home for their children. In politics he was a Republican, and always took an active part in local affairs. Although he accomplished much, he died when only forty. He and his wife had eight children, seven sons and one daughter, three of them being born in Martin Township.

David William Brown attended the school held in the house his father built, and he and his brothers helped their mother to take care of things after the father's death. On December 2, 1875, Mr. Brown married Margaret Wright (now deceased), born in Howard County, Ind., but reared in Martin Township, a daughter of Thomas Wright and Mariah C. (Lontz) Wright, who were among the early settlers of the Township. Upon coming to the township Mr. and Mrs. Wright entered 120 acres, which they cleared and cultivated. Mr. Wright was a soldier of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of three children: Sarah Maria, who married S. R. Mitchell, a carpenter and farmer; Victor L., present superintendent of the Casey schools, first engaged in teaching in the district schools of Martin Township, was later Principal of the Oblong schools for a season, after which he taught in the district schools of Oblong and Licking Townships for one season and then received his present appointment; and one child who died in infancy. Mrs. Brown died February 6, 1899. On November 1, 1903 Mr. Brown married Janie Johnson, born in Oblong Township, the daughter of Madison and Jane (Campbell) Johnson, and reared and educated in her native township. She is the youngest in a family of five daughters and one son, is an intelligent and public spirited woman and actively engaged in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Brown bought 80 acres of land and has cultivated his farm, made all the improvements on it and set out many valuable trees. The home is a very pleasant one to which all the family friends are made welcome. He is a Republican in politics and, while not an office-seeker, takes an active interest in local affairs. Fraternally he

is associated with the Masonic order. Like his wife, he is an active worker in the Methodist church, in which he has filled many offices, as well as in the Sunday school.

BROWN, James Gilmore, has lived on the Brown homestead all his life, having been born there August 27, 1868. It is most conveniently and pleasantly located on Section 25, Oblong Township, Crawford County. Growing up in the township, he was here educated, devoting himself to farming and stock-raising, his property being one of the most valuable in his community. On December 28, 1898, Mr. Brown married Harriett Tilroe, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Dunning) Tilroe, her father being a minister of the Methodist church. Mrs. Brown was born at Reynolds, Johnson County, Ill. Her father was born in Holland, and her mother in Michigan, and they now reside within two blocks of the Methodist church at Robinson. Mrs. Brown was one of the following family: William Edward, Harriett, Addie, Sarah, Hugh M. and George Staley. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had the following family: Bernice Brown, died in infancy; William Fesler, born July 26, 1901; Frances Elizabeth, born February 5, 1905. Fraternally, Mr. Brown is a Mason and member of the Sons of Veterans. He is a liberal supporter of church work, and an industrious, thrifty and enterprising man who commands the highest respect of his neighbors and friends.

BRUBAKER, Charles Clifford, junior member of the well-known lumber firm of Brubaker & Son, is a young man whose business success has come as a result of intelligent effort, honorably directed along legitimate lines. Robinson is the home of many large business concerns, but the individual members of none stand higher than do Elisha Brubaker and his son, Charles Clifford, who is his partner. The latter was born on a farm in Marshall County, Kan., June 20, 1869, a son of Elisha and Mary M. (Batey) Brubaker. After graduating from the Robinson High School, Charles C. Brubaker worked in a general utility capacity for Judge W. C. Jones for about a year, when he devoted four years to learning the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1891 the present firm of Brubaker & Son was formed for the purpose of carrying on a general contracting and building business, and the firm carry a full line of building materials, including lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, lime, cement, plaster, etc., having on hand at all times a full line of these materials which are unsurpassed as to quality and favorable prices. The firm has two yards: one on Webster Street, called the Suburban, and the other on Franklin Street, which is the City Yard, where they have a large building of brick, 130 x 30 x 60 feet, which houses a big stock. The office is on the north, a commodious building, 20 x 30 feet. The firm has lost one of its members in the person of William A. Brubaker, who was a very gifted draughtsman and had charge

of all the work of that kind done by the firm, his death occurring May 14, 1896.

On July 20, 1892, Charles C. Brubaker married Miss Belle G. Titus, daughter of George W. and Mary Titus of Merom, Ind. She was born in September, 1871. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker: George A., born May 18, 1893, and Mary Nancy, born September 8, 1900. In politics Mr. Brubaker is a Republican, and, although not an office-seeker, has represented his Ward in the City Council, serving as Alderman very acceptably. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Modern Woodmen and Chamber of Commerce. He has been an active member of the Methodist Church for twenty-seven years, and is a man of whom nothing but good can be said, as he has conducted his business upon the same high standard of living as he has his private affairs. Mr. Brubaker last year built him one of the finest and up-to-date residences in the city, at 209 South Franklin Street.

BRUBAKER, David C.—Very prominent as a Democrat and thoroughly identified with his party in local affairs, David C. Brubaker has been called upon more than once to represent it in public office. His election following, he has faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him, proving his fitness for the office and his general ability as a man. Mr. Brubaker was born August 23, 1856, in Darke County, Ohio, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Miller) Brubaker. Daniel Brubaker was born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1828, and Mrs. Brubaker was born in Ohio, April 28, 1829. By occupation Daniel Brubaker was a farmer, and in 1869 he emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., where David C. Brubaker was reared to manhood.

Working alternately on his fathers' farm, and attending the common schools of Licking Township, David C. Brubaker gained his education, and after leaving school took a position in a country store at Annapolis as clerk. He held this until 1875, when he engaged in carpenter work. He owns a farm in Martin Township on which he lived from 1879 until 1907. In 1907 he came to Oblong where he now resides. Mr. Brubaker has been Town Clerk and Assessor of Martin Township, being elected to those offices on the Democratic ticket. In March, 1901, he became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliations are with the United Brethren church, of which he is a member.

Mr. Brubaker was married in Crawford County, Ill., in 1879 to Mary E. Higgins, born in Martin Township, in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker have had children as follows: James E., born in 1881; Mattie J., born in 1883; Elizabeth, born in 1886; Jesse W., born in 1890; Clinton S., born in 1893, and Ruth, born in 1896. These children were all born in Martin Township Crawford County, and given good educations. They are bright, intelligent young people,

and their parents have every reason to be proud of them.

March 14, 1908, Mr. Brubaker purchased the furniture stock of E. T. Shire, at Oblong, and his since conducted that business, dealing in general furniture, musical instruments, trunks and suit cases. His store is located on North Range Street.

BRUBAKER, Elisha.—The man who can establish and maintain a large enterprise, conducting it upon broad-gauged principles of unflinching honesty and with due regard to the welfare of his customers, is not only a successful business man but a public benefactor as well. The success of his undertaking raises the commercial standing of his locality; the activity of his concern gives employment to many, while the stimulant of his prosperity is very healthful in its effect upon the community at large. Elisha Brubaker, of Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., senior member of the firm of Brubaker & Son, contractors and builders, and dealers in lumber, builders' supplies and coal, is a notable example of what one man can accomplish, provided he possesses the faculty to make much out of little and never fall back in his upward struggle.

Mr. Brubaker was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1842, but in 1856 was brought to Clark County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, young as he was. The outbreak of the war disarranged his plans, for he could not resist the call to duty, and he enlisted in August, 1862, at Terre Haute, Ind., in Company E. Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, serving until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He saw much hard service and participated in many of the notable battles of the war, being with Sherman on his historical March to the Sea.

Returning home he resumed his farming operations in Vigo County, Ind., but in 1869, deciding that Kansas offered more favorable opportunities, moved to that State, there living on a farm for six years. In 1875, however, he returned to Illinois, and located in Robinson, where he began work as a carpenter and builder, four years later forming a partnership with John A. Wiseman, which continued a few years, when in 1890 he admitted his two sons to the firm, and the style became Brubaker & Sons. The new firm established the present lumber business, and later enlarged their field of operations so that they now carry a full line of lumber, builders' supplies including paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, lathes, lime, hair, cement, plaster and hardware, and a full line of coal. They carry a stock worth \$25,000 to \$30,000, and it embraces all kinds and grades of goods in their line. Their yards are located near the New Methodist church, where they have a branch yard located on the Illinois Central Railway. The warehouse is 56x120 feet, two-stories in height, with metal front, with additional storage capacity for sash and doors. The office is in front of the warehouse, and is 23x30 feet. It is well supplied with every modern convenience, no pains having been spared

in its equipment. In 1896, William A. Brubaker, the junior member of the firm, died, and the style was changed to the present one of Brubaker & Son, under which business is transacted and a very enviable reputation has been built up. In addition to his other interests Mr. Brubaker owns a small farm northeast of Robinson and a brick building on the southwest corner of the square where his lumber yard is located. He also owns his handsome home at No. 607 Pine Street.

In 1866 Mr. Brubaker married Miss Mary M. Battery, of Meigs County, Ohio, who died in 1886, leaving him with four children. In 1893 he married as his second wife Miss Hannah Carter of Robinson. Mr. Brubaker is a member of the G. A. R. Post and takes a lively interest in its work and in the various encampments, which he always attends. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist church and contributes liberally towards its support. Public-spirited, enterprising, a man who can be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time, Mr. Brubaker is most justly enrolled among the business men at Crawford County who have won success in their lives.

BUCHANAN, George L. (deceased).—The records of Crawford County show the results attained by men, now passed away, but whose untiring efforts conscientiously directed along progressive lines, did much towards the advancement of their locality. These men lived fearlessly and nobly, doing all they could to make better and purer the world, and after their demise, they were mourned by those who knew and appreciated them. It is such men as these who really constitute the backbone of any nation. While able men are needed upon legislative floors and lead armies in time of war, those who really attain to true greatness are those who faithfully do whatever lies nearest at hand, and who set forth in their lives the faith which is theirs.

The late George L. Buchanan, of Robinson Township, who died May 31, 1908, was a man of this caliber, and it will be a long time before he is forgotten by those who best knew him and profited by his kindly nature and generous impulses. Mr. Buchanan was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 19, 1867. He was a son of James L. and Amanda E. (Smith) Buchanan, and in 1868 his parents came by boat down the Ohio River to the Wabash, and up that stream to Palestine Landing, locating first in La Motte Township. However, after a short time they came to Robinson Township, where they made their permanent home. James L. Buchanan was a soldier in the Civil War serving under General Sherman, was on the famous March to the Sea and died in 1899. His widow survives and makes her home with Mrs. George L. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan was the elder of the two children born to his parents, his brother, Ralph Ernest, dying when about two and a half years old.

On August 18, 1890, Mr. Buchanan was married at the residence of the bride's father, near Ducauville, Crawford County, to Mollie E. Duulap, a daughter of John P. and Margaret J. (Scott) Dunlap. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan had children as follows: Helen, born March 25, 1893; Oliver, born December 28, 1896; Cecile, born February 13, 1900; Margaret Emma, born December 30, 1901, and John James, born October 31, 1905.

Mr. Buchanan was a member of the United Presbyterian Church for over twenty years, and served as Elder in the Ducauville Church for about ten years. In 1902 he was a delegate to the General Assembly of his church, representing the Presbytery of Princeton, which was held at Greenville, Pa. In politics he was independent, preferring to cast his vote for the man he deemed best suited for the office. He never would consent to be a candidate, and was in no sense a politician, his private affairs occupying his time and interest.

Mrs. Buchanan was born in Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., November 20, 1868. Her father, John P. Dunlap was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 3, 1833, and her mother Margaret J. (Scott) Dunlap was born on a farm near West Middlesex, Pa., in September, 1832. The grandfather on the Duulap side of the family, Alexander Dunlap, and his wife, Eliza (Burgess) Dunlap, were both reared in Ohio, and settling on a farm, there lived and died. The grandfather, James Scott, was born in Massachusetts, and became a manufacturer. His wife bore the maiden name of Martha Simison, and she was born in Trumbull County, Ohio.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. John P. Dunlap came from Mercer County, Pa., to Robinson Township, Crawford County, where Mr. Dunlap had purchased 120 acres of land. Later he added to this until he owned 160 acres. He died September 9, 1897. His widow lives with her daughter, Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. Buchanan was educated in the district schools of Crawford County, and later attended the Robinson High School and, after obtaining her certificate, taught in the country schools of Crawford County for three years. Her girlhood was spent on her father's farm and she early learned the details of farm work. After marriage Mr. Buchanan engaged in a mercantile business at Ducauville, but later became a farmer upon the excellent 155-acre farm owned by his father. This property has a comfortable modern residence and ample outbuildings upon it, and is in every way a thoroughly up-to-date farm in all its appointments. For the past twenty years Mrs. Buchanan has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Ducauville, and it was the pastor of this church, the Rev. W. H. Hemphill, who held the funeral services of the late Mr. Buchanan, at the church. A large number of friends attended these services, and many were moved to tears at the touching address delivered by the pastor, extolling the virtues of one who had

been so prominent in church work for so many years.

BURNER, Henry.—Crawford County, with its many interests and rich lands that are yielding up fortunes to its owners, is almost a garden spot of the world. Among the men who have made it their home for many years is Henry Burner, born in Licking County, Ohio, September 3, 1835, a son of Abraham and Barbara (Stover) Burner. Abraham Burner was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and died thirty years ago, aged seventy-eight years. He was a son of Henry Burner, while the great-grandfather of Henry Burner the younger, was Airhart Burner, who with two brothers came from Germany and settled in Virginia at an early period. The mother was a daughter of Samuel Stover, a farmer of Licking County, Ohio.

Reared to farm life and educated in the district schools, Henry Burner naturally became a farmer and has made Crawford County his home since he was brought here by his parents when he was ten years old. Later he became the first president of the co-operative store of Robinson, organized under the Patrons of Husbandry, and was also the first president of the Farmer's Equitable Co-operative Company, in Crawford County. The religious affiliations of Mr. Burner are with the Methodist Church, with which he has been connected for fifty-three years, and in which he has held all the offices and is now a trustee. For many years he has been an active Prohibitionist, and was much interested in the crusade of 1908.

On October 8, 1857, Mr. Burner married in Robinson Township, Crawford County, Mary Kirk, daughter of William Kirk, a farmer of Licking County, Ohio, who died July 16, 1861, at the home place in Robinson Township. The children born of this marriage were: Orlando A., born November 16, 1858, and Ida Ideal, born November 7, 1860. On March 24, 1864, Mr. Burner was married in Effingham County, Ill., to Almeda (Beem) Gillenwaters, daughter of Michael and Catherine (Randall) Beem. Michael Beem was a local Methodist preacher of Effingham County. Mr. and Mrs. Burner had children as follows: Mertie May, born in Robinson Township, near Robinson, March 8, 1876; Dora Barbara, born March 11, 1865, died January 11, 1877; Everie G., born December 12, 1866; Nettie Catherine, born October 5, 1868; Ella I., born October 26, 1870; Edgar E., born April 7, 1872; Frank M., born February 20, 1874; Charley Ross, born April 5, 1878, died January 25, 1908, and Cora Grace, born February 18, 1881.

Mrs. Burner died November 18, 1901, at the home place in Robinson Township, and the funeral services were conducted at Kirk Chapel by the Rev. Neal, her pastor, and her remains were tenderly interred in the adjacent cemetery. Mrs. Burner was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 15, 1839, and married George



J. W. Leaverton

Gillenwaters June 15, 1856. By this marriage she had one daughter, Mrs. Alice Wilson, who survives her. Mr. Gillenwaters died May 3, 1859. A Methodist from youth, Mrs. Burner was an earnest, devout Christian, and lived out in her life the faith which was hers. She left at her death, eight children by her second marriage, in addition to the one by her first marriage, two stepchildren, eleven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild; a sister, Marita Beem, a half brother, Charles Beem, and her husband, as well as a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

On January 25, 1908, death once more entered the Burner family, the son, Charley Ross, being this time the victim. He was a most exemplary young man, who, after the ordinary farmer boy life, attended normal school at Normal, Ill., and when nineteen years old engaged in teaching for two years, when he entered upon the study of medicine. In September, 1900, he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated with honors, April 22, 1904. In the following July, he settled in South Bend, Ind., but within five months he was obliged to abandon his practice on account of failing health. He joined Kirk Chapel in his youth, and was faithful to its teachings all his life. During his college life and afterwards, he was prominent in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Court of Honor. His funeral was conducted in Kirk Chapel, and he lies by the side of his mother in Kirk Cemetery. The Odd Fellows had charge of the obsequies, and the ceremony was very imposing.

BUSER, Finley L.—Successful among the enterprising young farmers of Martin Township, energetic in his work, and knowing every detail of farm life, Finley L. Buser, is naturally regarded as one of the representative farmers of Crawford County. He was born on the farm which he now occupies, on Section 35, Martin Township, January 29, 1877, a son of David Buser, a retired farmer of Newton, Ill., who was a pioneer of the county having been born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 14, 1836. There David Buser was reared and, after attaining his majority, moved to Indiana and was there married in 1860 to Susan Holler. They became the parents of eight children, of whom Finley L. Buser was the youngest. Their children were all born on the present farm of Mr. Buser except the eldest, who was born in Indiana. David Buser came to Crawford County soon after his marriage, located on the farm that became the homestead. He improved it and brought the land into a good state of cultivation. His first purchase consisted of 40 acres, but he kept adding to it until he owned 300 acres. In 1903 he retired from farming, locating at Newton, Jasper County, Ill., where he is enjoying the results of his labors. A Democrat in politics

and a member of the First Christian Church, he has plenty to interest him.

Finley L. Buser was brought up in the usual way, alternating between the district school and hard work on the farm. On September 28, 1902, he married Ada Sheets, who was born in Oblong Township, a daughter of Henry Sheets, of the same Township, a successful farmer and one of the pioneers of that part of Crawford County. Mr. Buser owns 50 acres of the homestead, which he has improved and has developed into a very valuable property. Mr. and Mrs. Buser have two daughters,—Dorothy and Doris, both born at their present home. Mr. Buser is a Democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the First Christian Church, and they have many friends in the locality where they reside.

CALLAHAN, Ethelbert, attorney-at-law and the oldest of the Bar of Crawford County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 17, 1829. His father was of Irish and his mother of English descent, and his father's father, the Rev. George Callahan, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer Methodist preacher in Ohio. In 1849 Ethelbert Callahan came to Crawford County, and during the following winter taught a three-months' school for fifteen dollars a month. In 1853-54 he edited the "Wabash Sentinel," and then went to Marshall and edited the "Telegraph" during the Know Nothing campaign of 1854.

On June 27, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary Barlow Jones and has since resided in Crawford County. When a boy he was present at a trial in which Thomas Ewing and Henry Stansbury were the opposing counsel and was so much interested that he determined to become a lawyer, but this ambition did not seem on the way to be gratified. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Peace and began to read law. In 1859 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1861 he opened an office at Robinson, the county-seat of Crawford County, and began an active practice, which he still continues. His career as a lawyer has been eminently successful in every way. Mr. Callahan has a profound knowledge of law; he gives each case patient study thus gaining complete mastery of every detail, and he has that rare ability to seize upon opportunities during a trial and making the most of them. An eloquent man, he has always had a great power over juries, and yet he has at the same time always maintained a high standard of honor and courtesy to friend and foe alike.

The general practice of a country lawyer necessarily includes every branch of the law and all classes of cases, from the most trivial to those of the most serious character involving life, liberty, reputation and the numerous rights of property arising out of diversified pursuits and commerce of the country. This kind of practice enlarges the knowledge, and broadens the mind of the lawyer who keeps up with its demands. It is enough to say that such a practice was Mr. Callahan's and that he has kept

fully abreast of it. As a recognition of his character, ability and standing as a lawyer, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in June, 1898, by McKendree College.

Mr. Callahan claims the distinction of having made the first speech in the county in favor of the Republican party. As a member of the Republican party he has served in the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth General Assemblies of the State. As Presidential Elector in 1880 and 1888, he assisted in casting the vote of Illinois for Garfield and Harrison. He was a member of the first Stae Board of Equalization. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Bar Association, was its President in 1889, and has contributed several valuable papers, among which was "The Lawyers of the Bible," which has been extensively copied. One of the largest farmers in the county, his farm on the banks of the Wabash is an exponent of the best methods of cultivating the soil, and his great success as an agriculturist proves that brains are needed in the growing of corn and the system of drainage, just as they are at the Bench or the Bar. He is a member of the Methodist Church and was in 1874 a delegate from the Southern Illinois Conference of that church to the General Conference held in Brooklyn. Mr. Callahan has been largely instrumental in securing many improvements throughout the county, and is oftentimes called the Father of Hard Roads in Crawford County.

CARLISLE, Jonas W., M. D.—The profession of medicine is one that demands much of its followers, and never receives enough of their time or energy, for the education of a good physician is never completed as long as he lives. No other calling demands so much constant study and research, but none is so exalted or so satisfying in results, for the issues of life and death are within the control of the doctor, and unless he is competent death ensues. Among the leading physicians of Crawford County, one of whom there should be special mention is Jonas W. Carlisle, who is engaged in active practice in Robinson. He was born near Hardinville, Crawford County, Ill., August 30, 1868, a son of James and Sallie (Allsup) Carlisle. James Carlisle, the father, was born in Ohio in 1841, while his wife was born in Indiana in 1840. The father was a merchant and served during the Civil War as a soldier in the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war, James Carlisle, in 1865, came to Martin Township, Crawford County and engaged in farming, which he continued until three years prior to his death, when he became a merchant of Hardinville. He died in March, 1875, but his widow still survives, living in Robinson.

After finishing a common school course Dr. Carlisle went to Merom College and the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and then for five years taught school in Crawford County, after which he began the study of medicine in

the Chicago Physio-Medical College, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1897. After his graduation he at once located in Robinson where he has since resided, firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the community and building up a large and remunerative practice. Dr. Carlisle is fortunate in having as his partner his wife, who was a classmate of his and who graduated with him and then took a course in training as a nurse at the Willie Hipp Hospital at Chicago. The firm does business under the name of Drs. Carlisle. Mrs. Carlisle was a Miss Bessie Ross, born in Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., in 1873. Her parents were from New England.

Dr. Carlisle has always been a Republican and in religious affiliations is a Methodist, having joined that church when fourteen years of age. Fraternally he belongs to these orders: Loyal Americans, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Improved Order of Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Court of Honor, Tribe of Ben Hur, Modern American, and Sons of Veterans.

Dr. and Mrs. Carlisle were married June 30, 1897, and four children have been born to them: Vera and Vivian, twin girls, born June 16, 1900; Iris, born October 3, 1905, and Irma, born January 13, 1908. In addition to owning valuable oil property, which yields a comfortable income, the Carlisles own their beautiful home on the corner of West Main Street. They are not only among the best physicians in the county, but are very popular socially and enjoy a wide reputation for their delightful hospitality.

COLLIFLOWER, Capt. W. J., a farmer of Hutsonville Township for many years, was born in Washington County, Md., September 18, 1833, the eldest of six children born to his parents, Peter and Mary (Markett) Colliflower, born in 1780, and 1802, respectively, in Washington County, Md., the former of whom died when W. J. Colliflower was only thirteen. The lad began working for \$3 per month, and in 1847 he accompanied his brother-in-law, Samuel Sowders, to Columbus, Ohio, and in the following spring to Dayton, in that State. In 1851 he engaged as huckster for Levi Lemon, and a year later carried on this line of business for himself. Later he became clerk in a dry-goods store, and in the spring of 1853 made an overland trip to California and remained there until July, 1854, when he returned home. In September, 1854, he returned to California by water, and from there went to Vancouver's Island with several prospectors. They built a boat proposing to investigate the Frazer River and ascended the stream for 200 miles, but met with no success with their mining ventures. In 1859 once more he returned home, and a year later went to southwestern Missouri where he engaged in the fruit-tree business. He also bought furs of the Indians and sold them. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, Company I, going out as captain, and participating in all of the engagements of his regiment.

and being mustered out in August, 1864, after which he came to Crawford County, Ill., and bought a farm in Hutsonville Township, which he has increased until he became the owner of 265 acres. In politics Mr. Colliflower is a Republican, and has always supported his party. Mr. Colliflower was married near Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1861, to Sarah A. Horning, who was born May 19, 1838, and they became the parents of these children: Minnie H., John S., William P., Lawrence G., Estella M., Myrtle M., Roscoe and Ralph.

CORRELL, Thomas (deceased), formerly a farmer of Hutsonville Township, was born in the county, July 30, 1830, a son of Hiram and Rebecca (Newlin) Correll. Hiram was born August 12, 1807, in North Carolina, and died September 7, 1873, his wife born in Randolph County, N. C., July 1, 1810, and they had these children: Thomas, Sophia, Alfred, John Matthew, Margaret, Mary, Irene, Jane, Lucretia and Winfield S., who lived to maturity. Thomas Correll's educational advantages were limited, but he attended district school, and when old enough became a farmer. At the time of his marriage he owned 80 acres of land, and later increased this to 345 acres, which he devoted to farming and stock-raising, and also engaged in grain threshing and manufacturing tile. He belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry, Science Lodge, No. 1161, and with his wife was a member of the Christian Church. In politics he was a Republican. On May 23, 1850, Mr. Correll was married in Crawford County to Susannah York, born July 28, 1828, in that county, a daughter of John and Martha (Eaton) York, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Correll had children as follows: Albert N., Orlan N., Matilda E., Sophia I., Celestia J., Charles M., Minnie B., Ira H., John A. and William W.

CORTELYOU, John.—The farming interests of Crawford County certainly vie with the oil interests since the discovery of oil in this locality, and many of those who, prior to that discovery, devoted all of their attention to agricultural matters, are engaged in the production of oil, or associated with kindred lines. John Cortelyou, of Robinson Township, who is one of the most prosperous farmers and oil men of the county, was born in Warren County, Ohio, near the town of Mason, December 28, 1838, a son of Peter and Catherine Cortelyou, natives of New Jersey. They had children as follows: Abraham, born October 1, 1825; William, born December 19, 1826; Aletta, born January 15, 1829; Rebecca, born March 9, 1831; Jacob, born January 24, 1834; Peter, born August 28, 1836; and John, born December 28, 1838, the last named being the only surviving member of this family.

John Cortelyou was educated in the district school of his neighborhood, and remained on the farm with his father until he was married on May 23, 1865, at Lebanon, Ohio, by Rev. Lucien Clark, a Methodist minister, to Mary A. Maud,

born November 27, 1838, a daughter of John and Hannah Maud, both from Yorkshire, England. In 1868 he removed from Ohio to Illinois, and located in Robinson Township, Crawford County, where he rented a farm of 120 acres for eight years. He then bought 136 acres from William Updike, and six producing wells have been drilled on it. In addition to this farm, which is an excellent one, he has given each of his four sons a farm.

The Maud family came to America about 1834 on a sailing vessel, being six months on the ocean before their arrival at New York City. The journey was a very trying one, especially for young children. There were eight children in the Maud family,—four born in England and four in America, and being evenly divided as to sex. The father worked in Cincinnati at various kinds of work for two years, when he commenced farming, renting 160 acres on shares. His sons grew to be wealthy men, owning between them at one time some 600 acres about eighteen miles outside of Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou have had children as follows: William M., born October 30, 1866, died November 8, 1896—had married Grace Carlton, daughter of John and Martha Carlton, and they had one daughter, Dorothy; Arthur Elmer, born February 15, 1868, married Cora Miller, daughter of Israel and Lydia Miller, and they have six children: Allen, born November 15, 1869, married Ella Dees, daughter of Daniel Dees of Crawford County, and they have one son, Chester; Herbert Preston, born January 25, 1876, married Melissa Connett, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Connett, and they have one child, Willard; Francis M., born October 3, 1879, married Dale Henderson, daughter of Joseph and Melissa Henderson, and they have four daughters and one son.

Mr. Cortelyou is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the United Brethren church of which he has been a member for forty-five years, his wife having joined the church at the same time.

COULTER, Charles V.—Farming and stock-raising have become very profitable, especially in Crawford County where there are so many favorable conditions relating to agricultural life. Charles V. Coulter, although one of the young farmers of Martin Township, is one of its most progressive citizens. He is a native of Crawford County, having been born in Robinson Township, November 27, 1882, a son of Henry Coulter, a retired farmer and carpenter of Martin Township, who came to this township from Robinson Township. The father is of German descent, a son of Valentine Coulter (now deceased), who was a pioneer of Robinson Township, clearing off there a fine farm. The mother of Charles V. Coulter was Katherine (Culp) Coulter, also of German descent. She bore her husband children as follows: James L. (deceased), Ida, Russell, Mary, and Charles V., all born in Robinson Township.

In 1907, at twenty-five years of age, Mr.

Coulter married Myrtle Boyd, who was born in Robinson Township, a daughter of Noah Boyd, a pioneer of Robinson Township. There Mr. Coulter began farming and now has a fine farm of 60 acres of land on which are located two wells of oil. Mr. Coulter is a life-long Democrat but as yet has not aspired to public office. His success in farming is such as to encourage him to continue, although he has seen considerable of the outside world, for in 1898 he became a member of Company D, Fourth Illinois Infantry, with which he was connected for three years. Prior to his marriage he spent two years in the West engaged in farming. He is a young man who is not backward in taking advantage of any opportunity offered, and is bright, keen, a good business man, and a hard worker, and one who makes friends wherever he goes.

COX, Bryant (deceased), who at one time was a successful farmer of Hutsonville Township, was born in Wayne County, N. C., October 21, 1804, a son of Thomas and Winney (Harrol) Cox, who died, the former in 1809 and the latter between 1850 and 1860. Bryant Cox was the fourth in a family of seven children, losing his father when five years old. As his widowed mother had to bring up her children on scanty means, his only educational advantages consisted of seventeen days at school, but he was energetic and ambitious, and soon was helping his mother. When he was over twenty he married and began farming for himself, paying more than half he made for rent. In 1830 he came to Illinois, reaching Crawford County, June 1, having made the journey on foot, his wife and children coming on in a cart drawn by two horses, only one of which was his own. Here he rented land in Hutsonville Township, about a quarter of a mile from what became his farm. The family endured all kinds of hardships, sleeping on the floor in their log cabin, but they finally prospered and he entered land in 1833 to the amount of 70 acres. To this he added until at one time he owned 611 acres, which he later divided among his children, retiring from active life. On February 5, 1824, he married Martha Bradbury in North Carolina, who died February 5, 1842, leaving five children. July 15, 1842, he married in Crawford County, Candace Harrison, who died March 1, 1879. On August 14, 1881, he married Sarah Miller of Crawford County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were members of the Christian Church.

COX, Rev. John L., born in Crawford County, December 10, 1840, whose father was born in Wayne County, N. C., September 25, 1804, and came to Union County, Ill., with his parents in 1823, and to Crawford County in 1825. He married in 1828 Deborah Lindley, born in North Carolina, April 5, 1811, and who died November 24, 1878, while he died January 22, 1868. They had ten children, of whom John L. was the sixth. After growing up on the farm, John L. Cox married at the age of twenty-five

and leaving home engaged in farming. He lost his wife the first year of their married life, and the next summer returned to the homestead. In January, 1867, he became a preacher of the Missionary Baptist Church in his vicinity, and finally divided his time between the Mount Zion and Liberty churches. His farm of 145 acres was made valuable through his efforts, and he was as good a preacher as farmer, being eloquent and a man of deep piety. His first marriage occurred January 25, 1866, when he married Augusta Rains, who died November 21, 1866. November 25, 1875, he married Lucinda Mickey, a native of Crawford County, born February 8, 1856, and they had three children: Ernest, Eunice and Almie.

COX, John Thomas.—The mercantile house of Cox, general merchant of Trimble, is a monument to the business enterprise of John Thomas Cox, who has been connected with various business enterprises in Crawford County. He was born at Hutsonville in that county, April 4, 1868, a son of William and Emily (Voorheis) Cox. William Cox was born on the home place in Hutsonville Township, March 14, 1838, and died November 29, 1881. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Cox, was one of the very early settlers of Crawford County, coming from North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Mahlon Voorheis was also a pioneer of Crawford County. Mrs. William Cox resides in Trimble and keeps house for her son A. M. Cox. A brother of Mrs. Cox, Joseph Voorheis was killed in 1863. His command was ambuscaded, and commanded to surrender, and he alone refused to do so, opening up fire, and he fell, riddled with bullets. The birth of Mrs. Cox occurred in Hutsonville Township, March 1, 1840.

After attending common school in Hutsonville, Mr. Cox entered the academy at Bloomingdale, Ind., and after finishing his course there, took a course at the Commercial College at Valparaiso, Ind., which he failed to complete on account of illness, compelling him to return home. Following this he and his brother engaged in a butchering business under the style of Cox Bros., at Hutsonville, and thus continued for four years, when he was made Overseer of the County Farm, continuing in that office for five years, when he opened his present general merchandise store at Trimble.

On September 21, 1890, at Trimble, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Minnie Myrtle Meek, born January 18, 1871, daughter of George and Miranda Meek, the former born October 9, 1836, in Ohio, and the latter born February 13, 1843, near Brazil, Ind. The father of Mrs. Cox enlisted in Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Smith. He was severely wounded and suffered from his wound until gangrene set in which occasioned his death, February 1, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have three children: Glendela, born July 4, 1891; Bertha May, born May 18, 1894; and Ansel Voorheis, born October 21, 1901. These



Deborah H. Leaverton

children are all very bright, and the eldest shows evidence of becoming quite brilliant. She joined the Christian church in 1906, and her sister Bertha May joined in 1907. Mrs. Cox joined the church when sixteen years old, and is an active worker in it. Her class of girls and boys in the Sunday School is very large, and she is extremely popular.

In politics Mr. Cox is a Republican, and has served as Tax Collector two years and seven years as School Director. Fraternally, he is a Modern Woodman and a Royal Neighbor. He has been a member of the Baptist church of Hutsonville for fourteen years, and was at one time Superintendent of the Sunday School. The family are comfortably located in their delightful home in Trimble, where a hearty hospitality is extended to the large circle of friends the Cox family have gathered about them.

Mr. Cox came himself of a large family, being the seventh in nine children, as follows: H. T. K. M., Katherine, Alice, two who died in infancy, John Thomas, Lura (deceased), and A. M. All the surviving children reside in Crawford County. Mrs. Cox was the sixth in a family of nine children, namely: Laura (deceased), Ida, Sarah, Jane, Dovanna (Mrs. Cox), Sabrina, E. A., and G. D.

CREWS, J. C. (deceased), for many years an agriculturist of Crawford County, was born April 23, 1841, in that county, son of W. J. Crews and Amelia (Spraggins) Crews, the former born in Virginia August 7, 1802. In 1817 W. J. Crews came to Crawford County with his father, and entered Government land, which later came into the possession of J. H. Crews. The latter was educated in Montgomery Township, and had a valuable early training in farm work. February 13, 1866, he married Ella Pifer, born September 16, 1845, in La Motte Township, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Walker) Fifer. Mrs. Crews bore her husband two children: Charles W. and Edwin C. Mr. Crews was a Republican, a Knight of Honor, and he and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CROWLEY, Judge Joseph Burns.—For Judge Crowley public office has always been indeed a public trust, and he has conscientiously labored to discharge it. He has handled many grave problems with marked skill, and it is characteristic of him that he does not consider that his obligation to the public is limited simply to the faithful discharge of his official duties. There has not been an important question of legislation, nor an important movement on the part of the county or State for some years, in which he has not taken at least a deep interest, if he did not personally participate, and the debt Crawford County, as well as Robinson, owes him is too great ever to be adequately discharged.

Judge Crowley was born in Coshocton, Ohio, July 19, 1858, a son of Samuel Burns and Eliza-

beth (Williams) Crowley. Samuel B. Crowley was born in the same place as his son, March 17, 1820, while the mother was a native of the same locality, where she was born January 7, 1827. Samuel B. Crowley was a man of importance in his day, and his worth was recognized when Governor Chase of Ohio appointed him Major-General of the Ohio State Militia. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Crowley served as Captain, commanding Company K, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving with distinction, having previously served as Lieutenant in an Ohio regiment during the Mexican War. Later he was Sheriff of Coshocton County, Ohio, and still later filled two terms in the same capacity in Jasper County, Ill., where he settled in 1858, removing thence to Robinson, Crawford County, in 1871. By trade he was a carpenter and followed that calling, making a success in life financially, as he certainly did as a supporter of his country.

Judge Crowley was educated in the common schools of Illinois, in the law office of George N. Parker and by experience, and is a man of wide reading, broad views and deep sympathies whose judicial mind can grasp and decide upon any subject without any appreciable effort. For some time in the beginning of his career Judge Crowley carried the United States mails from Robinson to Lancaster, Ill., a distance of forty miles. He next clerked in a grocery store, but then decided upon entering the legal profession and began the study of law in the office of George N. Parker, being admitted to the Bar in May, 1883, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Parker under the name of Parker & Crowley, which still continues. In 1886 so well known had he become, he was elected County Judge on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as Special United States Treasury Agent in charge of the Fur Seal Fisheries of Alaska, when he resigned the judgeship to accept the honor tendered him. After filling the office with distinction for five years, he resigned in 1898 and became a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, was elected by a large majority and re-elected in 1900 and 1902, serving in all three terms. Fraternally Judge Crowley is a member of the Masonic order, is a Knights Templar, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Woodmen, and Modern Americans. In church affiliation, he is a Presbyterian.

Judge Crowley was married in Robinson, Ill., in 1889, to Miss Alice Newlin, who was born in that city September 29, 1894. Two children have been born to them: Emily, aged eighteen, and Joseph Burns, Jr., aged four years. Judge and Mrs. Crowley have a beautiful home in Robinson, surrounded by carefully improved grounds in which shrubs and giant trees alternate. This home is the center of complete domestic happiness and hospitality, and their many friends enjoy nothing better than a visit to it.

CUNNINGHAM, James Edward.—The growth and development of any section is caused just as much by the enterprise, energy and progressive spirit of its citizens as by its own natural resources. No community has ever reached a state of high development without the aid of capable, reliable men in whom the faith of the public, at large can be placed, and Oblong Township is no exception to this rule. One of the representative citizens of this township is James Edward Cunningham, who was born in Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., July 21, 1858. His father, William Cunningham, was born October 28, 1828, in Licking County, Ohio, and his death occurred near Hardinville, April 28, 1869. He was a son of Jonathan Cunningham, who came to Crawford County and took up 400 acres of government land.

In 1851, when twenty-three years old, William Cunningham came to Crawford County, and for a number of years worked at his trade as a carpenter in Oblong and Martin Townships, putting up many houses. He also cleared off a farm, and, at the time of his death, owned 220 acres in Oblong Township. William Cunningham married Ruth A. Smith, a daughter of Stephen and Lydia (Hudson) Smith, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y., March 24, 1835. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham were: James E., born July 21, 1858; John O., born March 25, 1860; George A., born November 21, 1861; Samuel E., born February 27, 1864; Frank M., born November 23, 1865, died unmarried June 2, 1895, near Danville, Ind., and is buried at Hardinville; Thomas H., born June 10, 1867, died September 16th of the same year; and Fred W., born August 19, 1868. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cunningham married Adam S. Siler, and they have had two children, both of whom are married. Mrs. Siler lives in Robinson.

James Edward Cunningham received his early education in the log schoolhouse in Martin Township, and then went to school in the Center School District in Oblong Township. He was married April 21, 1888, to Irene Mitchell, in Oblong Township, the Rev. William Tilroe of the Methodist church officiating. Miss Mitchell was a daughter of William E. and Martha (Dispennett) Mitchell, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter (now deceased), of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are the parents of seven children, namely: Raymond C., born May 17, 1889; Elsie Fern, born March 30, 1891; Bertha Inez, born September 19, 1893; Mabel M., born February 25, 1896, died July 26, 1897; Florence L., born May 10, 1898; Lela, born March 6, 1901, and Mary Edith, born November 16, 1903.

In politics Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Cunningham is a member of the Methodist church, in which she has been a Sunday School teacher for twenty-five years. For eight terms she was a teacher in the public schools of Crawford County, and became well and favorably known as an educator.

CURTIS, Charles F.—Persistent effort along any line brings success and the gratifying realization of work well done. From poverty, through hard work and sturdy thrift, Charles F. Curtis, a farmer and oil-producer of Section 12, Oblong Township, Crawford County, has become a man of means and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of his locality. He was born on his father's farm, July 31, 1880, a son of L. B. Curtis, a farmer and pioneer of Oblong Township. Left an orphan at sixteen, Mr. Curtis worked for neighboring farmers until 1904, and secured a common school education. In 1904 he located on his present farm of 79 acres, and cleared up four acres, and made extensive improvement. In 1907 Mr. Curtis was fortunate enough to discover oil on his property, and now has five good wells in operation.

In April, 1904, Mr. Curtis was married to Melissa Hargus, a daughter of John Hargus, and they have one child, Caswell. Mr. Curtis has always been a Republican, but is not an office-seeker. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis is the center of perfect domestic happiness, and they welcome their many friends with delightful hospitality.

CURTIS, John H.—Existence in what was once frontier regions, then so full of the tragedy of Indian warfare, has been gradually softened by peace and religion through the efforts of the brave pioneers, history makers. The Curtis family is very prominently identified with the early history of Illinois, and especially of Crawford County, where its members are to be found in large numbers, all prosperous, and many occupying positions of public trust. John H. Curtis, residing on Section 14, Oblong Township, was born in the township in which he now resides, January 15, 1844, a son of A. C. Curtis, one of the pioneers of the township, who was a native of Ohio and came to Oblong in 1840 when a young man. He came with his father, William W. Curtis, who organized the first Christian conference in the State. He entered land from the government, cleared it, and owned property that is now the site of the best oil wells in this locality. William W. Curtis had twelve children, whom he reared to useful maturity, and he was a man widely known and universally respected.

A. C. Curtis married Sarah Boyd, born in Kentucky and married in Oblong Township. He entered 160 acres of land in Oblong Township, paying therefor \$1.25 an acre, and which has since been developed into a valuable property. He kept adding to his holdings, and at one time owned 500 acres in that Township. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Curtis had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all born in Oblong Township, of whom John H. Curtis is the eldest, six being now deceased. The father was a staunch Republican, and in religious relations was a member of the Christian church. His death occurred when he was forty-eight years old.

Working on his father's homestead, and attending the local schools, John H. Curtis grew to sturdy young manhood. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out July 6, 1865. He was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the engagements at Wild Cat Gap and Mill Springs, Ky., Murfreesboro, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Liberty Gap, Chickamanga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold (Ga.), Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, Atlanta (Ga.), Franklin (Tenn.), and was at Nashville. He also took part in the pursuit of Morgan during his famous raid. His term of service was a long one and he was in some very heavy engagements, always proving himself a brave and loyal soldier.

Returning home in 1865 Mr. Curtis bought forty-four acres of land, and immediately began clearing it off. About 1877 he sold this farm and moved to Kansas, but returned to Crawford County the following fall and bought fifty acres of land paying therefor \$12.50 an acre, and for which he has recently refused \$100 per acre. This land is his present home. Mr. Curtis married on December 28, 1865, Sarah Jane Salsbury, daughter of L. Salsbury, one of the pioneers of Crawford County. Mrs. Curtis was born and reared in Oblong Township. Her birth occurred December 12, 1846, and she died in 1894. Ten children were born of this marriage, seven of whom are deceased: Charles, Anna and Belle survive. Mr. Curtis was married July 19, 1895, to Lucy (Gaines) Clark, widow of David Clark, a farmer of Crawford County, born in this county, and a daughter of Richard Gaines, now deceased, formerly a farmer of Licking Township. Mrs. Curtis had two children by her first marriage: Ethel and Margaret. Mr. Curtis has always been a Republican, is a member of the G. A. R., and takes a great interest in G. A. R. Post work. His religious home is in the New Light Christian church, of which he is a trustee. He is a man of high moral character, one who has always set an example to those about him, and has faithfully discharged every duty of life in such a way as to win him universal commendation from his neighbors and friends.

CURTIS, L. B.—The prosperity of the young farmers of Crawford County is something which occasions remark, for it is seldom that the younger generation fail in agriculture, probably because the latter-day farmers are following their work scientifically and know how to raise profitably their crops, and economically feed their stock, producing better results at less cost. L. B. Curtis of Section 12, Oblong Township, is one of these, was born in the township in which he now resides, February 15, 1882, a son of L. B. Curtis, now deceased. Until he reached the age of fourteen years, Mr. Curtis attended school, but his parents dying then, he was forced to work to support himself and, as soon as he could save up enough money, he

bought forty acres of land, the greater part of which was cleared. He lived upon it until the spring of 1904, when he moved to his present farm of forty acres on which oil has been discovered, and where he now has four wells in operation.

On April, 15, 1903, Mr. Curtis married Mattie Weck, born in Jasper County, Ill., and reared there on a farm. They had two children who died in infancy, Mrs. Curtis dying in 1905. The same year Mr. Curtis married Celia Weck, his former wife's sister, and they have two children: Nettie Burnest and Cora Erelina, both born on the home farm. In politics Mr. Curtis is a Prohibitionist, in religious faith is a Latter Day Saint, and is highly respected in the community. Prosperous, enterprising, a good citizen and man of religious habits, Mr. Curtis is justly regarded as one of the representative young farmers of Oblong Township.

CURTIS, William A.—The agricultural and oil interests of Crawford County are in the hands of intelligent, industrious men who thoroughly understand their business and are developing the county in a manner that is almost marvelous. William A. Curtis, farmer and oil producer of Section 11, Oblong Township, is of this class, and has resided on his present farm since his birth, March 13, 1863. He is a son of Littleberry B. Curtis, now deceased, who was a pioneer of Oblong Township and a native of Illinois, his father, William Wiley Curtis being a pioneer of Oblong Township, who came here in 1838 with his four sons and three daughters, of whom L. B. Curtis was the second son. William W. Curtis settled on forty acres in the woods, which he cleared and cultivated, and in addition to being a farmer he was a preacher. L. B. Curtis attended school in the primitive log schoolhouse, and early began working for farmers at twenty-five cents a day, weaving baskets to earn a little extra. He saved his money and entered land in Oblong Township, where he settled with his bride who had been Mary J. Madox, also a native of Illinois, who was reared on a farm. Of the ten children born to them William A. was the second son and sixth child. There were three sons and seven daughters in this pioneer family, two of whom died in infancy. The sons married and settled in Oblong Township, where the mother died.

The second wife of Littleberry B. Curtis was Hannah Weck, born in Jasper County, Ill., where they were married. After her death he married Phoebe Meese, who was born in Crawford County, a daughter of Henry Meese, a farmer and cooper of the county. They had seven sons and one daughter. At one time L. B. Curtis had between 700 and 800 acres of land in Crawford County besides a section of land in Arkansas. He was a life-long Republican, and stoutly supported the candidates and principles of his party. In religious faith he was a Christian in early life, but later joined the Latter Day Saints Church.

In August, 1882, Mr. William A. Curtis married Dora E. Randolph, born in Licking Township, where she was reared, a daughter of William Randolph, one of the early settlers of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had children as follows: James Logan, Zona, Carrie, Mattie, May, Roy, Elsie, Olie and Esther, all born on the present farm. Mr. Curtis first rented his present farm in 1884, but later bought 57 acres, and brought it into a good state of cultivation, and in 1908 its value was materially increased by the discovery of oil, and he now has eight wells in operation. In political faith he is a Republican, and one of the enterprising, energetic farmers and business men of this locality.

DARNOLD, Napoleon B. (deceased).—After passing through all the changes of a long and useful life, and realizing that his efforts had been rewarded with gratifying success, Napoleon B. Darnold spent the latter years of his life in retirement on his farm, Section 4, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, and where his death occurred November 10, 1908, at the age of more than seventy-three years. Mr. Darnold was born in Carroll County, Ky., April 9, 1835, a son of Blackwell Darnold, a Kentucky farmer, who was a native of Virginia. Mr. Darnold was reared, educated and married in Kentucky, the maiden name of his wife being Sarah Jane Bartlett, who was also born and reared in Kentucky. In 1864 Mr. Darnold came to Crawford County, and settled in Honey Creek Township, where he rented land for a period, but later bought 40 acres, of which he cleared off about 30 acres and made other improvements. To this he added until he owned 73 acres, also bought land in other parts of the township, the greater part of which he cleared and placed under cultivation. All of his land has been devoted to general farming and stock-raising, managing the farm himself until 1900 when he retired. He was always a Democrat in politics and for many years has been a member of the Christian Church.

By his first wife, Mr. Darnold had children as follows: Lemuel B., Narada, Ida and Le Grand, all born in Honey Creek Township, except Lemuel, who was born in Kentucky. The second wife of Mr. Darnold was Lizzy Parker, a cousin of George N. Parker, and daughter of George Parker, a pioneer settler of Crawford County. She was born and reared in Crawford County. Two sons and five daughters were born of this marriage: Carrie, Bertha, Napoleon, Ella, Linna and Ora, all born in Honey Creek Township. The third wife of Mr. Darnold, who still survives him, is a native of Crawford County, a daughter of John Haverbill and previous to her last marriage was the widow of A. C. Darnold. By her first marriage Mrs. Darnold had children as follows: Palmer, John, Otis, Cleveland, Luta, Ada, Alice, Anna and

Elma (deceased), all born in Honey Creek Township.

DAUGHERTY, William Ellsworth.—The art of photography has been so much developed within the past few years that it is now possible to work miracles with the camera. Many prefer the photograph to the drawing, for it presents actual objects as they are, not as they are imagined. As the art has advanced, however, so has the skill of the photographer; and to-day the modern photographer is an artist of no mean ability, who understands thoroughly the values of light and shadow and effective grouping, besides being considerable of a chemist. No longer is the photographer willing to print carelessly posed pictures from an untouched plate. Even when the finished photograph is delivered, it has been treated in so many ways, that to the uninitiated, it would seem almost marvelous. Among those who are successfully engaged in this line, is William Ellsworth Daugherty, of Robinson, Ill., who was born April 28, 1872, a son of Jefferson and Selina Jane (Schoonover) Daugherty, both natives of Sullivan County, Ind., where he was born March 26, 1841, and she on January 16, 1851. Later they came to Palestine, Ill., where William Ellsworth was born.

In July, 1861, Jefferson Daugherty enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., in Company H, Eleventh Missouri Infantry, and was honorably discharged on January 26, 1864, on account of total blindness. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, the capture of Island No. 10, the Battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, Miss., and the Siege of Vicksburg. He was a gallant soldier, and suffered much for his country.

After receiving a high school education at Robinson, William E. Daugherty, subject of this sketch, commenced the study of photography, and for several years conducted a studio at Robinson. On May 20, 1901, he moved to Chicago to take charge of a photograph studio at 5323 Cottage Grove Avenue. On July 13, 1902, he moved to Denver and accepted a position as staff photographer on the Rocky Mountain News. However, July 24, 1903, he returned to Robinson, where he is now located in a studio, and there enjoys an excellent patronage.

Fraternally Mr. Daugherty is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the K. of P. A Republican in politics, he has never cared for public office. He is a member of the Christian Church. On May 11, 1893, Mr. Daugherty was married in Robinson, Ill., to Lucy Collins Thomas, born in Robinson, August 11, 1870, and they had two children: Lyman Harry, born May 29, 1894, and Ruth Estella, born June 21, 1899. Mrs. Daugherty died July 26, 1903. The second wife of Mr. Daugherty was Nellie Lansing, born at Troy, Ill., July 19, 1886.

DAVIS, Dr. Charles Ludvey.—Grandson of a noted physician whose life was spent in the practice of his profession, and who died in the prime



JOHN T. LINDSAY



MRS. JOHN T. LINDSAY

of his career, Dr. Charles Ludvey Davis inherited his leaning towards his chosen calling, and early in life had an ambition to become a member of the medical fraternity. Dr. Davis was born in Robinson, March 11, 1884, and after graduating from the Robinson High School, in May, 1904, entered the medical department of the University of St. Louis, attending four years, and during his last year served as interne of the Frisco Railroad Hospital. He was graduated from the University May 22, 1908, with his degree. He was a member of the Chi Zeta Chi Medical Fraternity, and is a member of the Crawford County Medical Society, and of the Masonic order. Dr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Church with which he has been associated for sixteen years. He is interested in public affairs, and is one of the most enterprising men of his community. As a physician and surgeon his ability, skill and experience have given him a good practice, and he has the deserved confidence and respect of his patients.

Dr. Davis is a son of Charles Edwin Davis, who was born in New Hebron, Ill., and until 1891 farmed on his property of 160 acres, one and one-half miles north of Robinson, but in that year purchased a residence in Robinson, where he now resides. He owns some very valuable oil and gas lands, and has long been closely identified with the general improvement of Robinson. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

The grandfather of Dr. Davis was Dr. Charles Clippinger Davis, born at Carlisle, Sullivan County, Ind., January 23, 1830, a son of Dr. John W. Davis, a man of public note. He was a member of Congress, Speaker of the House, Minister to China, and held many other important positions. In 1852 he lacked but one vote of becoming nominee of his party for President, Franklin Pierce being the successful candidate.

Dr. C. C. Davis was educated at the University of Greencastle, Ind., and at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College. In 1853 he located at Robinson, where he resided with the exception of the time spent at New Hebron. He died very suddenly, his funeral services being conducted at his late residence by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Van Treese, of the Methodist Church. His remains were interred in the Palestine Cemetery, where his first wife and several children had been laid to rest many years before. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah A. (Reinoehl) Showers, who was a daughter of John and Catherine (Johns) Reinoehl, and who was born in New Hebron, Ill., March 1, 1842, and there married to Dr. Davis, November 22, 1864. They had two children: George Wallace, who died October 7, 1886, aged eighteen months, and Mary Joy, born August 22, 1888, and died at the age of sixteen years and nine months. Mrs. Davis is living in her home in Robinson. By his first marriage Dr. Davis had two sons: Charles Edwin, of Robinson and Dr. James Davis, of Annapolis, Crawford County.

Dr. Charles L. Davis is the oldest of a family

of five children born to his parents, the others being: Bonnie May, born October 7, 1886; Frank, born January 13, 1893; Esther, born August 28, 1896, and Russell, born July 29, 1902. Bonnie May is the only one who has married, and she is now the wife of Harold Watson, of Spencer-ville, Ohio, son of George B. Watson. The two Watsons, father and son, are in the oil business. The marriage took place October 12, 1906, in Marshall, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one son, Raymond.

DAVIS, Verling W., attorney-at-law, Robinson, Ill., is a young man who is possessed of a thorough knowledge of the law, an eloquence that enables him to voice this knowledge with telling force, and a personality which serves him well in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. Davis was born in Fairmount, Ind., October 4, 1877, a son of Foster and Dorinda (Rush) Davis, both natives of Fairmount. The Davis family is of Welsh extraction and the Rush of Scotch. The father served with distinction during the Civil War, in a regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Davis received a good preliminary education at Fairmount Academy, later going to Stetson University at De Land, Fla., where he received his degree of LL. B. He studied law at the Indiana Law College, at Indianapolis, and after graduation, first located at Marion, Ind., and there began the practice of his profession. Later he came to Robinson, Ill., where he has since remained, and where he has won deserved success. In politics he is a Republican, but he has not been a seeker after political honors.

On June 30, 1904, Mr. Davis was married at Marion, Ind., to Miss Alta L. Nickle, of Warren, Pa. Two children have been born to them:—Verling Nickle, born November 11, 1905, and Mildred, born December 18, 1906. One of the highest types of character is displayed by the legal mind. He who can carefully weigh evidence and judge accordingly, especially among neighbors and friends, is a valuable addition to any community, and it is a characteristic which appeals eventually to the people. Mr. Davis, because of that power, has become an important factor in civic affairs, and is much interested in Robinson and its future. He and his wife are popular socially and their friends are almost without number.

DEAN, George Marion.—The production of oil is dividing the attention of Illinois farmers who hitherto have been content with their agricultural occupations. Since the discovery of oil in Crawford County, the industrial and commercial aspect has changed considerably, and among those who have been fortunate enough to discover oil on their lands is George Marion Dean, of Robinson Township, who was born one and a quarter miles east of New Hebron, Crawford County, February 9, 1869. After attending the New Hebron school in his boyhood and youth, he

commenced farming on his own account upon a farm belonging to his father, John Powell Dean, consisting of 260 acres. He now owns a fine farm of 100 acres, well developed and improved with a house and barn. He has one oil well upon his property, and is intending to drill for more. He also owns an interest in a 240 acre farm in Cross County, Ark.

George Marion Dean is a son of John Powell Dean and his wife Sabrina Ann (Parker) Dean. The former was born June 19, 1838, and died March 16, 1899, while his wife was born in Crawford County, January 29, 1841, and died December 2, 1905. Both passed away in the home now owned by their son S. A. Deau. John Powell Dean enlisted in April, 1861, in General Grant's old regiment, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, being mustered out in Georgia, in 1864. He was wounded in the left hand at the battle of Stone River. His record as a soldier is one of which his children may well feel proud, for he was brave and faithful.

February 9, 1890, George Marion Dean was married at the residence of Rev. Jesse Jackson, near New Hebron, to Malissa Miller, a daughter of Ezra and Lydia Miller. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean are: Bertha May, who married Reuben Helvie, an oil contractor, and they live in Robinson and have one child; Dorothy, Charles, Dewey and Roy. Mrs. Dean died September 30, 1903, and is buried in Kirk Cemetery, Robinson Township. She was a member of the Christian Church, and lived out in her life the faith that animated her. A devoted wife and mother, her loss is severely felt by her family, while her neighbors miss the kind-hearted, generous friend she always was to them. Mr. Dean is a Democrat and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

DEAN, Samuel Albert.—From very small beginnings great endings often come, and in no field is this more true than in that occupied by the farmer. Many of the most prosperous Illinois farmers began their business life with practically nothing but a pair of strong hands and an active brain. To-day they are numbered among the substantial men of their community, and their families are living in comfort on the profits from their labors. Samuel Albert Dean is one of these self-made men, born January 22, 1868, one and a quarter miles east of New Hebron, Crawford County, and there he went to the Hebron school and later to the Wilson district school. He commenced planting corn with a little mule and a single shovel plow when only nine years of age, and continued to work on the farm until 1901 when he began railroading as a locomotive fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad from Palestine to Effingham. He was also on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, working out of South McAlester, I. T. He continued in this line until 1906 when he returned to the home farm of 100 acres, and is now residing on it.

On June 24, 1900, Mr. Dean was married to

Ethel Mitchell, born June 26, 1880, the ceremony being performed by Justice C. M. Sheddan at the home of W. E. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have three children: Marie Emma, born December 3, 1902; Harry, born November 27, 1904, and Nellie Ruth, born August 24, 1907.

Mr. Dean is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Masonic order. He owns 100 acres of the homestead, and has a pleasant home. He also owns two lots and one house in Robinson, and a half interest in 240 acres of land with his brother in Cross County, Ark. The home property has one producing oil well and a big gas well. It is a valuable property and well kept up by Mr. Dean.

The father of Samuel Albert Dean was John Powell Dean, who married Sabrina Ann Parker, a daughter of Samuel Parker, who was born in Crawford County, January 29, 1841, and died December 2, 1905, on the home farm. The family of John Powell Dean was as follows: Samuel Albert; George Marion, born February 9, 1869; an infant son who died August 4, 1870; Laura Emeline, born September 20, 1871, and who married J. C. Furman, a farmer of Robinson Township; and an infant daughter who died June 1, 1874.

W. E. Mitchell, the father of Mrs. Dean, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., while his wife, Martha Dispenett, was born in Licking County, Ohio. They had the following children: Mary Irene, born February 22, 1863; twins, William Henry and Margaret Phoebe, born June 10, 1865; John A., born June 20, 1867; Jacob E., born October 14, 1869; Joseph Andrew, born in 1871; Martha Jane, born in 1873; Charles E., born September 30, 1876; Merritt Mahlou, born December 16, 1878, and Ethel, wife of Mr. Dean. By a former marriage with Maria Dispenett, Mr. Mitchell had one child, Isaac W., born October 28, 1857. Two of Mrs. Dean's brothers (William H., Joseph Andrew) are deceased, and also one of her sisters (Martha Jane). Mr. Mitchell learned the trade of bricklaying and making in 1852, and did the brickwork on many of the older houses in Robinson, including those of A. P. Woodworth, E. Callahan, A. H. Jones and S. D. Meserve. He has long been one of the foremost men of Robinson, a man with a wide outlook, successful in his business undertakings, and kind in heart and action. He is honored by his large circle of acquaintances and friends, and has done much towards advancing the development of his locality.

Mr. John Powell Dean has a fine record as a soldier. He enlisted in April, 1861, in General Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after serving three years, was mustered out in 1864 in Georgia. Besides other engagements in which he participated was the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded in the left hand. He was a brave soldier and could look back with pleasure on the service he rendered his country. He was born June 19, 1838, and died March 16, 1899, while his wife died December 2, 1905, both passing away at the home of Samuel Albert Dean.

DEE, Harry F.—While the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are gradually thinning, a new order is springing up to keep green the memory of the veterans, and that is the one organized by their sons. Next to being an old soldier of the Civil War, it is the highest honor to be a son of one, and among those of Crawford County who enjoy this distinction is Harry F. Dee, a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 5, Oblong Township, and son of George T. Dee, an extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Harry F. Dee was born in Oblong Township, and was reared and educated in that township, where he was married May 28, 1899, to Miss Clyde Buck, a daughter of J. H. Buck of Oblong Township. Mrs. Dee was educated in Oblong Township and at Effingham College, and is a charming and cultivated lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee are the parents of the following children: Sarah Lois, born December 28, 1899; Aby, born October 17, 1902; John, born October 21, 1904, and an infant who died October 24, 1901. Mr. Dee has a portion of the old homestead which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising, and his success as a farmer and stockman is due to his industry, thrift and thorough knowledge of his work. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and takes an active part in the work of that organization. In October, 1908, Mr. Dee moved, with his family, to the village of Oblong, which is now his home.

DEE, Orlando.—To be successful in any line of life wins commendation, but when a man achieves it by tilling the soil and making it fertile, he has accomplished much. Crawford County, Ill., has as fine a class of farmers as any locality in the Union, and among them may justly be mentioned Orlando Dee of Section 5, Oblong Township, who was born on his present farm, April 3, 1869, a son of George T. Dee, deceased, who was a farmer and old settler of Oblong Township. George T. Dee was born in Ohio, February 1, 1837, and was reared and educated in his native State. In 1860 he came to Crawford County with his father, Madison Dee, but the following year he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, serving four years and one month. After this long and gallant service, he returned home in the latter part of 1865, and bought the present home of his son Orlando, consisting of 82 acres, all covered with timber. This he cleared and cultivated, at one time owned 229 acres and was very prosperous. George T. Dee was married in Oblong Township to Sarah McCrillis, a native of Crawford County. Their children were as follows: Rollie, an unnamed infant, Orlando, Pearl, Retta, and Harry, all born on the homestead. Here the father lived until his death, which occurred April 13, 1901, he being then sixty-four years old. He was a member of the G. A. R., and took an active part in its affairs. In politics he was a Republican and his religious home was with the Universalist Church. He was a good man, just, earnest, aiming to live each day to

God and man, and when he died the neighborhood lost one of its most worthy citizens.

After receiving an excellent common school education, Orlando Dee worked with his father on the farm, and was married April 11, 1887, to Jennie Belle Brooks, who was born in Oblong Township. She is the adopted daughter of Elijah Brooks, her parents having died when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Dee have one son, Lester, born March 15, 1890.

Mr. Dee's homestead consists of 40 acres, on which he has made all the improvements, and has a very pleasant home and good barns and other buildings. Oil was discovered on his property in 1906, and he has three productive wells. In politics Mr. Dee is a Republican, is a man of enterprise and industry and is very much interested in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Dee are very hospitable, and their home is always open to their friends, as well as to the stranger who seeks entertainment.

DEES, Stanley.—Successful as a farmer and stock-raiser, although still a young man, prominent in township affairs and happy in his family. Stanley Dees is a good example of the farmer of to-day as he is found in Crawford County, Ill. He resides on his fine farm, on Section 21, Oblong Township, where he was born January 26, 1878, a son of Daniel G. Dees (now deceased), who was a farmer of Oblong, born in Calloway County, Ky., January 16, 1839. The father of Daniel G. Dees died when the son was about seven years old, his mother having died when he was about three weeks old. After the death of his father Daniel G. went from Kentucky to Adams County, Ill., with his brother. From there he went to Hancock County, in 1860, and about 1862 moved to Crawford County and secured land in Oblong Township, which he cleared and placed under cultivation. Later he bought 160 acres, to which he moved and which he cultivated. His marriage occurred in Oblong Township, to Amilda Hill, who bore him three children, two of whom are deceased, the one living being Ella. The first Mrs. Dees died in Oblong Township in 1874, and on December 28, 1876, he married Viola Caldwell, born in Licking County, Ohio. She was three years of age when she came to Crawford County, and there she was reared to young womanhood. Mrs. Dees was a daughter of Hugh Caldwell, a farmer and school teacher of Crawford County. Three children were born of this marriage, of whom Stanley Dees was the eldest. Of the other two, a son died in infancy, and Clyde R. is a farmer of Oblong Township. All were born on the homestead. Daniel G. Dees was a life-long Democrat. At one time he was a member of the Knights of Honor. His death occurred October 18, 1903, when he was sixty-four years old.

Stanley Dees was educated in his neighborhood school and spent one year in Austin College at Effingham, Ill. On February 27, 1900, he married Lillie Dennis, a daughter of Samuel Dennis.

who was one of the old settlers of Oblong Township. Mr. and Mrs. Dees have these children: Charles Leonard, Dorothy Lois and Henry Clare, all born on the homestead. In addition to the homestead of 100 acres, Mr. Dees owns a half-interest in 400 acres in Fayette County, and is a very successful young farmer and stock-man. In 1906 oil was discovered on his Crawford County land, and he now has twenty-four wells, all producing, and this has greatly enhanced the value of his property. He is a Democrat and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

DENNIS, John William.—When oil was discovered in Crawford County, Ill., there was a wonderful rise in the value of land in that vicinity. Experiments were made, wells were drilled, and the whole face of the county was changed. Many who had been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, found it more profitable to lease their land to oil producing companies; others conducted their own oil business, while still others continued their oil operations, but at the same time farmed.

Among those fortunate enough to develop oil on his property is John William Dennis of Robinson, Ill., who moved here in 1908, from his oil farm in the vicinity of Hardinsville, Ill. This valuable property of 160 acres contains 36 oil wells. Mr. Dennis also owns 150 acres of farm land in Robinson Township, 60 acres in Oblong Township, which have four wells, 166 acres in Greeue County, Ind., and 80 acres in Richland County, Ill.

Mr. Dennis was born January 3, 1857, in Crawford County, Ill., a son of George and Catherine (Bowman) Dennis, both natives of Perry County, Ohio, the former born in December, 1830, and the latter April 3, 1833. The parents first resided for a time in their native county, after which they removed to Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., and still later to Martin Township, where the father died. The mother is now living in Elmore, Ind. The father spent his life as a farmer.

John William Dennis was married at New Hebron, Ill., in 1882, to Amanda Prier, born in Crawford County, Ill., March 18, 1860. The children born of this marriage are: Cary Everett, Berlie LeRoy, Harry Raymon, Alta Amelia, Earl Greyson, Gladys Dale, Arthur Harold and William Edward. Mr. Dennis is a Democrat in politics. The family are members of the United Brethren Church, and are active in the same. During the winter of 1907 and 1908 the Dennis family made a trip through California, and upon their return, in April located in Robinson.

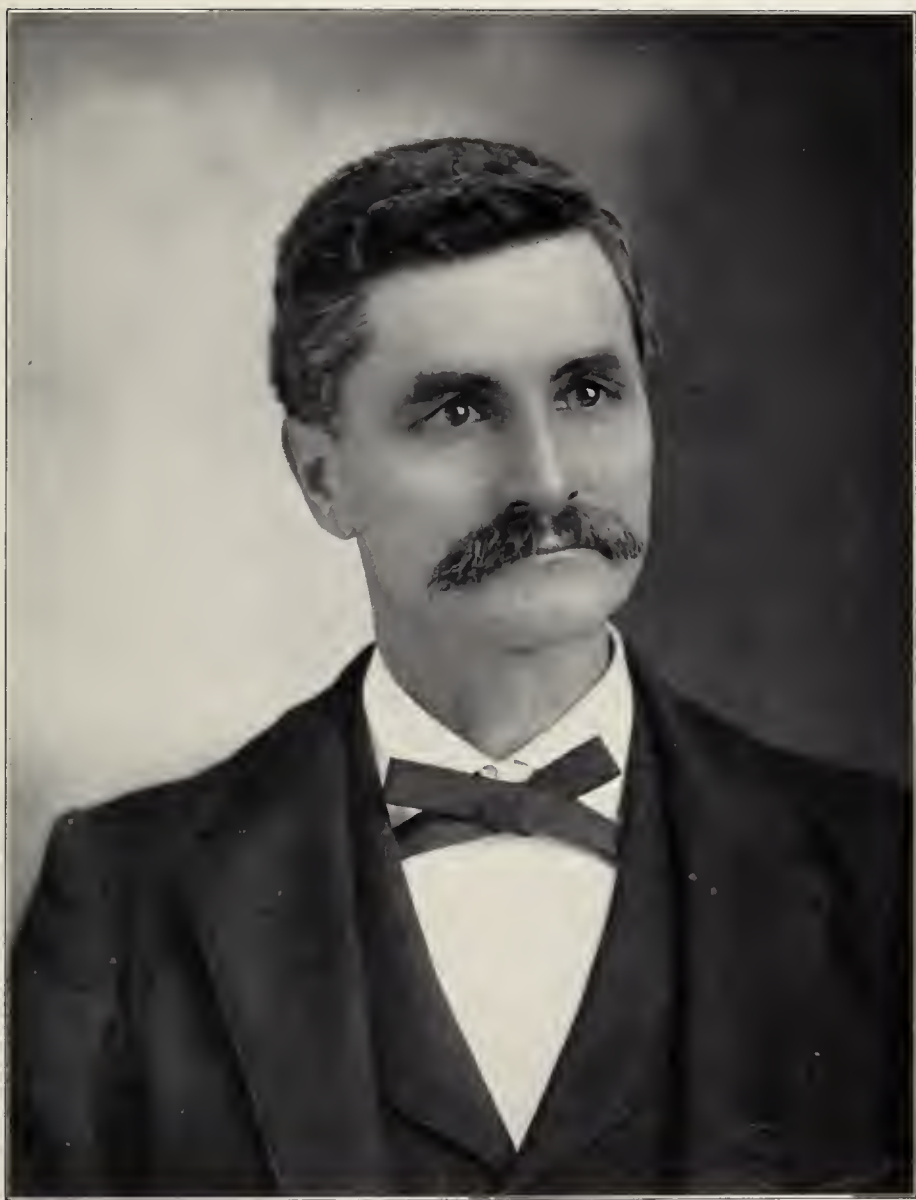
DICK, Alva Truman.—The farming interests of any community form a very important factor in the industrial activity and its influence upon outside territory. Illinois as a State is noted for its agricultural standing, and this prominence has been brought about through the industrious efforts of the men who own the broad acres of the many farms. Crawford County has a num-

ber of excellent farmers, and among them is Alva Dick, who owns 115 acres in Honey Creek Township.

The birth of Mr. Dick occurred in Howard County, Ind., March 21, 1870. He is a son of Morgan Maurice Dick, who was born August 8, 1834, in Virginia. In 1872 he came to Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, from Howard County, Ind., and bought a 120-acre farm. Later he added 140 acres to it, and there lived until his death, January 6, 1908. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Minerva Buchanan, who was born in Ohio, September 13, 1835, and died January 24, 1895, in Honey Creek Township. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan M. Dick were the parents of the following children: Laura Alice, who died at six years of age; Arthur C., Viola V., Oliver O., Ida May, Minnie Myrtle, who died at twenty-six years of age, Alva T., and Mary Josephine.

Alva T. Dick received a good district school education, and at the same time working on the farm, and has always been a farmer. On May 5, 1894, he married, at Lawrenceville, Ill., Laura E. Tedford, a daughter of Scott and Mary Ann (Duncan) Tedford. Mrs. Tedford was a daughter of James Duncan and sister of A. W. Duncan, a druggist of Flat Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Dick have had children as follows: Harriet Louise, born October 20, 1895; Wilma Minerva, born June 23, 1900; Arthur Turner and Oliver Truman (twins), born August 29, 1904. In political faith Mr. Dick is a Democrat, and has served very acceptably as Township Collector. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Dick is a member of the Methodist Church, with which she has been connected for the past ten years. The pleasant home of the family is a substantial residence, and the premises show that a good manager is in charge. On his 115 acres Mr. Dick carries on general farming and devotes special attention to stock-raising. He is a breeder of standard bred trotting horses and, at the present time, has twenty-two head, the majority of them being registered or eligible to registration.

DICKINSON, William L.—Crawford County is the home of many men who are native sons, but their parents have come to Illinois from other States, filled with the determination to wrest a home and fortune from the new land. They bravely endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life, entered land, cleared it off with axe and plowed with a hand plow drawn by oxen. At first there would be but a few acres under cultivation, but as time progressed, more and more of the acreage would be brought under submission to the plow, and at last a comfortable homestead would result. All this was accomplished only through unceasing labor and many economic sacrifices, many of which were pitiable, but in the end industry conquered and Illinois, as it is to-day, is the outcome of many just such struggles. It is difficult to realize to-day the immensity of dangers which confronted the pioneers of the '30s.



S. J. Lindsay



There were practically no roads in Crawford County in those days, churches and schoolhouses were very scarce, and wild game was still very plentiful. This last proved something of a blessing to many, for if it had not been for the fact that deer, prairie chicken and all kinds of birds could be trapped or shot, many of the pioneers would have gone hungry before there was time for crops to ripen. However, through it all these excellent people never lost faith in their religion or themselves, but worked and saved, and in their old age enjoyed comfort and plenty.

William L. Dickinson, of Section 10, Montgomery Township, Crawford County, a prosperous farmer, was born in Montgomery Township, January 30, 1862, a son of George W. and Rachel (Conrad) Dickinson, and great-grandson of George Dickenson, who was born in England. The latter at the age of thirteen years ran away from home and, boarding a British man-of-war, came to America where he fought under General Washington.

George W. Dickinson, the son of George and father of William L., was born February 7, 1829, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and until he came of age, worked for his board, education and clothes, but upon attaining his majority, began to labor to secure a competency and became a prosperous man in every respect, owing everything to his own efforts. (If William L. Dickinson is a "great-grandson of George Dickenson," who came from England, as stated in the preceding paragraph, there would seem to have been one representative of the family—viz.:—the grandfather of William L.—between the first George and George W. not mentioned in this connection.) When he first came to Crawford County in 1854, George W. worked for Governor A. C. French, then a resident of Palestine, for about two years. He then rented a farm and operated it until he purchased 160 acres in Licking Township, which was principally prairie land. On it he built a log house and lived alone until his marriage, January 28, 1857, to Rachel Conrad, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Willard) Conrad. His children were as follows: John W., who married Jemima Martin, daughter of Bethel Martin, a farmer, and they have one child—Dessie Olive; George J., who married Annie Fife, a daughter of William Fife, a farmer, they have these children—Maud, Lizzie, Mabel, Emma, Rebecca, George, William and Mary; Rebecca E., married Frank Seaney and they have one child—Myrtle; William L.; Jasper N., married Dorothy Ford, and they have two children—Beulah and Myrtle; and Charles A., who married Dessie D. Lackey, and they have three children—Jasper M., Frank E. and Macie. George W. Dickinson died August 13, 1908. His widow, who was born August 8, 1838, survives, and makes her home with her son, William L. Dickinson.

William L. Dickinson was sent to the district schools of Montgomery Township, and helped his father clear off the property. He remained with his father until his marriage, on April 19, 1893, to Nellie Cooper, a daughter of Jonathan Cooper.

The latter was a farmer, but later moved to Robinson and took charge of the High School building, when overwork caused a breakdown. Mrs. Dickenson was born in Clark County, Ill., but later resided in Robinson. Mr. Dickenson is Deacon of Liberty Baptist Church, and was formerly its Treasurer and Sunday School Superintendent. When the new church was being erected, Mr. Dickinson was on the building committee and rendered the church very valuable help. He was also treasurer of the fund contributed to build the church, and he regards the work he did in this line among the best deeds of his well-spent life. Mr. Dickinson enjoys a wide-spread popularity, and is justly numbered among the most representative men of his township.

DRAPER, W. L. (deceased).—The pioneers in any line deserve much credit, for theirs has been the courage that forged ahead unresistingly, and prepared the way for a more advanced civilization. The names of men who founded the beginnings of places and homes in new sections are indelibly stamped upon the pages of history, and to tell of the deeds of these men is to relate the history of their localities. W. L. Draper's name is associated with the early hardware trade of Hutsonville, Crawford County, he having been one of the early merchants of that city, and his efforts to promote good government and to secure for his community the best there was to be had, made him a prominent character.

Mr. Draper was born in Crawford County, September 22, 1827, a son of Exum Draper. The latter was born in North Carolina in 1804, and was brought to Crawford County, Ill., in 1816 by his parents, who were among the county's earliest settlers. Upon the pioneer farm of his father, Exum Draper grew to sturdy young manhood and received a limited education in the subscription schools. He learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for a number of years. In 1846 he removed to New Orleans, where his death occurred a year later. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Wells, who was a North Carolinian, born about 1806, and died while she and her husband were on their way to New Orleans on the Mississippi River. Mr. and Mrs. Exum Draper became the parents of four children, of whom William Draper was the eldest.

Like his father, he was reared on a farm and attended school in the primitive log school-house, but was well grounded in the common branches, and all his life added to his store of information by close observation. In 1846 he went to New Orleans with his parents, and entered the employ of his brother-in-law in that city. In 1849, however, he returned to Hutsonville, and founded a mercantile house, continuing this business until 1865. In that year he sold his business and located in Terre Haute, Ind., and embarked in cotton speculation, thereby losing \$40,000, and was forced into

bankruptcy. However, he was not a man to allow himself to be discouraged, so returning once more to Hutsonville, in 1868, he again embarked in the mercantile business, and carried on a general store for two years, then started a hardware store which he operated until 1883, when, disposing of it, he lived retired at Hutsonville during the rest of his life. Mr. Draper worked until he discharged every cent of his indebtedness incurred through his failure, and no man was more highly respected, or had a better financial rating than he when he retired from business life.

On January 22, 1850, Mr. Draper was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Foster, who bore him five children, three of whom survived to maturity: Beatrice, widow of Frank Boyd; Mattie, wife of Samuel Bennett; and Henry L. Mr. Draper was very active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a number of years, and was sent to represent his lodge at the Grand Lodge more than once. Politically he was a Democrat, although he never aspired to political honors.

After his retirement he and Mrs. Draper spent their winters in New Orleans and vicinity, and his death occurred at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. D. Armstrong, who resided fifteen miles south of New Orleans, January 2, 1893, his remains being brought to Hutsonville for interment. Mr. Draper will long be remembered as one of the most honorable and public-spirited men Hutsonville has ever known, and the good he accomplished and the high standard of living he steadfastly maintained cannot be overestimated.

DRY, Charles Lincoln.—Some men seem born to rise no matter what their surroundings may be nor how many discouragements may be theirs. They are able to overcome each and every obstacle manfully and courageously, and to feel that these hardships are but a part of a necessary development of the age. A man who has modestly and unobtrusively wielded a strong personal influence towards effecting what he believes is best for his community; who has earnestly fulfilled every obligation laid upon him, and from childhood tried to take advantage of every opportunity offered him to improve himself and develop the faculties which he possessed, is Charles Lincoln Dry, educator and farmer of Hutsonville Township, Crawford County.

Mr. Dry was born in Limerick Square, Montgomery County, Pa., February 6, 1868. When about a year old his parents, Daniel and Hannah (Henry) Dry, moved to Illinois, and after nearly a year's residence in Hutsonville, they moved to the farm in Hutsonville Township where Charles was reared to young manhood. His life until he was eighteen years of age was that of any ordinary, healthy country boy. He commenced attending school at the age of seven, and after reaching ten years spent about six months of each year in school, the remaining six months being devoted to helping his father on the farm.

Until he became old enough to handle the real articles, his boyish fingers manufactured playthings from wood in imitation and he believes these rude toys afforded him much more pleasure than those of costly make now given to children. Of course he had all the childish ailments, as well as the chills and fever incident to the Wabash Valley district, but emerged strong and hardy from them all, and was able to take a course of twenty months in the Northern Indiana Normal School. His father had promised him a year's instruction when he attained his majority, but through the advice of his teacher, F. M. Shaw, Mr. Dry decided to fit himself for the occupation of teaching. Going to Valparaiso, Ind., he entered upon his course and by hard work and steady application, he obtained the teacher's first grade certificate from County Superintendent F. M. Shaw, and in September, 1887, began teaching at twenty-five dollars per month for a five months' term. Out of these scanty earnings he paid back to his father the money he had borrowed, and the following year taught another five months' term at the same school at thirty dollars a month.

During 1889 and 1890, he again attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, taking up the scientific and classic courses, but his studies being interrupted by a severe attack of the grip, which left one of his eyes in bad condition, he was forced to abandon his original plan, and entered the penmanship and commercial courses, and was graduated from the latter department in May, 1890, and the former in July of the same year. Returning home he continued teaching in the public schools. During the spring of 1894 he did advanced work at the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., and so satisfactory was his work, that he was appointed Principal of the penmanship and commercial departments of the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., and remained there five years. While teaching there, he completed the scientific course and the major part of the classical course. In 1898 he was nominated by the Republican party for Superintendent of Public Schools for Crawford County, but was defeated by the incumbent of the office, M. N. Beeman, by a small majority. During the summer of 1899, he was elected Principal of the Penmanship and Commercial Departments of the Ozark College, at Greenfield, Mo., and in the fall of 1902 he took charge of the Penmanship and Commercial Departments of the Lebanon (Pa.) Business College.

In 1903 he took up the study of medicine at the Hering Medical College, Chicago, and in January, 1904, matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, that city, at which institution he completed the first three years of the course, but on account of grief over the death of his son Earl, in March, 1905, and other family matters, he decided to give up his medical studies and return to teaching and farming. During his experience as a teacher he has instructed fully 1,000 pupils, and has always won their friendship as well as their confidence and respect.

With the assistance of their father, he and his brothers Irvin and Edwin bought a farm of 160 acres near the homestead, and, in a few years, Irvin sold his interest to the other two. In 1904 Mr. Dry also sold his interest, and in the spring of 1905, bought a farm of 120 acres from the estate of his deceased brothers, Christian and John. It took no little amount of sacrifice and economy to enable Mr. Dry to meet the interest and payments on his farm and defray the expenses of his education, and yet he managed to do it, and to take pleasure in the experience. He believes in hard work, plenty of it, and in working towards some objective point.

While he has never become a politician, Mr. Dry is a firm supporter of Republican principles, and was an earnest believer in Mr. Taft. In conjunction with a number of his neighbors he has been instrumental in forming a sanitary district of about 6,000 acres of waste and over-cultivated and poorly drained land in the eastern part of Crawford County, east and northeast of Palestine. While not a member of any church, he believes in encouraging their work and in living in perfect fellowship with his neighbors, and giving them the benefit of his advice and counsel.

On August 24, 1898, Mr. Dry was married near Adaville, Plymouth County, Iowa, to Isabella Alice Taylor, a teacher of Plymouth County for a number of years and a lady of many accomplishments. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dry: Ruth, born December 16, 1900; Earl, born June 28, 1902, died March 8, 1905; Edna, born January 12, 1904; Hannah, born May 28, 1905; and Leonard, born May 8, 1907.

Mrs. Dry was born December 12, 1870, near Liberty Ridge, Grant County, Wis., a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Irvin) Taylor, both born in Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland,—he in August, 1832, and she in 1850. He came to America in 1849, and she in 1868. Mrs. Taylor is still living and resides in Iowa. They had three sons and four daughters, reared and educated in Grant County, Wis., and Plymouth County, Iowa.

Until she was twelve years old Mrs. Dry lived at Liberty, and attended the country schools, but at that time was taken by her parents to Georgetown, Grant County, Wis., where they remained for two years, and then, in 1885, the family went to Merrill, Iowa, where Mrs. Dry lived until 1888. She then entered the Le Mars Normal School, remaining two years. Her next place of residence was at Valparaiso, Ind., where she attended the Northern Indiana Normal School for a year. She then went to Chicago and remained there until 1896, when she returned to Plymouth County, Iowa, and was there engaged in teaching for two years, when she was married. Mrs. Dry has had a very useful and happy life, marred first by the death of her beloved father, who was killed accidentally in 1902, and later by the death of her son, Earl. When her father died, Mrs. Dry went to her girlhood home and made a visit of three months, consoling her widowed mother. During her married life she

has entered heartily into her husband's interests, and been very proud of him. She has never complained of hardships but has assisted him nobly and cheerfully. Her parents were Presbyterians, and Mrs. Dry was reared in the faith of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Dry have made many friends wherever their duties have called them, and they are remembered with kindly interest by those with whom they came in contact. They are rearing their children very carefully, giving them every advantage within their power, and at the same time are exerting a helpful influence in their community.

DRY, Daniel Guldin.—Some farmers are content to cultivate their land according to the methods in vogue when their fathers first commenced farming, but there are others who appreciate the value of scientific rules and regulations and who carry on their agricultural operations in accordance with the latest discoveries relative to soil, climatic conditions and the merits of various seeds. Among those of Crawford County who have made a name for themselves in the rank of progressive and thoroughly modern farmers of La Motte Prairie, is Daniel Guldin Dry. Mr. Dry was born in Broomfieldville, Amity Township, Berks County, Pa., June 15, 1840. The parents of Mr. Dry were both Germans, who came at an early day to Pennsylvania. After receiving a limited education in the district schools, when only fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to a miller, and for three years was employed in learning the trade. He next acted as clerk in a general store for nine years, when he received appointment as postmaster of Broomfieldville, during President Lincoln's second term. Later he worked as a farm laborer, and always displayed a conscientious care in all he did. Realizing that there was very little opportunity for a poor man to advance in Pennsylvania, Mr. Dry emigrated to the West, arriving at Hutsonville, Ill., April 14, 1869, having come from Terre Haute by boat to Crawford County. He first occupied the E. Callahan property on the hill in the west part of the town, and worked for the adjoining farmers by the day and month. In a few years he had saved sufficient means to purchase 60 acres on La Motte Prairie, where he now resides. As he was able he added to his possessions until he now owns 119 acres of finely improved farm land. He has always been an advocate of rotation of crops, and his example in scientific farming has been followed with excellent results by many of his neighbors. In 1898 he retired from active farm life, his sons continuing the farming operations.

In 1861 Mr. Dry married Miss Hannah S. Henry, of Hoppenville, Montgomery County, Pa., born June 18, 1841. Her parents were Germans, and Mrs. Dry was well educated in both English and German. She was one of the most kind-hearted and generous of women, and was not only beloved by her family, but by the entire neighborhood. Never was there trouble or sickness in her vicinity but she was on hand with words of sympathy and deeds of kindness, and she was

welcome everywhere, and when she died February 8, 1903, her loss was mourned by the entire township. Mr. and Mrs. Dry became the parents of the following children: Catherine, Esther, William and DeWitt Clinton died in infancy or early childhood; Irvin Grant, now a bridge carpenter (Palestine, Ill.); Charles Lincoln, educator and farmer (La Motte, near Palestine); Edwin Sheridan, Christian Howard, and John Jacob grew to maturity, and all were well educated. They were all musicians and organized what was known locally as the Dry Brothers Orchestra, and they furnished music at the various social gatherings of the neighborhood and at some of the public meetings. Christian H. and John J. Dry were very enthusiastic over the organization, and devoted much of their time and energy to perfecting themselves. Death claimed them both, however, the former on August 20, 1904, and the latter July 31, 1904, and their untimely demise filled the community with gloom.

Mr. Dry has been a great reader not only of newspapers and farm magazines, but also of standard books, and has a fine library numbering fully 500 volumes on scientific and historical subjects. He was always interested in the work of Mr. Ingersoll, believing that he did much to awaken the indifference prevailing in the world upon religious opinion. He believes that any principle that cannot withstand the attacks of higher criticism is not worth upholding. Ever since the formation of the Republican party he has been a staunch supporter of its candidates and principles, and feels that it more nearly conforms to his own views. Accustomed to think out problems for himself, well-read, a man of more than ordinary ability, Mr. Dry has been a very important factor in shaping the views and molding the opinions of his community, and the fact that he is looked up to and his advice is asked upon many occasions is but natural.

DRY, Edwin Sheridan.—The teachers of Crawford County are a well educated class of men and women, who have devoted their lives to fitting themselves for their profession, and have never relaxed their efforts to increase their store of knowledge or to keep their ideas abreast of the new methods and discoveries in pedagogy. Among them, Edwin Sheridan Dry, of La Motte Township, is one of the foremost, and is especially well fitted for his position as teacher of the Cauliflower District School, having supplemented his common school course with one at Valparaiso (Ind.) University, and later one at the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., from which he was graduated with honor in the Class of 1895. He has been a teacher since 1889, and is one of the most popular instructors of his locality. Mr. Dry was born at Hutsonville, Ill., June 15, 1869, a son of Daniel G. and Hannah S. (Henry) Dry, the former of whom was born June 15, 1840, in Montgomery County, Pa., while the mother was born in Berks County, same state. The father and son have the same birthday.

In 1892 Mr. Edwin Sheridan Dry bought his fine farm of 160 acres which he has in a high

state of cultivation. His house, which is a very substantial and comfortable structure, was erected by him, as were his commodious barns and other outbuildings. Mr. Dry has one of the most delightful homes in his township, which is a center of charming hospitality, he and his wife being model hosts.

On April 18, 1897, Mr. Dry married Fannie Rains, twin sister of Nannie Rains (still unmarried), and daughter of Simpson and Nancy Jane Rains, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Dry have these children: Hazel Morine, born August 27, 1898; MacOwen, born December 15, 1901; Harriet Arline, born November 7, 1904; and Marie Hoy, born December 21, 1906. Mrs. Dry is a member of the Universalist Church, with which she has been connected for twelve years. In politics Mr. Dry is a Republican, and he takes an appropriate interest in local affairs, although not an office seeker. The family occupies an enviable position socially, and they have many friends throughout the neighborhood.

DUNCAN, Andrew Wilson.—The better class of druggists everywhere are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow-men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and well known scientific formulas. Druggists of the better class compound many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names, and they never sell false brands or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy, and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and the assistance they are able to render the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and practice and many hours of daily toil.

One of the oldest established druggists of Crawford County is Andrew Wilson Duncan of Flat Rock, Ill., who established his present drug business at Flat Rock in 1878, thirty years ago. Mr. Duncan was born in Blount County, Tenn., March 9, 1842, a son of James Kennedy and Sarah (Swansey) Duncan. The father was born in Ohio and was a farmer and blacksmith. The family lived for some years in Blount County, Tenn., where Andrew Wilson Duncan began his studies in the common schools, but in 1859 removal was made to Illinois, and Mr. Duncan continued in the high schools of Palestine. His youth was passed upon a farm, but when he secured his certificate, he taught school for some time, and at the same time pursued his own studies. Later he established a general mercantile business at Morea, but in 1878 located in Flat Rock which has since been his home. In 1862, on August 12th, Mr. Duncan enlisted in Com-



JAMES A. MCGAHEY



DORCAS MCGAHEY

pany E, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Gallatin, Tenn., February 4, 1863, because of disability. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a Republican in politics, and for twenty years has been a member of the New Church (Swedenborgian).

October 4, 1864, Mr. Duncan was married at the residence of the father of the bride in Montgomery Township, to Miss Sarah Tedford, a daughter of Robert A. and Rebecca (McClurg) Tedford, and the children born of this marriage are: Alice, born August 12, 1865, and married Dr. W. C. Hayhurst, has a daughter Welcome Z., and lives at Birds; Camilla, born March 12, 1871, married R. E. Young, a conductor on the Vandalia line and they live at Terre Haute, Ind., having one son, John, thirteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan had one child, Oswald, who is deceased.

Few men have taken a more active interest in public affairs than Mr. Duncan, who has been prominently identified with all the public enterprises which have been successfully carried out during the thirty years he has made Flat Rock his home, and he is truthfully regarded as one of the public-spirited and representative men of his township.

DUNLAP, Richard Francis.—To be born on property long in the family and to own the homestead that has descended from father to son, has long been regarded as a very desirable thing, and Crawford County farmers are of this opinion. Among those who are fortunate in this respect, is Richard Francis Dunlap, a farmer and stock-grower on Section 8, Honey Creek Township, where he was born February 19, 1862, a son of Thomas and Polly Dunlap, the former deceased. Thomas Dunlap was born in Crawford County, December 12, 1829, a son of William Dunlap, a pioneer of the County, who came from his native State of Kentucky, where he married Polly Ellison, also a native of Kentucky. They became the parents of nine children, three of whom were born in Kentucky before the family exodus to Crawford County. Coming here at an early date, they settled in Honey Creek Township, and entered 160 acres of timber land. On this William Dunlap built a log house, and clearing off the timber, developed a fine farm, where his death occurred in March, 1865. He was a Democrat.

Thomas Dunlap was educated in the primitive log school houses of the neighborhood, and early learned all the details of pioneer farming. In December, 1848, he was married to Polly Fitts, who was born August 15, 1820, near Palestine, Crawford County. She was a daughter of Jefferson Richard Fitts, a pioneer of the County, who entered 40 acres of land from the Government. Later he entered 40 acres more, and cleared off his property and improved it. He married in Crawford County Polly Reedy, who came from one of the Eastern States. Jefferson Fitts and wife became the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy, all being born in the neighborhood of Palestine. Mrs. Dunlap attended the

early schools, and learned from her mother the duties of a good housewife. After their marriage Thomas Dunlap and wife bought 40 acres in Honey Creek Township, and cleared off the greater part of it. He sold this and bought another farm of 80 acres, and cleared a part of this. Once more he sold, and then bought 130 acres on Section 8, this, too being pretty generally covered with timber. As soon as he located on it he went to work with characteristic energy and cleared it. He had the following family: Presley, John A. (deceased), William, Polly Ann, Hannah Jane, and Richard F., all born in Honey Creek Township. In 1861 Thomas Dunlap enlisted and served for three months, when he died of the measles which were epidemic at that time. He was a Democrat and a hard working, reliable man, who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighborhood.

Richard Francis Dunlap was educated in the log school-house of his neighborhood, and learned to farm. At his father's death, he inherited 53 acres of the old homestead where he has since lived. He has made his improvements and has a very comfortable house, barn and good fences, and his premises are kept in good order. Politically he is a Democrat. On December 24, 1895, Mr. Dunlap married Mary Gaines, who was born in Russellville, Lawrence County, Ill., where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have the following children: Clista, Rutha, Cecil, Tina, Frank, Emma and William J., all born on the present farm.

DYE, William Harrison.—This is the day of large enterprises, of extensive investments and calls for executive ability of a high order. Captains of industry were never before so much in demand as now when all that is best in a man's makeup is called into action to meet and conquer competition and to satisfy the growing demand for the best in every line at lowest prices. William Harrison Dye, for many years closely identified with the oil interests of Indiana, has been largely instrumental in creating the present flourishing conditions in natural gas lines in Illinois, although he has been a resident of Illinois only since December, 1907, settling then at Robinson, Crawford County. Mr. Dye was born at Bartholomew County, Ind., June 3, 1858, a son of William Henry and Lucetta (Gilpin) Dye, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The father died in 1873, aged forty-seven years, while his widow still survives him at the present date, and at the advanced age of eighty-four years is residing in Philadelphia, Hancock County, Ind.

A physician by profession, and a farmer by vocation, William Henry Dye owned a farm and drug-store, and his son William Harrison Dye alternated between these two lines of business at the same time attending school, first in the farming district and later in the high school at Greenfield, Ind. Until his father's death he was in the drug-store at Philadelphia, Ind., but after that returned to the 300-acre farm. Mr.

Dye was one of the first promoters of natural gas in Indiana, discovering it in 1888 in Hancock and Hamilton Counties, Ind., and he was one among the first to supply natural gas to Indianapolis. In 1894 he bought leases in wells in Blackford and Adams Counties, Ind., and was the successful producer of large quantities of oil and gas. Coming to Robinson, Ill., in December, 1907, he organized what is known as the Robinson Gas and Oil Company, an organization with large capital to back it, and very extensive facilities for handling all demands. The company owns and operates at the present time six miles of gas lines, and has the contract for supplying many boilers in Robinson, besides private citizens. This company will add six more miles of line in the fall of 1908, which will give them twelve miles in all.

On January 2, 1894, Mr. Dye married at Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Anna L. Green, daughter of Elizabeth Wishard, of Hendricks County, Ind.—no issue. The Green family is one of the old pioneer families of Indiana. Although a Methodist for many years, Mr. Dye is now a Presbyterian, but retains a warm affection for the church of his youth. In politics he is a Democrat, believing in the principles promulgated by Andrew Jackson. Although too busy a man to engage in politics, his influence is wide-spread and is exerted towards the betterment and development of any community with which he is connected. A man of large undertakings, keen, shrewd, possessed of masterful executive force, and thoroughly understanding every detail of extensive interests which he represents. Mr. Dye is steadily becoming a power in this State as in Indiana, and the success of his venture has been assured from the start.

EAGLETON, John Cornelius.—Serving the people in various positions of trust, Judge John Cornelius Eagleton has established a record which is recognized and admired by his associates. His administration of office has distinguished him as a man of far more than ordinary ability and attracted the attention of legal circles. As an attorney he is vigorous, but at all times just; as a Judge he was calm, judicial, yet decided, and no one can say of him that he was ever influenced by a prejudice, or point to a single instance where personal favor was shown.

Judge Eagleton's father, James M. Eagleton, was born in Crawford County, Ill., in February, 1832. The grandfather, James Eagleton, came from Tennessee to Crawford County at an early day and settled in Montgomery Township, but later moved to Honey Creek Township, where he owned a farm and where he died about 1875, aged eighty-two years, his wife having died a few years earlier. The father, James M. Eagleton, was a farmer in Robinson Township, from which place he moved to Missouri and later to Arkansas, where he remained about two years, then coming to Moultrie County, Ill., after which he located in the city of Robinson (then a village), which has since been his home. The mother was born

in Wilkes County, N. C., in February, 1835, and while still a young girl went alone to live at Greenupsburg, Ky., afterward coming to Crawford County, Ill., where she met and married James M. Eagleton. As already stated, she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. James M. Eagleton have had the following children: George D., of Robinson, Ill.; John C., subject of this sketch; and three others who died in infancy.

John C. Eagleton was born in Robinson, Ill., April 10, 1866, a son of James M. and Nancy A. (Baugess) Eagleton, both of whom are still living and in good health, although considerably past the three-score and ten milestone. The son was graduated from the Robinson High School in 1885, and learned the trade of a stone-cutter, but not being satisfied with his vocation, began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1889. While studying law in 1889 he was elected City Clerk, three times was elected City Attorney, and, in 1905, was elected Mayor of Robinson. In 1894 he was elected to the office of County Judge, which he filled with distinction until 1898, after which he formed a partnership with E. S. Baker, the present Postmaster of Robinson, under the style of Eagleton & Baker, which was later changed to Eagleton & Wesner. Judge Eagleton is now acting attorney for the Illinois Pure Food Commission. In politics Judge Eagleton is a Republican, and has taken a very active part in party matters, not only locally, but throughout the State. In religious views, he is a member of the Christian Church, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On April 6, 1892, Judge Eagleton was married to Miss Lola M. Ritchie, who is an earnest Christian woman, born in Lawrence County, Ill., August 4, 1869. Judge and Mrs. Eagleton have three children: Frank Ritchie, born in 1893; Mary, born in 1895, and Robley Neal, born in 1898.

Judge Eagleton's entire career as a public official is above reproach, and he has been eminently fair with all with whom he had to deal, and the fact that there was not the slightest blotch on his record, is something of which he may well be proud. As an attorney, Judge Eagleton has a knowledge of all branches of law which is intimate and far-reaching.

EAGLETON, William McPherson.—Wherever there are members of the Society of Friends, there is certain to be a certain measure of peaceful contentment and quiet prosperity. The Quakers are the most retiring of people, and yet by their upright example they have an effect upon the community that is felt and generally recognized. Always hardworking and thrifty, they never call in the assistance of the law, their spoken word is as good as the signature of others, and they live in peace with each other and the world which surrounds them, but of which they are not a part. William McPherson Eagleton of Robinson Township, Crawford County, is this kind of a man, and, like others of his faith, he is highly respected by all who know him. He was born

in Robinson Township, February 16, 1867, a son of William Anderson and Rebecca (Mann) Eagleton. William Anderson Eagleton was born on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind., October 22, 1822, but at an early date came to Palestine, where he learned the trade of a tanner and then moved to a farm in Honey Creek Township, where he died March 21, 1907, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died August 18, 1873, in Honey Creek Township. The grandfather on the maternal side, John Mann, came from Ohio, settling in Martin Township at an early date.

William Eagleton went to the district school in Honey Creek Township. There he married on September 11, 1890—Justice Lilly performing the ceremony—Bertha Connett, daughter of Aaron and Fannie (Houston) Connett, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Connett came from Indiana to Robinson Township, Crawford County, but later returned to Indiana where Mrs. Connett died. Following this Mr. Connett returned to Illinois, locating in Honey Creek Township, but later went to Carrier Mills, Saline County, Ill., where he now lives. He served three years in an Indiana regiment during the Civil War. The following children have been born to William M. Eagleton and wife: Mamie June, born May 11, 1891, married Ausby Cleve Montgomery, a farmer of Honey Creek Township, and they have no issue; Cora Glenn, born March 28, 1895; Clara Rebecca, born November 5, 1897; Esther Pearl, born November 10, 1900, and Clem Connett, born September 17, 1903. William Eagleton and his wife united themselves with the Society of Friends ten years ago. In politics he is a Republican.

In the spring of 1888 William M. Eagleton, with his father, bought 42 acres of land where the former and his family now reside. Later, W. M. Eagleton bought enough land to enlarge his farm to 128 acres, which is the present extent of his real estate holdings. The land is good and the family have a comfortable residence, where a hearty hospitality is dispensed to friends and strangers alike.

EATON, Marion D.—The history of the oil fields almost anywhere is much the same. In each instance there is the increase in values, the partial turning over of properties to companies which develop the wells, and which draw out of the earth the riches which have accumulated beneath its surface for eons of time. Crawford County, Ill., has experienced just such a boom, and many of its citizens who were farmers and stock-raisers have retired from their land to adjoining cities and towns, or are still carrying on some of their agricultural pursuits in the midst of other activity.

Marion D. Eaton of Robinson Township is particularly fortunate in that he has fourteen producing wells, four in Oblong Township and ten in Robinson Township. He was born in Robinson Township, July 29, 1857, a son of James H. and Celia Eliza (Downey) Eaton, the former of whom was born in Hutsonville

Township, July 17, 1827, and the latter in Ohio, October 17, 1833. These aged parents are living with Mr. Eaton, and are in excellent health, the father at eighty-one, and the mother at seventy-five years of age.

Reared on a farm and educated in the district schools of the neighborhood, Mr. Eaton has lived the life of the ordinary farmer, but has succeeded better than the majority, as he owns 320 acres in Robinson Township and 80 acres in Oblong Township. He is an excellent business man and good farmer, and has known how to make, save and invest money. A Republican in politics, he has been honored with the offices of Highway Commissioner for seventeen years, and is recognized as an excellent official.

On October 12, 1880, in Oblong Township, Mr. Eaton was married to Elizabeth A. Henry, a daughter of John Henry, her parents being residents of Oblong Township up to the time of their death. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were: Earl W., born February 13, 1882, married Heleu Walter, and they have one child,—Mary Elizabeth, born August 5, 1906; Clara Edith, born July 23, 1884, married Ray Henry, and they have one child,—Mary Catharine, born August 7, 1907; Hattie June, born July 26, 1892, and is unmarried, living at home.

EATON, William.—A veteran of the Civil War, honored by his political party by appointment to the office of Postmaster of Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., and a man pre-eminently public-spirited and enterprising, giving his hearty endorsement to all that pertains to the general welfare, William Eaton is a man universally respected. He was born in Sullivan County, Ind., February 27, 1838, a son of Charles and Sarah (Hunt) Eaton, the former born in Fleming County, Ky., in 1799, and died October 1, 1869, and the latter a daughter of Mesha Hunt, also born in Kentucky. Her death occurred on the home farm, two miles west of Sullivan, in December, 1865.

William Eaton, after attending the district schools of his native place, taught school three terms, and then began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Hinkle of Sullivan, thus continuing for two years. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with honors in February, 1861. Prior to this, in April, 1861, Dr. Eaton had been one of the first to respond to the call for troops, and enlisted in Company I, Captain John Masten commanding, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, constituting a part of the celebrated Wilder's Brigade. Among other battles and engagements, Dr. Eaton participated in the following: Green Brier, W. Va., on the Little Tygart River where General Lee and his staff came near being captured, and where Captain Washington, a relative of President Washington, was killed, (the party being surprised while they were riding leisurely along, and the body of Capt. Washington being secured under a flag of truce); the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Chickamauga;

the Thirty Day Siege at Kenesaw Mountain; the three weeks' Siege of Atlanta; and the battles at Pulaski, Tenn., and Selma, Ala. Having served faithfully for four years and four months, and being absent from duty only thirteen days while in the hospital at Chattanooga, he was finally mustered out at Macon, Ga., in August, 1865, and honorably discharged at Indianapolis. Then resuming his studies, he was graduated and soon after entered upon a practice which has been continued for thirty-seven years and in which he has established a reputation as one of the most highly regarded medical men of Crawford County.

On May 7, 1867, Dr. Eaton was married to Miss Eliza Griffith, of Hutsonville, who was born in July, 1841, and died May 20, 1885. She was the daughter of Major William C. Griffith, a stone-mason who constructed a large part of the National Road through Indiana and Illinois. On July 31, 1890, Dr. Eaton married Miss Mattie Clark, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was born in Virginia. Dr. Eaton's oldest children are dead. Georgie was born February 26, 1868, married Frank Adams of Hutsonville, and is deceased; Fannie married James A. Wright, had two children, is also deceased; Charles, born August 21, 1876; Bess, born May 30, 1881, and Nellie, born March 27, 1885.

Dr. Eaton is a strong Republican, and has taken an active part in local affairs. He has long been a member of the Aesculapian and Medical Societies. His church relations have been with the Methodist Church, with which he has been connected since early manhood, and he is now one of its Trustees, and was at one time Superintendent of the Sunday School. Dr. Eaton faced the foe with a quiet, dauntless courage and a serene fortitude of soul, just as he has done the various troubles of after life, and possessing as he does such high standards of morality and such a true conception of Christian duty, he is an ideal official, as well as a generous neighbor and tender family man.

EMMONS, W. R., for many years a magistrate living at Palestine, Ill., was born April 14, 1836, in Russellville, Lawrence County, Ill., a son of Charles D. and Sarah (Mills) Emmons, the former born in 1805 in Kentucky, and died in 1850 in Russellville, Ill., having been Sheriff of Lawrence County. He and his wife were the parents of ten children. W. R. Emmons had but a few years of school in Russellville, so has taught himself nearly all he knows. He taught school in the county several years, and in 1863 bought a farm south of Robinson, where he resided for five years, when he purchased a half interest in the steam gristmill at Palestine. In three years he sold this interest, and in 1871 bought a farm near Palestine which he operated. A Republican, Mr. Emmons has filled the offices of Assessor, Collector, Supervisor and, in the spring of 1881, was elected Justice of the Peace. On March 27, 1860, he married Sarah Nichols, of Robinson, Ill., who was born in Crawford

County, January 12, 1841, a daughter of Merritt and Elizabeth (Brown) Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons became the parents of four children: Hattie, Eliza, Blanche and William Roy. Mr. Emmons is a Knight of Honor.

EVERINGHAM, Capt. George B., a veteran of the Civil War, was born near Trimble Station, Crawford County, Ill., March 2, 1843, a son of John Everingham, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1830 the father came to Crawford County, Ill., locating in Palestine, where he worked at harness-making, and later divided his time between that and farming. He died June 20, 1873. John Everingham was a son of Enoch, who was born in Sussex County, N. J., and was a millwright by trade. The wife of John Everingham, who was a native of Crawford County, died April 15, 1878. Of the fourteen children born to John and Sarah (Newlin) Everingham, George B. is the oldest. He was brought up on the farm and received only a limited education. When only nineteen he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Jackson, Tenn., Cross Roads, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark. Entering the army as a private on December 1, 1861, he was mustered out March 6, 1866, as Captain of his company. Returning to Palestine he went into the livery business with John E. Miller, but a year later began farming, with his brothers William and Allen C., renting a prairie farm. In 1868 he bought 30 acres of the home farm, and remained on it until January, 1871, when he traded it for 112 acres which he made his homestead, making additions thereto until he owned 260 acres. In February, 1868, he married Anna M., daughter of William Musgrave, and they became the parents of the following children: Nora, Ellen, Ida, Arthur C. and Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Everingham joined the Baptist Church many years ago, and he was made a deacon more than a quarter of a century ago. In political faith he is a Republican.

FAUCETT, Samuel, a member of the dry-goods firm of the H. E. Whitaker Company, was born in Bloomfield, Ind., September 19, 1878, a son of Abram and Sarah (Coppin) Faucett, the former born March 5, 1855, at Bloomfield, Ind., and the latter near Bloomfield, in 1856. Mr. Faucett met his wife, who was born after her people emigrated from North Carolina to Indiana in wagons.

Samuel Faucett was well educated, for after he went to the common schools at Flat Rock, Ill., where the family had located, he learned his father's trade, and then attended the High School at Bloomfield, Ind. In the meanwhile by teaching he had earned sufficient money to pursue his studies at the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. He then taught school for three terms, when, desiring to enter a broader field, he came to Robinson and engaged as clerk for H. E. Whitaker, and after three years was taken



Herbert Martin, Son, Grand Son
and Great Grand Son

into partnership, the firm becoming the H. E. Whitaker Company.

On November 1, 1903, Mr. Fancett was married to Ethel Jones, of Flat Rock, Crawford County, a daughter of Dr. H. F. Jones, but there has been no issue from this marriage. In politics Mr. Fancett is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and of the Tribe of Ben Hur. For seven years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He has great confidence in the future of Robinson.

FAUGHT, David W.—Some of the farmers of Crawford County have proven themselves to be men above the ordinary, in that they have achieved more than the usual amount of success. This success has not come easily but is the result of hard work and excellent management, and especially is this true in the farming localities. The climatic conditions and the soil of Crawford County are such as to make it an ideal section for the prosecution of farming activities, and among those farmers deserving special mention is David W. Faught, of Section 13, Prairie Township.

Mr. Faught was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 7, 1838, a son of Wesley Faught, who was born in Licking County, that State, April 17, 1816. On April 7, 1836, Wesley Faught married Rebecca Stover, who was born in Page County, Va., November 16, 1811. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Susanna W., born February 18, 1837; David W., born April 7, 1838; Amanda, born March 7, 1840; Jasper, born December 4, 1841; Newton D., born March 22, 1845; William M., born February 11, 1848; Emeline, born October 23, 1854. Mrs. Rebecca (Stover) Faught was the daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Brombangh) Stover, who were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Nancy, born October 2, 1796; Barbara, born July 22, 1798; Elizabeth, born November 18, 1799; Mary, born November 25, 1801; John, born November 16, 1804; Henry, born March 24, 1806; Isaac, born September 22, 1807; Susannah, born February 3, 1809; Catherine, born May 24, 1810; Rebecca (Mrs. Faught), born November 16, 1811; Samuel, born November 8, 1813, died at the age of eighty-four, August 9, 1898; David, born July 23, 1815, died August 15, 1848; Joseph, born January 15, 1817. The Stover family came from Virginia to Licking County, Ohio, in 1815, when Mrs. Faught was four years old.

Nine years after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Faught, they removed to Crawford County, Ill., and settled in Prairie Township, where Wesley Faught bought 280 acres of land in Section 36, which was raw prairie with the exception of 20 acres. They moved into a double log cabin, where they lived for nine years. With the assistance of some hired help, Wesley Faught did all the breaking of the land, and he had his land well under cultivation when he met with a fatal accident by a horse falling upon

him while out riding January 15, 1866. He survived the accident a month but died of the injuries. His widow survived until October 28, 1879, when she, too, died.

David W. Faught bought out the interest of some of the heirs of the homestead, four years later buying the interest of the others, and owned the homestead for nineteen years. Later he moved upon the property formerly owned by his father-in-law, where he now lives. During his early manhood Mr. Faught was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Crawford County for eight years. He also served as Supervisor of his township in the County Board for two terms of four years each, was Justice of the Peace of his town, and has occupied the position of School Treasurer, and for twenty-four consecutive years has been Clerk of the Board of Trustees of Schools.

On October 29, 1865, Mr. David W. Faught married Clara E. Newlin and they became the parents of the following children: Mary R., born November 1, 1866, married John B. Holmes, September 1, 1889, who is a farmer in Prairie Township, and they have eight children; William C., born January 21, 1869, married Alice Kirk, February 4, 1894, and was a physician, having graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1894, but died November 20, 1908; Octavia, born May 3, 1871, married Charles E. Mitchell, December 27, 1891, and they live in Porterville, where he acts as a teamster for the Standard Oil Company.—they have five children; Stella Opal, born September 7, 1872, married January 31, 1892, Elmer E. Barrett, hardware merchant, and they have six children; Lanna V., born August 7, 1874, married Louis Wilbert, a farmer of Prairie Township, December 16, 1894, but she is now deceased, leaving two children who are being reared by their grandfather, Mr. Faught; an infant, born July 21, 1876; Otto Raphael, born August 11, 1877; Elsie E., born September 14, 1879; Zora Hope, born May 10, 1882; Grover A., born February 10, 1885; Frank Thurman, born February 4, 1888; and Alma Clara, born November 21, 1891.

FERGUSON, Charles R.—To come of pioneer stock and to know that one's forebears developed a primitive commerce by clearing off the land and navigating the streams, had opened up a new territory and, as wielders of the axe, scythe or spade, brought civilization a little further westward, is something of which any man may well be proud. When it is remembered that nearly all of the country lying west of the sea coast has been opened up and developed within the space of one hundred years, and through the efforts of sturdy pioneers, some slight idea can be gained of what is due to them.

Charles R. Ferguson of Flat Rock, Ill., was born in Charleston, Coles County, Ill., April 8, 1863, of good pioneer Kentucky ancestry. His father James H. Ferguson was born in Greensburg, Ind., and died in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years and one month. By occupation he

was a farmer. The mother's name was America Ferguson, and she was born in Kentucky. These parents had six sons and six daughters: Nancy Ellen; Davis, deceased; Rachel; John, deceased; Thomas; William, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Charles R.; Maggie, deceased; Nannie, deceased; Emma, married William Trombly and has three children—one boy and two girls.

Mr. Ferguson was educated in the common schools of Charleston until he was nine years old, when removal was made to Russellville, where he finished his education, at the same time working on the farm. In 1887 Mr. Ferguson was married near Russellville, Lawrence County, to Lucy Shinkle, daughter of John and Rachel (Stotler) Shinkle. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were: John P., born May 27, 1889 (deceased); Mae, born January 17, 1891; William, born February 20, 1894, and Emma, born June 25, 1896. For the past seven years Mr. Ferguson has been a member of the Methodist Church. His political views are such that he feels that the Prohibition party would most successfully carry them out, and so supports the candidates of that party and took much interest in the anti-saloon movement which swept the State in the spring of 1908.

FIFE, Robert.—Many of the most substantial men of the various cities and towns contiguous to large farming districts are gathered from these farms, they having retired to the more quiet life where they are able to enjoy what they worked so hard to secure. Their children are given advantages they never had, and in their successes and achievements they take their deepest pleasures. Robert Fife, born on a farm three miles south of Palestine, Ill., May 16, 1872, is a son of William Fife who came from Ireland with his parents when about six years of age, and located in Crawford County in 1865. Prior to that time he lived in Philadelphia, Pa., for twenty-four years, the balance of the time being spent in Clinton County, Ohio, where he married Mary Jane Paris, and there farmed until 1865, when he moved to Illinois and bought the French farm of 320 acres, upon which he resided until 1904. He was active in stock-raising, and bred and shipped stock upon an extensive scale, his markets being Chicago and Buffalo. His holdings amount to 3,000 acres in all in Crawford County, and represent forty-three years of hard work, thrift and wise investments. He also owns the building occupied by the Palestine Bank, and a number of substantial business blocks.

The first purchase of land made by Mr. William Fife contained less than 100 acres that was cleared, but he soon had the balance improved and under cultivation. This farm was bought from the widow of Governor French, who had built the house on it and occupied it to within a short time of his demise. Of the 3,000 acres he has bought in Crawford County, one-half has been cleared under his supervision. In August, 1898, William Fife and his son Robert organized

the Palestine Bank of Palestine, Ill., with William Fife as President and Robert Fife as Cashier. The bank has been in operation for over ten years and is one of the sound financial institutions of the county. About a year ago, another son, Matthew Fife, was taken into the firm and is now Vice-President.

There is no other man in Palestine, to which Mr. William Fife retired in 1904, who has contributed so largely towards the advancement of that city. He has been actively identified with every public measure brought before the people of Palestine, and has always been on the side of law and order. His charities are many and his friendships deep, and he has been extremely generous to his sons, presenting each of his eight children with a farm upon attaining their majority. At the age of seventy-eight years this hale, cheery, pleasant Irishman, a true son of his native land, looks like a man of fifty, and Mrs. Fife, who is seventy, is in excellent health. Mr. and Mrs. William Fife are the parents of the following children: Anna Mary, who is the wife of G. J. Dickinson and they have six living children; Nancy Jane, who is the wife of Harry H. Bussard, and they have four living children; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. J. A. Martin; Martha Jane, is the wife of James Hughes and they have three children: David, who married Alta Woodworth; Robert; William, unmarried, and Matthew, who married Oro M. Welch and they have one child.

Robert Fife was brought up on a farm and was well educated in the district schools of his township. He has improved the farm his father gave him, and is making it pay. He is also largely interested in the bank he and his father founded. On September 15, 1898, Mr. Fife married in Palestine Inez Pearl Ambrose, a daughter of Rev. Matthew Ambrose, a retired minister who resides in Chicago. These children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fife: Harold Ambrose, born June 26, 1900; Helen Catherine, born August 14, 1903, and Robert Roland, born September 3, 1907. The family are Presbyterians, and Mr. Fife is active in church and Sunday school work, and has been an elder in his church for the past four years. In politics he is a Republican. There have been no deaths in this family, all still living in 1909—a remarkable record.

FINLEY, De Witt Talmage.—The remarkable increase in the commercial and industrial prosperity of Robinson, Ill., is largely due to the progressive spirit displayed by some of its leading men, who have devoted capital and effort towards maintaining the prestige of the city and inducing new corporations to locate within its limits. Conspicuous among these men has been De Witt Talmage Finley, who was born at Clarion, Pa., July 7, 1877, a son of William Penn Finley, who was a large oil producer in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, prior to his death in 1882. His wife was Elizabeth Kribbs, who

was born in Pennsylvania and came of one of the old families of the State.

De Witt Talmage Finley remained on a farm until twelve years old, when his family removed to Pittsburg, where he was educated. At an early age he began his business career as an errand boy in a large wholesale hardware store in Pittsburg; later was a clerk for the largest wholesale millinery establishment in that city, and finally went on the road as salesman. While succeeding very well, he was severely injured and, for eighteen months, was incapacitated for business, but being undismayed, as soon as able established himself in a retail butter and egg store in a suburb of Pittsburg. No sooner had he begun to enjoy a good trade than he met with another accident and for six months was obliged to remain unemployed. Still possessed of plenty of pluck and ambition, he went to Oil City, Pa., and there entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company. While thus employed he was sent to Lewis County, W. Va., to take a position as telegraph operator at a gas measuring station. Misfortune seemed to follow this young man, for while discharging his duties, he met with an accident which resulted in blood-poisoning, and once more for six months he was disqualified for active service. When he was again able to resume work, the Standard Oil Company gave him a position in the construction department, which was laying an 18-inch gas line from Lewis County, W. Va., to Cleveland, Ohio. So capable did he prove that he was called upon to fill numerous positions, being time-keeper, paymaster, team foreman and general utility man. For the fourth time Mr. Finley met with an accident and the blood poisoning that set in nearly terminated his life and he was unable to work for another three months. Other men would have been entirely discouraged, but not so Mr. Finley, for with optimistic spirit, he once more resumed his responsibilities, and going to Little Rock, Ark., he entered the employ of W. H. Schott & Co., of Chicago. Here he was engaged for six months installing the hot-water heating system for the city of Little Rock, and then becoming interested in the oil fields of Oklahoma Territory, went to Cleveland, Okla., as lessor for the Minnetonka Oil Company. Afterwards, he leased oil land amounting to 160 acres, which developed very profitably and he still owns it. As though he had not been unfortunate enough, just as success came to him in this first oil venture, Mr. Finley was stricken with an attack of malarial fever which lasted four months, and which left him in a very debilitated condition. As soon as able, he returned to Pittsburg, only remaining there a short time in July, 1905, when he went to the Casey, Ill., oil fields. A thorough inspection showed him that the Casey fields were shallow, but believing that more productive wells of oil and gas were in the vicinity, he went eighteen miles southwest of Casey and secured a block of 4,500 acres in leases. He then returned to Pittsburg and organized a company

for the purpose of testing for oil. Accomplishing this, he returned to his property and began drilling, with the result that he found nothing. Not satisfied, however, for he was convinced that the oil field at Casey was connected with the Princeton, Ind., fields, a distance of 130 miles, he persevered and was rewarded by locating the Shire Well, No. 1, thirty-one miles southeast of Casey, and on the same day started a well on the A. M. Brown farm, one mile north of Ob-long. These wells were drilled to a depth of 800 feet. Once more, Mr. Finley was called upon to face dire misfortune. Just as he received news of the failure of his partner in the stock market, Mrs. Finley was taken sick with typhoid fever and for twenty-four days he nursed his wife almost ceaselessly. In the meanwhile the wells had been shut down for three weeks, but with his indomitable courage Mr. Finley soon had a new company formed, and the wells were completed. The product was found to be the best in that locality. The Shire Well was shot some time later, and produced in the first twenty-four hours 3,000 barrels of oil. The Brown well was destroyed when shot. Having demonstrated the truth of his theories, Mr. Finley organized the Mahutska Oil Company, Mahutska meaning, in the Osage Indian language, "money." This company has been very successful and was managed by Mr. Finley until March, 1908, when he resigned in order to look after his outside interests.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Finley had been looking over Robinson, and appreciating the many advantages this city offered, in April, 1906, he organized the Finley-Baker Realty Company, taking into the firm his old associate, Mr. Baker. This realty business has been extraordinarily successful, and Mr. Finley has now associated with him W. M. Scarborough, from Pittsburg, as the Finley Realty Company, successors to the Finley-Baker Company. In addition to these varied interests, Mr. Finley has been instrumental in organizing the following corporations: The Wanda Oil Company of Pittsburg, and The Mitchell Company of Robinson; the Oil Company of Brown, Hogue & Finley, the Splane & Finley Company, The Finley-Baker Oil Company, and Finley Brothers. Mr. Finley's brothers are F. W. and G. K. Finley, and the firm of Finley Brothers controls holdings of from 25,000 to 30,000 acres in Western Illinois. In the near future this company proposes to prospect for natural gas in sufficient quantity to pipe the entire city of St. Louis.

On September 27, 1905, Mr. Finley married Miss Laura Leone Paden, daughter of M. J. Paden, one of the prominent West Virginia business men. Mr. and Mrs. Finley have two children: Dorothy Ann Elizabeth, born January 19, 1907, and Virginia, born June 25, 1908. Mr. Finley is independent in his political views. He and his wife are consistent Methodists, and liberal in their contributions to that church. He is very prominent in Masonic circles, having attained to the 32nd degree, having associated

himself with the Knights Templar Commandery, and is also a Mystic Shriner. One of the most beautiful homes in Robinson was built by Mr. Finley, and there he and his wife and little daughters dispense a charming hospitality. By firm determination and constant painstaking effort, Mr. Finley has achieved success and steadily risen to his present remarkable prosperity. He is a man of earnest and thoughtful character, and while rising, has carried up with him more than one of his associates of humbler days.

FIREBAUGH, Isaac L., M. D.—Doctor Firebaugh, one of the representative members of his profession in Robinson, comes of one of the oldest families of Crawford County. Dr. Firebaugh was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, July 14, 1847, son of David Firebaugh, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1812, and died in 1887, at Robinson, Ill. The mother of Doctor Firebaugh was Lucy (Ludwig) Firebaugh, born in Berks County, Pa., in 1818, and died at Robinson, Ill., in 1901. The Firebaugh family moved from Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1855, coming to Crawford County, Ill., where they purchased a quarter-section of land, four miles west of Robinson, and this land now is extremely valuable, there being a number of active oil-wells on it.

Doctor Firebaugh, after attending the common schools of Bellefontaine and those near his old home in Crawford County, attended the University of Indiana and later taught school for two years to enable him to enter the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1875. Returning from college, he engaged in practice in Robinson, in which he has continued ever since. Steadily he has gained the confidence of the people and, not only has a large private practice, but for the past fifteen years has been one of the surgeons of the Big Four Railroad, and for some time has acted in the same capacity for the Illinois Central. He is also President of the Robinson Hospital Association, and belongs to the Crawford County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In addition to his other multitudinous duties, Dr. Firebaugh finds time to give his services as President of the Robinson School Board, and for twenty years was a member of the Pension Board.

On October 20, 1881, Doctor Firebaugh was married to Ellen M. Sims of Robinson. Mrs. Firebaugh's parents came from Edgar County, Ill., and settled in the town when it was a mere village of a dozen houses, and here Mrs. Firebaugh was born in 1858, five years after her family's settlement there. Doctor and Mrs. Firebaugh have four children, three sons and one daughter, all at home except the eldest son, who is now in the Philippines. Mrs. Firebaugh is a lady of literary tastes and accomplishments and has contributed sketches to some of the leading journals. The Firebaugh home on West Main street, with its spacious grounds, is one of the

most beautiful in Crawford County, and is always hospitably open to friends.

FITZPATRICK, James Thomas.—There are in every community men of great force of character and exceptional ability, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens, and bear an important part in public affairs. As citizens they are honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and as men they hold the honor and esteem of all classes of people, performing their duties with diligent care and guarding their personal integrity as a sacred possession. Such a man is James Thomas Fitzpatrick, who is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Crawford County.

The birth of James Thomas Fitzpatrick occurred in Greene County, Ind., August 6, 1849, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Floyd) Fitzpatrick. Joseph Fitzpatrick was born in Kentucky, but went to Greene County, Ind., at an early day. He was born in 1815 and died in 1898, aged eighty-three. He was a miller by trade and operated a mill at Jonesboro, Ind., where he owned a small farm. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1816; and died in the same year as her husband, aged eighty-two. The following family was born to Joseph Fitzpatrick and wife: Henry E., Elizabeth Dorcas, Sabra Catherine, Cassie Jane, James Thomas, Augustus LaFayette, Jacob Fletcher, Ruth Margaret, Mary Ann, Mitchell, John C. Fremont, and Nancy Alice.

James Thomas Fitzpatrick was educated in Greene County, going to school until eighteen, after which he worked on his fathers' farm. On January 5, 1872, he married Sarah Pethtel, born January 10, 1853, a daughter of William and Rachel (Watson) Pethtel, the former born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1820, and the latter in Ohio, January 4, 1826. Mr. Pethtel died January 21, 1904, his wife having passed away November 12, 1886. Mr. Pethtel was Deputy United States Marshal in Noble County, Ohio, during the Civil War. He and his wife had the following family: Ella, Mary, Nancy, Barbara, Sarah, Lucinda, Rachel, William Thomas, Rebecca Elizabeth and Emma Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have had the following children: William Joseph, born October 27, 1872, on January 1, 1898, married Chloe Ann Stoner, daughter of Jesse C. and Mary (Bookwalter) Stoner, but who died September 29, 1902, after which he married as his second wife Amy Alice Stoner, sister of his first wife; Rachel Rosanna, born August 26, 1873, married Willis A. Swinger, son of Jacob Swinger, on November 4, 1899, and they have three children—Vola S., born August 3, 1900; Volora Gay, born February 17, 1902, and Cile Wilbur, born January 6, 1905; George Oran, born July 1, 1875, died September 20, 1884; James Curtis, born July 29, 1877, married Edith Rebecca Stoner, daughter of Jesse C. Stoner, on March 14, 1900, and he has one boy, Russell, born March 11, 1901.

In politics, Mr. Fitzpatrick is a Republican, and while he has never cared to hold office, he



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has always been active in the councils of his party and is regarded as one of its foremost representatives. For thirty years Mr. Fitzpatrick has been a member of the Christian Church, and his wife has belonged to this church for the same length of time. They are both active in church work, and take a strong interest in all matters pertaining to the religious development of their community. Fraternally, Mr. Fitzpatrick belongs to the order of Modern Americans.

The Fitzpatrick family has been connected with the history of several States, its members always being found among the sound, conservative men of the community, and none have ever done anything to bring reproach upon the name. The younger generation are rapidly forging to the front, and identifying themselves with the best interests of their localities. Mr. Fitzpatrick and his wife have brought up their children carefully, giving them good educations and are justly proud of them and what they have been able to accomplish.

In the fall of 1879, Mr. Fitzpatrick with his family came to La Motte Township, Crawford County, where for a few years he rented land. About 1892 he bought 100 acres of his present farm, and about four years later purchased 106½ acres joining the first land bought on the northeast, and he now owns 206½ acres. In 1905 he built the house in which he now resides.

FOLCK, Adam Sheler.—There is so much of interest in a record of the lives of pioneers of any locality, that it is difficult to condense even a few of the main facts. Every one of the States has been settled by a few who have gone on before, bearing the hardships, risking their lives and giving up the comforts and many of the necessities of life. Yet through them and their work has come the great Union, the greatest country in the world. The majority of these early settlers were, or became, farmers, buying land from the Government and gradually bringing it into cultivation. Illinois is no exception to this rule, and in Crawford County there still remain many relics of those old days, among which one that is very interesting is the primitive log house, with puncheon floor, built by the Folck family upon their location in Robinson in 1872.

Adam Sheler Folck about 1872 emigrated with his family from Greene County, Ohio, where he was born and given a common school education. His parents were Jacob Folck and Elizabeth (Frick) Folck, both natives of Pennsylvania, whence the former came to Greene County, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1867 at seventy-two years of age. There were eleven children born to Jacob Folck and wife, but only Adam and a sister who resides in Springfield, Ohio, now survive.

On September 22, 1862, Mr. Folck married in Greene County, Ohio, Sarah Elizabeth Fogwell, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Horner) Fogwell. Mrs. Folck was one of a family of three children and the only one now surviving.

two brothers having died some years ago. Mr. Fogwell was a native of Maryland, while his wife was born in Greene County, Ohio. The following family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Folck: Charles Edward, born September 28, 1863, died September 16, 1879; Rebecca J., born November 25, 1865; Jesse May, born May 15, 1868, died December 27, 1886; Albert, born April 16, 1870; Emma Ann, born July 22, 1871; Maggie Lulu, born April 17, 1873, was the first of the children born in Crawford County, others born in the same county being: Nora Belle, born August 8, 1878; Leota, born December 7, 1881; Montie, born March 14, 1885, and Benawelle, born August 18, 1887. The first five children were born in Greene County, Ohio.

Mr. Folck has a good farm of 117 acres, and his residence is comfortable and substantial. Since coming to Crawford County in 1872, he has seen many important changes and as a Democrat has figured prominently in township affairs. His wife has been a member of the Lutheran Church since childhood.

DONNELL, Foster (deceased), for many years prominently identified with agricultural interests in Crawford County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 18, 1818, and was taken to Jackson's Purchase, Tenn., in 1830, by his parents, who remained there several years before they located in Crawford County, Ill., settling near Palestine. There they died, the mother in 1841 and the father in 1858. They were natives of North Carolina and Delaware, respectively, born in 1797, and about the close of the eighteenth century. Owing to the fact that he had to assist in supporting the family, Foster Donnell received very little education, and commenced farming on his own account at the age of nineteen. On September 28, 1837, he married Caroline Martin, born in Crawford County, December 19, 1821. In 1839 he borrowed sufficient money to enter land in Martin Township, and eventually became the owner of 240 acres, devoted to grain and stock raising. Mr. Donnell suffered many hardships, and until he was married never wore boots, and not until he had a wife and two children did he possess an overcoat, but in spite of all he succeeded. He and his wife had four children: Margaret, Sarah Jane, Lavina E. and John M.

FOX, David Woodworth.—The old families of Crawford County, Ill., which have been long established in this part of the State, are associated very prominently with the development and improvement of the best interests of the several localities in which they lived. Their members, coming here at an early date, entered land and devoted themselves to clearing it off and putting it under cultivation. They contended with many obstacles and endured countless hardships, but their descendants are reaping rich rewards and the State has been advanced to its proud position among other great

commowwealths, so the price these pioneers paid was not too great.

The Fox family is one of those thus representative, among its other prosperous members being David Woodworth Fox, who was born in Montgomery Township, February 20, 1845, a son of John and Emeline Fox, natives of New Jersey and La Motte Township, Crawford County, respectively. The grandfather, also named John Fox, came from New Jersey to Crawford County, Ill., where he farmed and was a Methodist preacher of the early days. The Fox family was established in Crawford County by John Fox, Jr., in 1818, the year the State was admitted into the Union, and he entered a large tract of government land and became one of the prosperous farmers of his day.

Until he was twenty-one, David W. Fox attended the Montgomery Township schools and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-five, when he was married in La Motte Township, December 30, 1870, to Eliza Jane Crews, who was a daughter of William J. and Amelia Crews. She was born July 25, 1849, and died in October, 1885. The following children were born of this marriage: Frederick Mail, born October 25, 1870; Harry Weil, born July 25, 1874; Lucy May, born April 11, 1877; Martha Ellen, born March 27, 1879; William Palmer, born May 1, 1881; Mary Blanche, born February 23, 1883; Lawrence Arthur, born December 14, 1885; one who died September 1, 1875, and Frank Coke, born December 14, 1872. The second wife of Mr. Fox was Elizabeth Kent, widow of Jasper Kent, and daughter of Henry and Mary (Looney) Miller. Mrs. Kent had one child, Amy. By his second marriage Mr. Fox had three children: Clara, born November 25, 1888; Roy, born June 13, 1891, and Kate, born August 4, 1893. His third wife was Lucille McKay, but there were no children by this marriage.

The finely cultivated farm of 390 acres that Mr. Fox owns in La Motte Township, and upon which he has resided since he left the parental home, is one of the best in the township. His spacious brick residence is set back from the road about 200 feet, and a magnificent lawn leads up to it, in which there are a number of stately forest trees. In politics Mr. Fox is a Democrat, is a member of the Methodist Church, and he and his wife are among the most highly respected people of La Motte Township.

FOX, Frederick Mail.—While not remembering anything about pioneer life, though well acquainted with its every detail, his knowledge being gleaned from the conversations of his father and grandfather, Frederick Mail Fox enjoys the benefits accruing from the labors of those who settled in Crawford County and brought this part of the State into its present high state of cultivation. The Fox family is one of the oldest in the State, having been established here in 1818 by John Fox, Jr., who settled here and took up Government land. His father, also John Fox, with whom he came, engaged in farming and also

officiated as a clergyman of the Methodist Church.

John Fox, Jr., was born in New Jersey, October 24, 1808, and among his children was David W. Fox, father of Frederick Mail Fox. David W. Fox remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married Eliza Jane Crews, on December 30, 1869. She was a daughter of William J. and Amelia Crews, was born July 25, 1849, and died in October, 1885, having borne her husband the following named children: Frederick Mail; Harry Neil, born July 25, 1874; Lucy May, born April 11, 1877; Martha Ellen, born March 22, 1879; William Palmer, born May 1, 1881; Mary Blanche, born February 23, 1883; Lawrence Arthur, born September 12, 1885, and Frank Coke, deceased, who was born December 14, 1872, and died on September 1, 1875. The second wife of David W. Fox was Elizabeth Kent, who was the widow of Jasper Kent and daughter of Henry and Mary (Looney) Miller. Mrs. Kent had one child, Amy. By his second marriage Mr. Fox had three children: Clara, born November 25, 1888; Roy, born June 13, 1891, and Kate, born August 4, 1893. His third wife was Lucille McNay, but there have been no children by this marriage. Mr. Fox owns 390 acres of land in La Motte Township, is a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religious faith.

After a district school education, which continued until he attained to his majority, Frederick Mail Fox worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Eva May Goodwin, which took place February 27, 1895, in Montgomery Township, being solemnized by Rev. Tilroe at the residence of the bride's parents, James and Carliue (Maddox) Goodwin. Miss Goodwin was born January 15, 1871, while her father was born in Ohio, June 7, 1846, and died in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, January 12, 1901. His widow, born in Crawford County, January 12, 1849, still survives, living on the homestead in Montgomery Township. James Goodwin was a son of John Goodwin, born in Pennsylvania, July 29, 1815, and died about 1890 in Montgomery Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mail Fox have children as follows: James Arthur, born August 7, 1896; William Frederick, born March 7, 1899; Martin Lloyd, born July 16, 1900; Mary Caroline, born October 28, 1904; Elmer Stoy, born September 21, 1906, and an infant girl, born October 21, 1908, not named. All are living except Mary Caroline who died July 10, 1905. Mr. Fox is a Democrat in politics and fraternally a Masou. Mrs. Fox is a Methodist, having been a member of that church for about twenty years, and before the cares of her young family began to weigh upon her heavily, was very active in Sunday school work. Mr. Fox owns 120 acres in White County, Ind. His home is a very pleasant one, and the grounds surrounding the residence spacious and well cared for. Mrs. Fox is the eldest in a family of ten children, the others being: Mary Noty, born July 7, 1872, died

March 11, 1879; Annie Belle, born May 28, 1874, died August 15, 1875; Alice, born January 1, 1876, died July 31, 1877; James Palmer, born December 7, 1877; Andrew J., born August 1, 1879; Roscoe, born July 1, 1881; William Ansby, born August 18, 1883; an infant, born August 1, 1885, who died at birth; and Earl, born October 7, 1886.

FOX, Harry Neil.—The progressive spirit displayed by the young farmers of Crawford County is such as to place them in the foremost ranks of agriculturists, and to insure their steady advancement in prosperity. Harry Neil Fox, who comes of one of the oldest families of the county, is the owner of 160 acres of fine farming land in La Motte Township, in which township he was born July 25, 1874, a son of David Woodworth and Eliza Jane (Crews) Fox, a grandson of John Fox, Jr., and great-grandson of Rev. John Fox. Rev. John Fox came to Crawford County from New Jersey, where John Fox, Jr., was born. The family located in Crawford County in 1818, the elder John Fox devoting his attention to farming and preaching as a minister of the Methodist Church. His son, John Fox, Jr., entered land from the Government and became wealthy and prominent in La Motte Township.

Until he was twenty-one years old, David W. Fox went to the Montgomery Township schools and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-five, when he married in La Motte Township, on December 30, 1869, Eliza Jane Crews, daughter of William J. and Amelia Crews. Miss Crews was born July 25, 1849, and died in October, 1885. She bore her husband the following family: Frederick Mail, born October 25, 1870; Frank Coke, born December 14, 1872, and died September 1, 1875; Harry Neil; Lucy May, born April 11, 1877; Martha Ellen, born March 27, 1879; William Palmer, born May 1, 1881; Mary Blanche, born February 23, 1883; Lawrence Arthur, born September 12, 1885. The second wife of David W. Fox was Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, widow of Jasper Kent, and daughter of Henry and Mary (Looney) Miller. Mrs. Kent had one child, Amy. By this second marriage Mr. Fox had three children: Clara, born November 25, 1888; Roy, born June 13, 1891; and Kate, born August 4, 1893. His third wife was Lucille McNay, but there have been no children by this marriage. Mr. Fox owns 390 acres of land in La Motte Township, is a Democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religious faith.

Harry Neil Fox has been thoroughly educated, first in the district school and Palestine High School, which latter he attended two years, and from there he went to the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. Leaving that institution he taught one term in La Motte Township, and then began farming on 40 acres of land in Montgomery Township, was also given 120 acres in La Motte Township by his father. In politics Mr. Fox is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, which she

joined when thirteen years of age. The Fox home is a pleasant one, standing back a quarter of a mile from the road and reached by a long lane.

On March 14, 1900, Mr. Fox married Josephine Welch, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. McClung of the United Presbyterian Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, A. M. and Nancy (Stephenson) Welch. Mrs. Fox was born December 19, 1876, in Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio. She is the eldest in the family born to her parents, the others being: Ora Maud, Harry Wendell, Carl Maxwell, Walter Ray, Anna May, Alta Blanche, Hazel, Lois Joy, Glenn and Paul Herbert, all of whom are living except Alta Blanche, who died January 2, 1901. Mr. Welch was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Jasper County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have children as follows: Eliza Helen, born May 18, 1901; Edwin Maxwell, born November 25, 1902; Ruby Roselle, born August 1, 1904; Edna Olive, born January 17, 1906, and Ethel, born February 10, 1908.

FOX, John (deceased), for many years a farmer of Montgomery Township, Crawford County, and one of the prominent men of the county, was born in New Jersey, October 24, 1808, a son of John and Mary (Veneman) Fox, Sr., the former born in New Jersey, in October, 1775, and the latter in the same State in 1783. John Fox, Sr., was a minister of the Gospel who came to Crawford County in an early day, and bought half section of land and became a successful farmer, although he always devoted a good deal of his time to his pastoral duties. John Fox, Jr., married December 12, 1833, Emeline L. McGahey, born December 6, 1809, and died June 8, 1842, leaving three children: Mary E., William D. and Sarah A. Mr. Fox then married Mary L. Woodworth, born August 19, 1825, and she died February 7, 1854. The third wife of Mr. Fox was Mrs. Mary B. McGahey, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Anderson) Buchanan, the former being an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Fox and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became the owner of 120 acres of land and was one of the prosperous men of his Township. In politics he was a Democrat.

FOX, William D.—So closely identified with the secular history of any community as to be part of it, is the record of the early efforts of the ministers of the several denominations that sent out their missionaries before roads were cut through the timberland, or churches erected in which to hold service. In Illinois the early services were usually held in the log cabins of the sparsely settled districts, where a few gathered together filled with true faith and enthusiasm. Sometimes weeks would go by without a visit of the beloved missionary; then news would be brought that he might be expected upon a certain day, and the one who received the happy news mounted his horse, slung his gun

from his saddle-bow and galloped far and wide in order to summon the faithful. If there were any weddings to be celebrated, any baptizing to be done, the candidates presented themselves upon the appointed day at the selected log house, and the thirsty souls drank in the words of inspired wisdom that fell from the lips of the beloved clergyman. After service the little congregation would participate in a bountiful meal set forth by the housewife, the principal feature of which usually was wild game shot by the man of the house.

William D. Fox, of Section 27, Montgomery Township, Crawford County, comes of a family whose name is associated with the religious history of this part of the State, the Rev. John Fox, his grandfather, having been one of the early Methodist ministers of that county. For thirty years he labored as a clergyman. Fifteen years prior to his coming to the county, the first missionary, Benjamin Young, inaugurated the great work, he being succeeded by Joseph Oglesby, and the latter in turn by Rev. Jesse Walker, Mr. Fox being the fourth. The saplings blazed by the Rev. Walker were still young trees when the Rev. Fox took charge of the wide territory assigned him. He was a very energetic worker, and never spared himself. The first Sunday school in this locality was organized by John Fox, father of William D. Fox, at his own home, where services were held. He and a few others established the church known as Wesley Chapel, which has gained in strength as the years have gone by. For sixty-five years he was an earnest member of the church, and his home was the resting place for ministers of the gospel as long as he lived.

The first wife of John Fox, Jr., was Emeline Lucinda McGahey, who was born December 6, 1809, and died June 8, 1842. He later married as his second wife, Mary L. Woodworth, who died, and December 28, 1865. took as his third wife, Mary B. McGahey. By his first marriage there were three children: Mary E., William D. and Sarah A., of whom the first named died November 5, 1908, aged seventy-three years. By the marriage with Mary B. McGahey there were five children who with his widow survived him. John Fox, Jr., was born in Gloucester County, N. J., October 24, 1808, and in 1819 was brought to Crawford County, by his parents, and after his marriage settled on a farm in Montgomery Township, where his death occurred June 25, 1891.

William D. Fox was born in Montgomery Township, August 8, 1837, and was educated in the primitive log schoolhouses, first attending what was called the Camp Spring School. This was held in a log house, with a huge fireplace at one end, in which the blazing back log was a notable feature. These were subscription schools, each family paying a stipulated amount for every child. As soon as he was old enough, young William helped his father on the farm, assisted in clearing off the land, and had all the experiences incident to pioneer life.

On September 1, 1863, he married Angeline Crews, a daughter of William J. and Amelia Crews. Mr. and Mrs. Fox have had children as follows: Emeline who married H. M. Farrell; Mary Belle, who is unmarried and at home with her parents; Carrie Mabel, who married J. P. Goodwin, and Edith C., who is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Crews had children as follows: Amanda, Mary Elizabeth, Martha Ann (deceased), William Johnson (deceased), Margarette (deceased), John Hooper, Angeline (Mrs. Fox), Sarah Adeline, and Eliza Jane (deceased), all of those now living being residents of La Motte Township, with the exception of Mrs. Fox. William J. Crews came from Tennessee to Crawford County, Ill., with his parents, John and Elizabeth Crews, in 1818, and the family settled in Montgomery Township, where John Crews died in 1863 and his wife about 1843. June 18, 1829, William J. Crews married Amelia Spraggins, and they moved on the land in La Motte Township joining that of John Crews on the north.

When he married, Mr. Fox owned 120 acres, 20 of which he had cleared. He built a small frame house for his bride, clearing off the timber to make a place for it. Settling down he planted corn on his 20 acres of cleared land, and this was his first crop. From time to time he added to his holdings until he owned 440 acres, of which he now retains 360 acres. His farm is a very valuable one, and he has cleared off every acre himself, putting on each improvement and is proud of what he has accomplished by his industry. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Fox has been a trustee for a number of years. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRITZ, David E.—The city of Robinson conveniently located as it is in the great oil district of Crawford County, is naturally a thriving center of industry and its present prosperity is largely due to the enterprise and progressive spirit of its business men, many of whom have become exceedingly wealthy since the discovery of oil in its vicinity in recent years. David E. Fritz, born in Pittsburg, February 7, 1858, is well known throughout Crawford County. He is a son of Christian Fritz, born at Stuttgart, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, a distiller by trade, who came to America and settled at Pittsburg. The boyhood of David E. Fritz was passed in this city, where he was carefully educated and learned to speak German, French and English at a private school. He then learned the tailor's trade and, after a thorough apprenticeship, embarked in the tailoring business, becoming well known in Bradford, Pa., and Richburg, N. Y. While thus engaged, he became interested in the oil industry, having his offices in Philadelphia, where he became prominent in civic affairs and served as a member of the school board. About two years and a half ago, he came to Robinson, Ill., after an unfortunate experience in his oil business in the East, and practically began his business career all over



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again. Possessed as he was of so many natural abilities, and being a good business man, it was not long before he recouped his fortune and is now one of the wealthiest citizens of Robinson. Among other properties he now owns the Grand Opera House building, his beautiful home on North Cross Street, and some valuable oil bearing lands in the county.

Mr. Fritz was married in Bradford, Pa., April 13, 1882, to Miss Annie Frances Habbnigg, born in Austria, in March, 1859. Her father was head tailor of the Austrian army and, after he came to America, became well known throughout the oil country, where he carried on a large tailoring business. Mrs. Fritz's mother's first name was Hannah, and was also a native of Austria. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have the following children: Charlotte H., born in Bolivar, N. Y., January 9, 1886, and is a teacher in the High School there; David, who died when one year old; Grace E., born on June 18, 1890, and has graduated from the High School of Robinson; George H., is thirteen years of age and in the eighth grade in school.

In his youth Mr. Fritz was an enthusiastic athlete and was especially fond of aquatic sports. In the Centennial Regatta of 1876 he was one of the winning crew. In religious matters Mr. Fritz is a member of the German Lutheran Church and is very liberal in his donations to it. Mr. Fritz has never prominently identified himself with any political party, preferring to cast his vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office in question. Socially, he is extremely popular, and the hospitable Fritz home is always open to the many friends he and Mrs. Fritz have made and all are accorded a free-handed, genial hospitality.

FRYE, D. E.—Since the discovery of oil in Crawford County there has been a remarkable advance in values in that locality. Property, which, before it was known that the earth held such wealth within its grasp, was valued at a nominal sum, now can scarcely be purchased at any price, for the owners are fully aware that they possess what is better than a gold mine, and they do not propose to let slip out of their hands. Some of these property holders are operating the land themselves, but others find it more profitable to lease the ground to large companies which possess better facilities than individuals for drilling and handling the product. Either way, the oil industry has revolutionized the complexion of commercial activity in this section, and trebled the wealth of many. However, while these men are engaged in the oil business, they are not neglecting their farming interests, but carry on about the same operations, and their fertile acres yield them a handsome profit as a reward of their labors.

Among those who have attained very satisfactory results is D. E. Frye, on Section 3, Montgomery Township. Mr. Frye was born in New Hebron, Crawford County, January 5, 1865, a son of Hamilton Frye, who was himself a native

of Virginia, who came to New Hebron when a young man. He was married in Crawford County to Sarah C. Buzzard, a daughter of Samuel Buzzard, a prosperous farmer of the county. Hamilton Frye and wife were parents of the following children: Louis, Palmer, Ella, Charles, Edward, Allen (deceased), Clinton (deceased), John (deceased), and D. E., all of whom were born in the county. When Hamilton Frye first located at New Hebron, he entered the employ of a merchant as clerk in a general store, eventually bought a home and died in New Hebron. In national affairs he was a Republican, but frequently voted for the best man according to his judgment in county and township affairs.

D. E. Frye was reared and educated in Crawford County, and when his mother, who was early left a widow, married John Senor Wesley, the family moved three miles west to Flat Rock, locating on a farm. Here the lad went to school and learned to farm properly, remaining with his step-father until he attained his majority. At that time he married Emma L. Ford, a daughter of Joseph Ford, and after marriage moved to Flat Rock, bought property on which he built a home, where he and his wife lived, although for three years working on the Joseph Ford farm. At the expiration of that time, he sold his Flat Rock property to Dr. Ford, and bought his present home of 80 acres in Montgomery Township. He is a general farmer and stockman, and has made a success of his agricultural operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Frye have two children: Raleigh C. and Evaline, both of whom are attending school and are bright lively young people. Mr. Frye has long been prominent in the Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are consistent members, and he is now superintendent of the Sunday school, making one of the best officials they have ever had. Mr. Frye has not limited his expressions of faith to words alone, for he was one of the most active promoters of enterprise for the erection of a new church, and the completed edifice is a testimonial of his generosity and energy, for he not only gave more than his full share, but worked unceasingly until it was completed, and it is an edifice of which the congregation is justly proud. In politics Mr. Frye is a Republican, and is justly regarded as one of the sound, progressive young men of his township, who can be depended upon in any emergency in the affairs of the community, or in private life.

FULLING, Henry, for many years connected with the agricultural interests of La Motte Township, Crawford County, was born May 18, 1824, in Essen, Province Hanover, Germany, a son of Climar Fulling, born in Germany in 1802, who was a soldier of Germany. He married Ellen Roen, who bore him four children. Henry Fulling attended school in his native land, and came to Palestine when fifteen years old. His first twelve years in America were spent in the

employ of F. Paull, when he began farming on his own account, finally becoming the owner of 353 acres of land. Mr. Fulling married in Crawford County, Samina McColpin, born August 24, 1826, a daughter of Abraham and Jemima (Higgins) McColpin. Mr. and Mrs. Fulling became the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity: John T., Mary E., Sarah E. and Henry A. Mr. Fulling has always been a Democrat, while he and his wife early joined the Presbyterian Church.

FURMAN, Thomas Joshua.—Having devoted all of his time to agricultural pursuits, Thomas Joshua Furman is well fitted to successfully operate his fine farm of 108 acres of rich Illinois land in Robinson Township, where he has resided since 1865, becoming closely identified with the county and gaining the confidence and respect of his neighbors. Mr. Furman was born near Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio, April 10, 1838, a son of John and Eliza (Parmer) Furman, the former of whom was born in New York State, but went to Cincinnati in 1829, and worked at his trade of carpenter for many years. His death occurred in 1882, in Warren County, Ohio, and he is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, at Mason, Warren County. His wife was born near White Plains, in New York State, and died, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery shortly after her husband.

Thomas Joshua Furman went to the subscription schools of Hamilton County until he was fourteen, and then worked on the farm until he was twenty-three. At that time, October 30, 1862, he married Mary Ann Quick, daughter of Rignier and Elizabeth Quick, farmers of Hamilton County, Ohio. For two years after his marriage, Mr. Furman rented property in Hamilton County, Ohio, but in 1865, came to Crawford County, and bought 50 acres of land in Robinson Township, to which he has added until he now owns 108 acres in excellent condition, while four oil wells have been opened on the property, all of which are producing. He and his wife had two children: Ida, born October 9, 1863, married Charles A. Snyder, December 4, 1895, and lives on the home farm; John C., born January 22, 1869, married Laura Emeline Dean.

In politics Mr. Furman is a Democrat, and while not especially active, he takes an interest in local affairs.

Mrs. Furman was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 19, 1842, and died April 12, 1892; and is buried in Kirk Cemetery, Robinson Township. Her last sickness was of seventeen months' duration, but she bore her suffering with a noble, Christian spirit, and her example was one not soon to be forgotten by her husband and relatives. She was a devoted wife and mother, and to her neighbors she was always kind and considerate, and her funeral was largely attended by those who had known and loved her.

Mrs. Quick, the mother of Mrs. Furman died May 15, 1890, her funeral services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Little, of Oblong. She was

born at Trenton, N. J., in July, 1820, and moved with her parents to Hamilton County, Ohio, where she married Rignier Quick in 1839. They moved to Illinois in 1865, and located in Crawford County. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom survived her. A devout member of the Methodist Church, she was deeply mourned by the whole congregation, and her remains were interred in Kirk Cemetery.

John Cyrus Furman, son of Thomas Furman, was born in Robinson Township, January 22, 1869, and attended Wilson's School in the same township. In the fall of 1894 he purchased 30 acres of land, and his wife having 60 acres left from her mother's estate, he now has a nice farm of 90 acres, all well improved. On March 18, 1894, Mr. Furman married, at the home of J. P. Dean, Laura Emeline Dean, daughter of J. P. and Sabrina (Parker) Dean. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Tobill of the United Brethren Church. They have one daughter, Stella Maud, born August 4, 1895. In politics Mr. Furman is a Democrat, but like his father he does not take an active part in political matters. He is numbered among the enterprising farmers of his locality, and his success is well merited.

Charles A. Snyder, Mr. Furman's son-in-law, was born in Crawford County, Ill., September 9, 1851. His father died when Charles A. was young, and he was thus thrown on his own resources early in life. He has always worked at farming, and now owns 40 acres of land in Oblong Township, on which there are three oil wells. He is a Democrat.

GAINES, Duane, attorney-at-law and former Representative in the State Legislature from the district composed of Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence and Richland Counties, publisher of the Palestine Review, and senior member of the firm of Gaines & Smith, of Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., was born in that county, November 2, 1862, a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Pearson) Gaines. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in South Carolina, December 11, 1811, and came with his father, Stephen Gaines, to Palestine in 1817. They were at Fort Lamothe during the Indian troubles. The mother was born about three miles southeast of Palestine in 1819, married James A. Gaines in 1836, and they lived on a farm in Montgomery Township more than half a century. The mother died in 1891, and the father in the year following.

Duane Gaines attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., and read law in the office of Parker and Crowley in Robinson. Although reared on the farm, he never liked the work, but was always seeking to obtain an education, and taught school eight years to earn means to pay his way through college. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced law in Jasper County from 1892 to 1901 in partnership with Judge H. M. Kasserman. From the time of casting his first vote, Mr. Gaines was

an enthusiastic Democrat, and served in the State Legislature one term (1896-98). In 1896 he entered heartily into campaign work and spoke from the same platform with Mr. Bryan. During the campaign of 1900 he founded the "Newton Democrat" and is now one of the publishers of the "Palestine Review," having come to Palestine in 1904, and founded his paper in partnership with Henry O. Smith, under the style of Gaines & Smith. Mr. Gaines is in active law practice and also conducts a flourishing real-estate and loan business. He came from Prescott, Ark., and also spent a year in Texas. He is a man of great energy, successful in whatever he undertakes, and popular with the people throughout the State.

On June 20, 1892, Mr. Gaines was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Ora E. Gullett of Palestine, Ill., and one child, Beulah Marie, was born to them, February 20, 1895. Mr. Gaines is a member of the Christian Church, and contributes liberally towards its support, being popular in its ranks as he is everywhere.

GOGIN, Enoch (deceased), for many years a carpenter of Palestine, Crawford County, was born October 9, 1812, in Clermont County, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Scull) Gogin, and grandson of John Gogin. Thomas Gogin was born April 5, 1773, in Morris County, N. J., while his wife was born in Cape May County, N. J., in 1781. John Gogin was born April 8, 1749, and was lost at sea. The marriage of Thomas Gogin and wife took place August 31, 1796, and they had twelve children. Enoch Gogin was educated in Hamilton County, Ohio, and farmed until he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1860, when he was appointed Postmaster at Palestine, Ill. He resigned that office in 1876 on account of failing health. On June 8, 1835, Mr. Gogin married Mary E. Ewell, born November 18, 1817, the daughter of John and Helen Ewell, who died in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Gogin became the parents of two children: Leonidas H. and Catherine M. Mr. and Mrs. Gogin were members of the Christian Church, and were worthy and most excellent people who had the esteem of all who knew them.

GOODWIN, Edwin A.—A trip through Crawford County will amply repay anyone who seeks confirmation of the statement that the prosperity of the nation is evidenced in the farming districts. The great fertile farms, well stocked with sleek cattle, trimly fenced, and ornamented with substantial barns and beautiful residences, demonstrate that the owners are men of intelligence who thoroughly understand the business of farming, and who wrest from their land comfortable incomes. Among the progressive farmers of Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, is Edwin A. Goodwin, who was born near Hutsonville, December 28, 1877, a son of Ephraim and Emily J. (Magill) Goodwin. The father was born in Ohio, November 3, 1841, and died April 10, 1882. His widow was born near

Palestine, Crawford County, January 3, 1846, a daughter of William Logan Magill, who came from Kentucky to Crawford County about 1826. Mrs. Elizabeth (McColpin) Magill, the mother of Mrs. Goodwin was born January 3, 1820, and reared in Crawford County. The marriage of Ephraim Goodwin and Emily J. Magill took place March 19, 1868, the Rev. William Cain, a Methodist clergyman, officiating, the ceremony taking place in Wesley Chapel, near Palestine.

Edwin A. Goodwin was reared on a farm and educated in the common and high schools, being graduated from the latter in Palestine, April 22, 1896. He has always been a farmer and he and his mother have a beautiful home, 80 acres of which comprised the old homestead. They have 125 acres additional, the farm extending to the banks of the Wabash River. The premises are kept up in the most approved condition, and Mrs. Goodwin is very proud of it, for she planned it herself. The milk house, which was designed by her, is built of brick and fully supplied with the latest conveniences. This home is one of the finest in Crawford County and is always pointed out by admiring neighbors of that locality as one of the show places.

Mr. Goodwin was married at the residence of John Black of Hutsonville Township, on January 22, 1905, to Addie Black, born March 5, 1884, and died April 16, 1907. Mr. Goodwin and mother are members of the New Light or Christian Church, although Mrs. Goodwin was formerly a Methodist. They are active in church work and contribute liberally towards its support. The Goodwin family is a well known one in the community, and mother and son are deservedly popular among their neighbors.

GOODWIN, Noah Franklin.—Farming is becoming a regular business, just as any other branch of commercial activity, and the man who makes a success out of it has to possess certain qualities. He must not be afraid of hard work, or long hours, must be well versed in the rotation of crops, and know how to feed economically his stock. While working at all times to bring about good results, he must be thrifty and bring out of his land all it will produce. Such a farmer is Noah Franklin Goodwin, of La Motte Township, Crawford County, who was born in the southeast corner of Hutsonville Township, November 7, 1873, a son of David and Stacy A. (Magill) Goodwin, the former of whom was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 18, 1843, while his wife was born in Crawford County in 1848. David Goodwin has been a farmer and stock raiser of Crawford County since 1851, and has become very prominent. He is Vice-President and a stockholder of the First National Bank of Palestine, has acted as School Director and School Trustee, and was a member of the Village Board of Palestine for six years.

In 1894, Noah Franklin Goodwin began farming after having been educated in the district school, the Danville Central Normal School and the Northern Illinois Normal, and he has just com-

pleted a pleasant two-story, twelve-room home, with all modern improvements, including hot-air heat, running water and electric lights, which make it one of the best residences in the county.

September 30, 1892, Mr. Goodwin married, at Montpelier, Ind., Letitia Stoner, a daughter of Jesse and Mary Stoner. Their children are: Rex, born September 25, 1893; Guel, born February 25, 1895; Orville, March 25, 1901; Roger, July 8, 1904. The Goodwin home is noted for its hospitality, and the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin gather there sure of a cordial welcome. Mr. Goodwin has served as School Director, in religious affiliations is a member of the Union Christian Church of La Motte Township, and his fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen.

GORDON, Orin La Rue.—Like so many others who were reared upon a farm, Orin La Rue Gordon has returned to agricultural pursuits after an unusually interesting career as a business man along other lines, and in the second greatest city in the country. He is an excellent farmer and his experience has taught him the value of system in farming as in any other branch of industrial activity. That he has brought about very satisfactory results is sufficient proof of the efficacy of his methods, and the example he sets is being followed by many of his neighbors. Mr. Gordon was born in Iowa, June 27, 1862, a son of Charles A. Gordon, who came from Perry County, Ohio, to Crawford County, Ill., in 1850.

Charles A. Gordon was born in Monmouth County, N. J., September 18, 1816. His parents were William and Ann (La Rue) Gordon, the former born in New Jersey in 1794, and the latter born September 23, 1798. While residents of New Jersey at the time Charles A. was born, about 1818, William Gordon and his family moved, by overland route, to Morgan County, Ohio, and there the father died in 1830. Then the mother and her children went to Perry County, Ohio. Charles A. Gordon, when about thirteen years old, was apprenticed to a carpenter for three years. He worked at his trade and made his home in Perry County, Ohio, until 1850, when he came to Crawford County, Ill. After his arrival, he bought land in Oblong Township, which he sold a short time afterward, and moved to Cumberland County, where his wife's parents resided. From Cumberland County he moved to Iowa. October 2, 1844, Charles A. Gordon married Mary Bugh, who died August 12, 1851. There were three children of this marriage: William Lafayette and Francis Gilbert, who died, and Charles Asbury. On September 2, 1852, Charles A. Gordon married Sarah M. Callahan, daughter of John and Margaret (Brown) Callahan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gordon had six children, five boys and one girl. Theodore C., born September 8, 1853, in Cumberland County, Ill., married Katherine Albin, who bore him three children, and after her death he married Elizabeth Knott; they have one child, and

live at Lonoke, Ark. Ida, born June 22, 1858, in Iowa, married Everett C. Trimble, son of Judge Trimble of Trimble; they have four boys and two girls, and live in Robinson Township. John O., born in Iowa, August 5, 1860, married Mollie Beabout, they had three children, when he died September 22, 1905. Later his widow married W. G. York of Robinson. Orin La Rue is the next child. Clarence L., born November 25, 1863, in Iowa, married Mary Holt; he has a daughter, and lives in the State of Washington. George E., born June 6, 1868, lives in Colorado. Charles A. Gordon was himself one of a family of six children: Charles A., William T., Elizabeth, Lydia, Austin W. and Mary Jane.

After going to Iowa, Mr. Gordon spent eleven years on a farm of his own, and then went to the Platte Valley, near Fremont, Neb., but after four years there he returned to Crawford County, and settled on the farm in La Motte Township, where Orin La Rue Gordon now resides. At the time of his death, he owned 600 acres of fine land, through which the Illinois Central now runs. The station, which is on the land once owned by him, is named after him, Gordon. Mr. Gordon was identified with the Republican party all his life, and he was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Gordon is one of the trustees of the church, which is located on the farm.

The mother of Charles A. Gordon, Mrs. Ann Gordon, after the death of her husband married Peter McMullen, and by her second marriage she had two children: Matilda and Amanda. After Mr. McMullen's death, Mrs. McMullen came to Crawford County, and lived with her children until she died. Charles A. Gordon died in La Motte Township, July 18, 1890. The Gordons are descended from the Scotch nobility.

Orin La Rue Gordon first attended school in a log schoolhouse, in which the floors were made of puncheons and the seats of rude slabs of wood, but the drilling in the common branches was excellent. When he was twenty-one, he took a course of study at the commercial college at Quincy, Ill., and then taught in the business college at Mendota, Ill., for about a year. He then went to Chicago, where he learned stenography and was employed as a stenographer by several large firms, when he entered the employ of the Chicago Daily News as private secretary of A. G. Beausnisne at the head of the publishing department of the paper. Later he accepted the position of superintendent of circulation for the Chicago Inter Ocean, under H. H. Kohlsaat. Still later he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to occupy a position on the Daily Press, but in 1896 returned to his old home to take charge of the farm for his mother. Like his father he is a Republican, and he served for eight years as postmaster of Gordon. Mr. Gordon is interested in anything that promises to advance the interests of his community.

In Chicago, October 8, 1889, at the home of his wife's uncle, George E. Plum, Mr. Gordon married Louise Charlotte Russel, daughter of Dr.



Enoch E. Newlin

William B. and Viola S. (Goodman) Russel, natives of Vermont and Louisiana, respectively. Mr. Gordon was born in New Orleans, November 2, 1867. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are: Ethelbert Callahan, born August 18, 1890, and Charles Russel, born June 13, 1897.

GREEN, Samuel S. (deceased), formerly a farmer of Hutsonville Township, was born in Crawford County, Ill., August 14, 1834, a son of Joseph Green, a native of North Carolina, born in 1802, who came to Union County, Ill., in 1822, when twenty years old, and a little later to Crawford County. Here he remained and farmed until 1855, when he died. During the Black Hawk War he served as a soldier. Joseph Green married Queen E. (Lindley), born in North Carolina in 1811, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom Samuel S. was the fourth child. Samuel S. Green was brought up on the farm, and attended the public schools. After attaining his majority he began farming on a 40-acre farm near his homestead, but ten years later returned to his father's home farm, where he continued to reside, eventually owning 230 acres. On September 13, 1854, he married Alice R. Boyd, born in Crawford County, and they became the parents of these children: Elzora E., Joseph W., James, Henry E., Charles O., Ulysses G., Anna L., and Thomas E. Mr. Green and wife were members of the Friends Church. Politically he was a Republican.

GUYER, Cyrus.—The simple creed of the Quaker faith has attracted those whose consciences are best suited to its requirements. The preachers of the Society of Friends, more than the clergy of any other denomination, are men of self-sacrificing lives, conscientiously devoted to their work. One of the most eloquent of these preachers is Cyrus Guyer, son of Mrs. John Aaron Guyer, now deceased, who for many years was herself a preacher. Cyrus Guyer was born November 1, 1864, in Hutsonville Township, and after attending school in the township until he was eighteen years of age, spent two terms at the State Normal School, at Terre Haute, Ind. On December 22, 1887, he married Amanda Alice Boyd, daughter of William and Fidelia Boyd. One child was born of this marriage, Mabel Alice, but died in infancy, while the mother died a short time afterward. On September 14, 1893, Mr. Guyer married Martha Ann Rohrer, daughter of David and Margaret (Pierson) Rohrer. Mr. Guyer and his present wife have had children as follows: Louis May, born August 1, 1894; John Henry, born January 13, 1896, died January 6, 1899; Eunice E., born October 13, 1899; Ruth Ellen, born January 15, 1901; Naomi Pauline, born July 1, 1903; Elma Jane, born August 9, 1905. In politics, Mr. Guyer is a Prohibitionist. Since 1891, he has been a preacher of the Friends Church. In 1889 he was a student in the biblical department of Earlham College, and also attended during the fall of 1891. He

continued on the farm until 1896, when he was placed in charge of the Friends Church in Georgetown, Vermilion County, Ill., where he remained two years, and then was sent to Ridge Farm in the same county, remaining there two years. He also spent two years at Benson Chapel, near Sullivan, Ind., and for two years preached throughout Sullivan County, Ind. He then returned to his farm of 120 acres, but has a large following in his vicinity and is greatly beloved by those who sit under his gospel teaching. He inherits his mother's eloquence and power, and has brought many into the church.

GUYER, John Aaron.—The history of Illinois is intimately associated with the records of the pioneers, who, braving all hardships incident to frontier life, came into the State, entered land and developed fertile farms from the timber, swamp and prairie lands. One of the families that has long been associated with the annals of Crawford County, bears the name of Guyer, and one of its most prominent representatives is the venerable John Aaron Guyer, born November 12, 1826, in Hutsonville Township, a son of Aaron Guyer, a native of North Carolina, who came west to Paoli, Ind., where he remained a year and then located in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Ill., about 1818, taking up Government land at \$1.25 per acre. The entire trip from North Carolina to Indiana, and thence to Crawford County, was made in a covered wagon. Aaron Guyer was accompanied to Paoli, Ind., by three brothers, Jesse, Exum and Silas, all eventually locating in Crawford County, where they died. When Aaron Guyer came to the county it was practically undeveloped. Wild animals of all kinds were numerous and Indians plentiful. It was after he located here that the settlers were forced to take refuge in the fort near Hutsonville, because of the outbreak of the Indians.

During his life Aaron Guyer owned 103 acres of land, and improved most of it before his death. He first built a small log house, in which his son John Aaron was born, but about 1822 built a frame house, sawing the lumber for it with a whipsaw. In those early days he threshed wheat with a flail, and fanned it with a sheet. He cut his wheat with a cradle and nap hooks. He also built a log barn, and the greater part of his cultivating was done with oxen. The death of Aaron Guyer occurred in Hutsonville Township in 1835. He had the following children: Mary, who at the age of eighty-eight is living in Crawford County; Harvey, deceased; John Aaron; Sarah and Eliza, both deceased.

John Aaron Guyer was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and after he was twenty-one, he taught school himself, his early educational advantages having been rather meager, he made the most of them, and is a very well-informed man. He was married April 2, 1851, to Jane Hill, daughter of John and Sarah Hill, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. As far as can be ascertained,

the Hill family formed one of the party, of which Aaron Guyer was a member, on the trip from North Carolina to Paoli, Ind., and thence to Crawford County, Ill. They had children as follows: Henry Clinton, born February 7, 1852, and died in infancy; Albert, born October 28, 1853, who married Mary Belle Heard, daughter of William B. and Mary Jane Heard, and they had three children. His wife dying, John Aaron Guyer married again, and by his second marriage had the following children: Adolphus, born August 30, 1855; Leander, born June 14, 1858; Louisa, born August 3, 1860; Caroline, born October 3, 1862; Cyrus, born November 1, 1864, Isabel, born December 23, 1866; Clifford, born January 16, 1867; Woodford born January 28, 1871; Emily, born August 10, 1873, and a son who was born October 28, 1876, and who died when two days old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Guyer who are deceased are: Woodford, Clifford, Mrs. Louisa Boyd and Miss Caroline Guyer.

Mr. Guyer originally owned 900 acres, but has divided his property among his children. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and has taken a deep interest in the cause of temperance. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Society of Friends, in which he is an elder. For twelve years he was Justice of the Peace, proving one of the most popular officials of Crawford County.

The second Mrs. Guyer was born January 19, 1834, and died January 9, 1903, aged nearly seventy years. For many years she was a member of the Society of Friends. For a quarter of a century she devoted herself to rearing her family, and then spent the remainder of her life, with the exception of the last two years, when ill health prevented her from performing her duties, as a preacher of the Quaker faith. Her eloquence and her exposition of the simple faith of the Society of Friends made her a power among the Quakers throughout this part of the State. She performed the marriage ceremony for one of her sons and two grandchildren, as well as others. She was a woman who commanded not only veneration, but love, and the mourning for her loss was universal, and not confined to her church. Her neighbors knew her as the kind, sympathetic, helpful friend, while her family never knew what it was to want for anything because of her watchful care. Mrs. Guyer was a niece of Dr. Hill, who for so many years ministered to the people of this locality. Her sister, Mrs. Martha Newlin, still lives as do her children. Probably there will never be another preacher of the Quaker faith in this vicinity that will possess such power as she, for she was a most remarkable woman in every respect.

HALL, Harry.—Most intimately associated with the growth and character of any community are its business interests. They mould the life of the people, give direction to their efforts and crystallize the present and future possibilities of the locality into concrete form. The leading business men of a town are its greatest bene-

factors, silently controlling the forces that bring progress and prosperity, and especially is this true of those who are interested in the handling of realty interests. Harry Hall, of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., is one of the most progressive young men of this locality in the general real-estate and insurance business at Oblong, Ill. Mr. Hall was born in Milan, Ripley County, Ind., January 15, 1874, a son of Lewis and Olive (Smith) Hall. Lewis Hall was born near Hamilton, Hamilton County, Ohio, and was a farmer. At an early day the Hall family emigrated to Milan, Ind., where lived Leander and Annie (Sutton) Smith, parents of Olive Smith. Lewis Hall, the father of Harry Hall, enlisted in 1863, at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, served for a time in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry, and was mustered out by General Order at Indianapolis in 1865. His death occurred October 7, 1902, on the old homestead at Milan, Ind., aged sixty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had eleven children, two of whom are deceased, but five sons and four daughters survive.

Harry Hall worked on a farm at Milan, Ind., and was there educated in the public schools. After leaving school, he was employed as a brakeman on a freight train of the Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railroad, but soon began learning the carpenter trade and followed it for seven years and four months, when he accepted his present position, for which he is well fitted. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Encampment No. 184, Oblong, and Subordinate Lodge, 850, Oblong, and is extremely popular throughout the county where he is so well and favorably known.

HAMILTON, Mahlon Milburn.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County has materially increased the value of property and worked an astonishing transformation in its industrial life, and there are comparatively few among the county's prosperous citizens who are not interested, directly or indirectly, in its oil products. Mahlon Milburn Hamilton, one of the well-known citizens of Robinson, Ill., a Civil War veteran and leading business men, is one of those especially interested in this great industry. He was born at Chatham, Licking County, Ohio, November 15, 1840, a son of William Findley and Eliza (Milburn) Hamilton, the former born in Washington County, Pa., June 18, 1813, and the latter in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1819. The progenitor of the Hamilton family landed at New Castle, Del., August 14, 1729, coming from County Antrim, Ireland, and Mr. Hamilton's great-great-great-grandfather, John Hamilton, was the father of five children, namely: John, George, James, Florence and Jane. His great-grandfather, William Hamilton, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, having enlisted at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., and served three years, while his son, also named William, enlisted in Washington County, Pa., in the War of

1812, in which he served one year. The latter moved to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1818, and died in Delaware County, that State, in 1869.

William Findley Hamilton, the father of Mahlon M., was married to Eliza Milburn in Belmont County, Ohio, January 21, 1836, moved to Licking County four years later, and to Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., in 1852. He was engaged in the manufacture of pumps in Ohio, but upon coming to Crawford County purchased 160 acres of land and devoted his time chiefly to farming, meanwhile, however, making many pumps by hand after locating in Oblong Township. He improved the farm which he first purchased, as well as two other farms, and engaged extensively in land speculation, selling a number of properties. The mother died in Robinson on July 22, 1890, the father surviving until June 10, 1892. They had seven children, as follows: John H., Meredith B., Mahlon M., William B., James B., Mary J., and Cornelius O., all of whom are living except Mary J.

Mahlon Milburn Hamilton spent his childhood on his father's farm, and attended the country schools of his native locality. In the year 1860 he went to Kentucky, and the outbreak of the Civil War found him there. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry under the second call for troops during the Civil War, and after his discharge that summer, re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Regiment, in September, going into camp at Cairo for the winter. After the battle of Belmont, Mo., in which he participated, he joined the expedition up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, taking part in the battles of Forts Donelson and Henry, after which he was sent to the hospital. Being discharged therefrom in July, he again enlisted as Sergeant in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Regiment in the spring of 1864, continuing with this regiment on the Iron Mountain Railroad and in the raids against the rebel Gen. Price. He received his honorable discharge in 1865, having the record of an able, brave and faithful soldier.

In 1869, Mr. Hamilton went to Texas, where he was engaged in the cattle business until 1877 when returning East, he located in Ohio and later in Pennsylvania, where he was connected with mining ventures from 1881 to 1891, in which latter year going to Baker County, Ore., where he operated the Era gold mine, of which he now owns about one-fourth. After the Spanish-American War, Mr. Hamilton spent eight months in Cuba, and since that time has been engaged in coal-mining and prospecting, and also has large oil interests. Mr. Hamilton is a Republican in his political views, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. He has never married.

HAMILTON, Merideth, one of the substantial and thoroughly reliable farmers of Oblong Township, and a man who has been largely interested in the development of his community, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 12, 1842, a son of William F. and Eliza (Milburn) Hamilton,

the former born in Washington County, Pa., June 18, 1813, and the latter in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1819, their marriage taking place in Belmont County, January 21, 1836, whence they moved four years later to Licking County, the same State, and to Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., in 1852.

The first member of this branch of the Hamilton family in America was John Hamilton, who arrived at New Castle, Del., August 14, 1729, from County Antrim, Ireland. A descendant of this family was William Hamilton, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who enlisted at Gettysburg, Pa., and became a captain in the Revolutionary War, his son and namesake, William, also serving one year in the War of 1812, having enlisted in Washington County, Pa. The latter moved from Pennsylvania to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1818, and died in Delaware County, that State, in 1869. (For further details of the life of William F. Hamilton, see sketch of Mahlon M. Hamilton, immediately preceding.)

Meredith was ten years old when the family came to Crawford County, in 1852, and he followed up the schooling he had secured in Licking County, Ohio, with what was obtainable in Crawford County, walking three miles to attend the subscription school. When only a little over eighteen years of age, he joined the Union army at Robinson, and had the good fortune of getting into the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by General U. S. Grant. After his enlistment he was ordered to Mattoon, Ill., and served all through the war, being mustered out at Springfield, Ill. After the war, he came to Crawford County, and resumed farming. His first purchase was 40 acres in Oblong Township, to which he later added 80 acres adjoining, and he now has a very valuable farm.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870 to Christine Kniely, who died in the fall of 1879. Their children were: William, Blanch, Nellie, deceased. Ten years afterwards Mr. Hamilton married Rose McColpin, daughter of John McColpin, who was a Crawford County farmer, and Mrs. Hamilton was born and reared in the county. Mr. Hamilton is a Republican, and has taken an active part in local affairs. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Church to which Mr. Hamilton has been a liberal contributor for a number of years.

HAND, Woodford D., a member of one of the old pioneer families of Crawford County, was born July 29, 1835, on the old homestead entered by his grandfather. Mr. Hand is a son of James and Nancy (Draper) Hand, the former of whom was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20, 1805, and was brought to Crawford County by his parents in 1821. The death of James Hand occurred October 9, 1876. During 1827 James Hand was elected as Second Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Militia: he was Justice of the Peace, Associate Justice of Crawford County, and a very prominent man generally. Mrs. Hand was born in North Car-

olina, December 12, 1806, and died in August, 1860. There were three children born to them, of whom Woodford D. was the eldest. He was brought up on the farm and attended the subscription schools. On October 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private, and was mustered out as Captain of his Company. He participated in nearly all the engagements of his regiment, and was with Sherman in his "March to the Sea." Returning home after the war, Mr. Hand began farming on the home farm, and became one of the prosperous farmers of Hutsonville Township. He married on October 21, 1855, Mary J. Cox, daughter of Needham Cox, her father being a native of Wayne County, N. C., while his daughter was born in Crawford County, May 3, 1838. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hand: Malinda E., Mary B., Daniel W., Augusta B. and William S. Mr. Hand is a Republican and has served as Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Hand are Baptists.

HARNESS, John C. (deceased), was born September 27, 1812, in Ross County, Ohio, a son of Job and Rachel (Liming) Harness, and grandson of Michael Harness. The latter was of German descent, born in Virginia, and served in the Revolution and the War of 1812. Job Harness was born on the South Branch in Virginia, February 11, 1748, and in 1800, was taken to Hamilton County, Ohio, by his parents, and immediately after his marriage in 1808, moved to Ross County, Ohio. In 1817 he located in Vincennes, Ind., where he lost his wife. She was born in New Jersey, August 12, 1786, and died August 7, 1817. She was the mother of three children, of whom John C. was the youngest. After her death, in 1818, Job Harness moved to a farm in La Motte Prairie which he had purchased while residing in Vincennes. Five years later he returned to Ross County, but in 1830 came back to Crawford County, and died there November 28, 1834.

John C. Harness helped his father and was well educated in the high school at Cincinnati, remaining at the paternal home until he was twenty-one, when he began supporting himself, engaging in farming and boating on the river. In 1849 he went to California, but in 1854 returned after the death of his brother Isaac, and resumed farming operations. In 1855 he located at Hutsonville and operated a mill for many years. In 1855 he was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Paulina C. Wood, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of two children: Stacey E., and Eleanor P. Mr. Harness was active as a Democrat; belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Hutsonville, and served on the Town Board of Hutsonville for five years. He and his wife early joined the Christian Church.

HARPER, George W., for many years editor and proprietor of the "Robinson Argus," was

born near Richmond, Ind., and brought up on a farm until thirteen years old, when the family removed to Centerville, Ind., and George began work in a cabinet-making shop, although he wanted to enter a printing office. In the spring of 1853 he returned to the farm, and in October of that year apprenticed himself to Holloway & Davis in the Palladium office at Richmond, Ind. Coming to Illinois in 1856, he started the first paper ever published in Robinson, known as the "Gazette;" in 1859 he published the "Crawford Banner," at Palestine, and in 1860 became connected with a paper at Pana. In 1862 he returned to Eastern Indiana and took charge of a paper there, but came back to Robinson in 1863 and established the Robinson Argus. Mr. Harper has been very prominent as a Republican, and was appointed Postmaster three times; he served two terms as Justice of the Peace, was President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville for four years, and served as Presidential Elector in 1904. He has been instrumental in securing many important changes in municipal and county government, not only through his personal influence, but by airing matters fearlessly in his paper.

Mr. Harper was married December 24, 1857, to Hannah Amanda, eldest daughter of Dr. Nelson Goodwin, of La Motte Township, who died in 1870, leaving four children. Mr. Harper married Miss Lucy H. Gattan, of Martin Township, in 1871.

HARPER, Judge John B. (deceased), for many years one of the representative men of Palestine, Crawford County, was born February 6, 1813, in Knox County, Ind., a son of James and Peggy (Walker) Harper. James was born May 15, 1790, in Fayette County, Ky., and died December 1, 1829, in Knox County, Ohio, after having been a soldier in the Indian War of 1812. His wife was born July 25, 1795, in Mercer County, Ind., and she died August 26, 1826, in Knox County, Ind. George Harper, grandfather of Judge Harper, was one of the pioneers of Fayette County, Ky., and was in the Revolution and on account of his services received a grant of land in Indiana from the Government. He built a fort on his property and began to farm it.

After an exciting pioneer life during his boyhood, John B. Harper came to Palestine in 1830, and learned the blacksmith trade, and followed it for thirty-six years, and then commenced to farm. On November 16, 1837, he married Abigail Everingham, born November 19, 1820, in Ohio, a daughter of Enoch and Triphena (Kitchell) Everingham, who came from the East. Mrs. Harper became the mother of six children: James E., Mary V., Rhoda A., Charles O., Lizzie Bell and Lucy J. For many years Mr. Harper served as Justice of the Peace and County Magistrate, was School Treasurer, and from 1869 to 1877 was County Judge. During all his life he was a Democrat.



A. W. Kingle

HASKETT, E. C. (deceased), who for many years was a leading merchant of Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., was born near Hutsonville, son of John and Nancy (West) Haskett, natives of North Carolina. The father came to Crawford County at an early period, and lived there until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1841. He and his wife became the parents of six children. E. C. Haskett attended school only a short time in Hutsonville, but he learned from reading and observation. Remaining on the homestead until he was sixteen, Mr. Haskett entered a general store in Hutsonville, remaining there six years, when he went to Melrose and clerked for a year. From Melrose he came to Palestine, and in 1852 he entered the employ of Preston Brothers, becoming their partner in 1855. Ten years later he and his brothers bought the business, and carried on the largest establishment of their kind in the State. In 1876 they dissolved the firm, and in 1880 Mr. Haskett opened a general store. The first marriage of Mr. Haskett occurred when he was united to E. A. Kitchell, born in December, 1827, and who died in 1867, the mother of four children: Catlin P., Ida B., Fanny B. and John C. The second wife of Mr. Haskett was Mrs. Sarah E. Kitchell, born May 30, 1832, in Palestine, the daughter of Dr. H. Mauzy, and widow of a Mr. Kitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Haskett had two children: Edmund C. and Sarah E., while by her first marriage Mrs. Haskett had two children: Richard G. Kitchell and Garvin Kitchell. Mr. Haskett was an Odd Fellow, a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY, Levi (deceased), formerly associated with the best farming interests of Oblong Township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 20, 1832, a son of George Henry, also born in Ohio, and who in 1848 brought his family to Oblong Township, Crawford County, settling on wild land, where he died, leaving Levi 160 acres of land, to which the latter added 250 acres. Levi remained with his father until he was thirty-one years old before he commenced farming on his own account, devoting his attention to grain and stock-raising. On February 16, 1860, he married in Crawford County, Catherine Dennis, born in Ohio, December 28, 1838, and they became the parents of six children: Anna C., Laura J., Marion Silas, Harlan Preston, George Edward and Estella. In politics Mr. Henry was a Democrat and served for two years as Highway Commissioner, discharging the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

HENRY, Samuel.—The success of any man means that much advancement for his community, for unless the individual succeeds, the community will have no industrial prosperity. Samuel Henry, of Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., has done his part in establishing and maintaining the preeminence of his locality as an agricultural center. He was born in Perry

County, Ohio, January 21, 1837, a son of George Henry (now deceased), a farmer and blacksmith, born and reared in Ohio, where he married Anna Reric, also a native of Ohio. They became the parents of children as follows: John, Levi, Peter, Samuel and Elizabeth, all born in Perry County, Ohio.

Samuel Henry was a boy when the family came to Crawford County and located on his present farm. He assisted his father and brothers in clearing off the property, the original farm consisting of about 1,000 acres, for which the father paid \$1.25 per acre. On February 17, 1859, Mr. Henry married Dorcas Manhart, daughter of John Manhart, and born in Jennings County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Henry became the parents of the following children: William Frederick, George W. (deceased), Thomas W., Charles E., Eliza Jane, Sarah R. and Clara May. Mr. Henry is a large property owner, being the proprietor of 160 acres on Sections 15 and 16, 40 acres on Section 21, 80 acres on Section 22, and 32 acres on Section 27. In 1906 oil wells were located on several of his farms, and there are now sixteen in operation, which has greatly increased the value of his property. He is a man who has always worked hard for what he secured, and at the same time has endeavored to deal fairly as a neighbor and perform his duty as head of the family. His children have been given good educational advantages, and are prosperous and happy. It is such men as Mr. Henry who have made Illinois what it is to-day, one of the greatest States in the Union.

HICKS, G. B. (deceased), who for many years was one of the leading-merchants of Hardinville, Crawford County, was born in that county, October 23, 1843. His father died before his son's birth, and when the latter was only ten years old, he began working out by the month, continuing thus until 1861 when he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Mounted Infantry. In the battle of Raymond, May 12, 1863, he was shot through the body. He also participated in the battles of Corinth, Shiloh and Grand Gulf. On account of his wound, he was honorably discharged, October 23, 1863, and it was two years before his wound healed. As soon as he was able he bought a farm in Martin Township, but in seven years he moved to Hardinville, although he did not sell his farm, and embarked in merchandising. In 1872 Mr. Hicks married in Lawrence County, Nancy Allen Sanders, and they had three children: Bettie L., Mary Florence and Lewis Calvin. Mr. Hicks was a Democrat and held the office of Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order. Hardinville Lodge No. 756.

HIGHSMITH, John Douglas.—Numerous are the changes which have occurred in Southern Illinois in the past decade, but probably the greatest of all were caused by the discovery of

oil in Crawford County. Men grew rich in a night, new towns sprung up in almost as short a time, and the whole county became almost immediately one of the State's busiest centers of business. John Douglas Highsmith, of Section 31, Honey Creek Township, is the owner of an excellent tract of 350 acres of land, on which are located nine oil-bearing wells, which are producing rapidly. Mr. Highsmith was born January 1, 1856, in Honey Creek Township, the son of A. W. Highsmith, a pioneer farmer of this section, who was born May 7, 1815, and a grandson of James Highsmith. James Highsmith was born and reared in Kentucky, and settled in Crawford County, Ill., among the early pioneers. He became a farmer and pioneer school teacher of Montgomery Township, where he reared his family, and here A. W. Highsmith was educated and reared to manhood. He married Cynthia S. Montgomery, who was born April 1, 1819, in Montgomery Township, after which he moved to Honey Creek Township, where he entered 180 acres of land from the Government. Clearing and cultivating his land he added thereto until he had 230 acres. In addition to this he taught school for some years in the old log schoolhouses of Honey Creek Township, and here his death occurred. He and his wife had twelve children, of whom John Douglas was the ninth, and six of whom grew to maturity: Sarah Jane, Harriet, William F., subject, Leander and Levi. Of these Sarah Jane and Leander are now deceased. The other children died in infancy. A. W. Highsmith was a lifelong Democrat, and took an active part in local matters, holding various township offices. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic fraternity, and in religious faith a Baptist, dying in his fifty-fourth year.

John Douglas Highsmith was educated in the public schools of Honey Creek Township, his father being his teacher, and remained at home until the death of his parents, when he purchased 80 acres in Section 31. This he cleared and improved for farming, and kept steadily adding to his holdings until he now owns 350 acres of fine land, nearly all of which is cleared, on which he is engaged in practical farming and stock-raising. Oil was located on Mr. Highsmith's property in 1906, and nine wells are now in operation. In political matters he is a Democrat and has taken an active part in local affairs.

On December 27, 1888, Mr. Highsmith was married to Julia E. VanWinkle, daughter of William VanWinkle, of Honey Creek Township, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith are members of the Christian Church.

HIGHSMITH, Levi M.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County has opened up a new page in its history, and has brought into its confines men interested in the development of oil and the prosecution of the various other lines of industrial activity associated with it. Land heretofore of little value suddenly became almost priceless, and men who, prior to the discovery

of oil, were in moderate circumstances, found themselves rich. Levi M. Highsmith, of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, a farmer and stock-raiser, is one of those whose land has yielded up some of the riches hidden in it, oil having been discovered on his property in 1906, and he has an oil well and a gas well in active operation.

Born in Honey Creek Township, February 1, 1863, Levi M. Highsmith is the youngest son of A. W. Highsmith, an extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Highsmith attended school in the log school-house of the Township, where so many of Crawford County's leading men received an education, and helped his father clear the homestead. When but fourteen years old, however, he left home and remained with his sister, Mrs. Evagorus Rundle, until his marriage, December 11, 1883, to Alice Weger, a daughter of Neil Weger. As was her husband, Mrs. Highsmith was born and reared in Honey Creek Township, and they have become the parents of the following children: Otto, Burril, Oscar, Lester, Lena, Julia and Orman, all born and reared in Honey Creek Township. After marriage the young couple moved to their present home, which then consisted of 40 acres. This was in brush and timber, but he cleared it off, and made all of the improvements, including the erection of a comfortable residence and commodious barn, as well as other suitable outbuildings. His land now consists of 160 acres, which he devotes to farming and stock-raising. When he married he had no assets, but to-day he is in very comfortable circumstances, and has himself to thank for his prosperity.

Always a Democrat, Mr. Highsmith has been active in behalf of his party, and has served for the past four years as constable, for three years has been Township Clerk, and for fifteen years was School Director. He is a Mason, belonging to Russellville Lodge, No. 348. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and are very popular in the church, as well as in the township where they have many warm, personal friends.

HIGHSMITH, Nathaniel Johnson, of Robinson, Ill., member of the old established and well known firm of Highsmith Brothers, importers of French, German and Belgian stallions and one of the most prominent men in political circles of Crawford County, Ill., was born on a farm five miles south of Robinson, March 11, 1866, a son of John Madison and Catherine (Seaney) Highsmith. John Madison Highsmith, now deceased, was born October 27, 1836, in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, a son of Mathes Highsmith, and was the only survivor of a family of eight children. When only sixteen he began to earn his own living, and supplemented his common school education by extensive reading. On November 15, 1856, John M. Highsmith married Catherine Seaney, whose parents were among the early pioneers of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith had children

as follows: W. Frank, member of the firm of Highsmith Brothers, and has two daughters and two sons; Belle, who married William Allison, a farmer of Bismark, Ill., and they have two daughters and four sons; Jane, who married S. N. Hope, a dealer in fine horses, residing in Robinson, and they have three daughters and two sons; James Marion, who was a cripple from birth and died when thirty-five; Emma, who married Cuba Reimoehl, a merchant at Rolla, Mo., and they have one son; Nathaniel J., married; Harmon E. member of Highsmith Brothers firm, is unmarried and lives in Robinson, Ill.; Oscar O., who resides on his farm in Robinson Township, married Julia Barrick but has no children; Mattie, who married Charles M. Murphy, a merchant of Terre Haute, Ind., and they have one child; Charles, died in infancy, and Rose, who married John E. Griswold, a farmer of Robinson Township, and they have two daughters.

John Madison Highsmith spent his life in Crawford County, soon after his marriage moving to a farm in the northeastern part of Honey Creek Township, where the family resided until September, 1891, when they removed to Robinson. Mr. Highsmith added, from time to time, to his acreage and at the time of his demise owned 400 acres of as valuable land as could be found in the township. He farmed, raised stock, and engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock, and between 1870 and 1880 was the most extensive stock-dealer in Crawford County, and until three years prior to his death, was actively engaged in this line. A life-long Democrat, Mr. Highsmith was honored by his party many times and served in many of the township offices, from 1880 to 1884 served as Sheriff of Crawford County, and in 1884 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from the Forty-fifth District. His death occurred on November 16, 1903, and the funeral services were held at his late residence, the Rev. S. A. Caldwell officiating. Mr. Highsmith was one of Nature's noblemen, a man strictly honorable in all his dealings, truly public-spirited, who held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and commanded universal regard.

Nathaniel Johnson Highsmith spent his school days at the Brown School, near Duncanville. From early manhood he has been successful in every line he has taken up, and he is now regarded as one of the most substantial men of his section. He is the owner of three farms in Robinson Township, in addition to houses and buildings in the city of Robinson, and he is a member of the firm of Highsmith Brothers, importers of French, German and Belgian stallions, which he ships throughout the United States.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Highsmith has been one of the leaders of his party in Crawford County, having held numerous offices. He was Sheriff of the county in 1906, and is now Secretary of the County Central Committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, the order of Odd Fellows, the Tribe of

Ben Hur and the Rebeccas. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, of which he is trustee. Mr. Highsmith's long service to the Democratic party is sufficient evidence of his ability and fidelity to duty, but it is due him to say that he has in his public capacity displayed only the same traits which have characterized his private life—strict attention to the details of his work and thoughtful, intelligent management, qualities which cannot fail to bring about satisfactory results.

Mr. Highsmith was married at New Hebron, Ill., November 10, 1885, to Syriilda Houston, born June 21, 1867, near St. Clair, Mo., a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Wall) Houston, farmers of Honey Creek Township. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith, namely: Carrie, born November 29, 1887; Cleo, born December 11, 1890, and Cliffie, born December 5, 1892.

HIGHSMITH, William Franklin.—Crawford County numbers among its residents many very successful farmers who have attained their present prosperity through hard, unremitting labor, for fortunes are not made in a day from agricultural pursuits. Each day brings its quota of work and yet if good management is exercised, economy practiced, and hard work not shirked, in time a rich reward is harvested. William Franklin Highsmith is one of the farmers of Honey Creek Township who has proven the truth of the foregoing. He was born on the homestead, Section 32, Honey Creek Township, August 4, 1852, a son of A. W. Highsmith, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

William F. Highsmith was educated in the district schools of Honey Creek Township, and assisted his father. On April 17, 1873, he was married to Mahala D. Parker, the daughter of Newman Parker, a pioneer of that locality, where she was born October 17, 1854, and was there reared. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith moved to a farm in Montgomery Township, where Mr. Highsmith rented land for two years. For two years following he lived on his father-in-law's farm, and then purchased his present farm, commencing with 40 acres, which he cleared and put under cultivation. Now he owns 80 acres, all of which has been cleared by him. He has put up his home and barn and other outbuildings, making all of the improvements himself. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Highsmith have had children as follows: Laura, wife of Edward Hamilton, of Montgomery Township; Owen E.; Elsie N.; Ida J.; Leander, and five deceased, all except the first having been born in Honey Creek Township. Mr. Highsmith has always been a Democrat, and has taken a very active part in local affairs, serving twice as Township Assessor and Tax Collector, as well as in other township offices, and always faithfully discharging his duties. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

HILL, Doctor (deceased), settled in what is now Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, in 1818, and was one of the pioneers of this locality. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 28, 1796, a son of John and Rachel (Sargent) Hill, the former having been born on the same place as his son, and died in 1849, about eighty-two years old. The mother was also born in North Carolina, and died in Crawford County aged ninety-three. Nine children were born to these parents. Doctor Hill was a farmer, blacksmith and shoemaker, and a skilled mechanic, and when eighty-six years old he made two plows with his own hands. While not an educated man from a book standpoint, he was a close observer and understood his work thoroughly. His first marriage occurred in 1815 to Nancy Boyd, born March 9, 1797, in Guilford County, N. C. She died in 1825, leaving a family of five children: Sargent, Elizabeth, Rachel, Mary and Nancy. The second marriage of Doctor Hill occurred November 13, 1828, in Crawford County, when he was united with Cynthia Smith, born on the South Branch of the Potomac, in Virginia, July 2, 1795, daughter of Jacob B. and Hannah (Hand) Smith, he a native of Germany and she of Virginia. Mrs. Hill died in January, 1872. Mr. Hill became the owner of 402 acres of land in Hutsonville Township, and was a prominent Democrat, holding the office of Commissioner. He remembered distinctly many features of Thomas Jefferson's administration, and was a warm admirer of that great statesman.

HILL, John (deceased), for many years one of the leading merchants of Robinson, was born in Sullivan County, Ohio, November 10, 1816, but from 1818 was a resident of Crawford County, Ill., to which his father removed in that year. For more than half a century Mr. Hill was a farmer and became the owner of some 2,500 acres of land, including his father's original entry of 160 acres. He divided his property among his children and, retiring to Robinson, entered the mercantile field in which he met with marked success. His grocery establishment for many years served as a base of supplies, not only for the people of Robinson but a large contiguous territory. Mr. Hill erected his large brick store, and his annual sales have aggregated as much as \$30,000, and in all of his dealings he has held the confidence of his associates and patrons.

On February 28, 1838, Mr. Hill married in Crawford County, Miss Morris, and they became the parents of children as follows: Charles M., Henry M., Diana Boofter and Mary McLean. Mrs. Hill dying, in 1875, Mr. Hill married Mrs. Sterrett. Politically Mr. Hill was a Democrat.

HILL, John M. L. (deceased), for many years a farmer and stockman of La Motte Township,

Crawford County, was born March 19, 1820, in Knox County, Ind., a son of John and Mary (Clark) Hill, born in North Carolina, in 1793 and 1795, respectively. John Hill, who was a farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812, died in Knox County, Ind., in 1825. He and his wife had nine children. John M. L. Hill went to school in Indiana and learned the saddler and harness making trades. After many vicissitudes, Mr. Hill finally opened a harness shop in Palestine in 1845, and in 1854 embarked in a stock business, and from time to time entered land in different counties, so that eventually he became the owner of 717 acres of land in addition to town property. On October 8, 1846, he married in La Motte Township, Jane Purcell, born March 24, 1824, in La Motte Township, the daughter of Jonathan Purcell, a native of Virginia and a pioneer of the county. Mr. Hill was first a Whig but later a Republican, and was one of the successful men of his locality.

HOLLOWELL, Silas.—No biographical record of Crawford County, Ill., would be complete without the names of its leading agriculturists, men of sturdy character and upright lives who have done so much towards reclaiming this part of the State from the wild prairie. Prominent among this class of representative men may be mentioned Silas Hollowell, whose 200 acres of farming land testify to his thrift and intelligence as a farmer. Mr. Hollowell was born in Orange County, Md., October 13, 1833, a son of James and Agnes Hollowell, farming people, who came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1837 and here spent the remainder of their lives. James and Agnes Hollowell had these children: Silas; Elizabeth Ann, born March 25, 1835; John, born November 29, 1836, died September 4, 1841; Woodward, born December 23, 1841, died in Memphis (Tenn.) Hospital, February 2, 1863, from diseases contracted during the Civil War; Emily, born May 25, 1840, died May 3, 1863, having married Henry Wood, a farmer of Licking Township, by whom she had one daughter, now deceased; and Sarah, born September 7, 1845, and married William Foster, a farmer of Clark County, Ill., by whom she had eight children, but is now deceased.

Silas Hollowell received but a limited education in the schools of Licking Township, after which he began farming and has continued in that occupation all of his life. On October 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Woodford Hand, and continued with that regiment until the close of the war, being mustered out at Springfield, July 17, 1865. On December 2, 1869, he was married by Rev. John Anderson, a minister of the Protestant Methodist faith, to Sarah E. Barton, who was born July 30, 1842, a daughter of Samuel B. and Rebecca (Smith) Barton, natives of Coshocton County, Ohio, who had these children: Sarah E.; Nancy Jane, who died in infancy; Samuel Palmer, born September 1, 1846; John Smith, born March 17, 1850; Gab-



WILLIAM PARKER (DECEASED) AND FAMILY



riel Victor and William Henry, who died in infancy; and Ellsworth, born in June, 1861.

To Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hollowell have been born these children: Minnie Gertrude, born May 27, 1871, married October 11, 1896, Ernest Wilbert Barrett, son of Philip and Mary Ann Barrett, and they live on a farm one mile south of Annapolis; Palmer Barton, born April 18, 1873, died August 29, 1875; Woodard, born October 31, 1874, died December 28th of the same year; John Edson, born December 18, 1875, died December 10, 1878; Ethel Belle, born May 9, 1878, was married at the old homestead September 4, 1901, to Joseph Zellers, by Rev. Munsey, of the United Brethren faith, and they have one daughter; Mildred Lucille, born November 14, 1906, and are living on a farm one mile north of Annapolis; Sherman Garfield, born May 2, 1880; and George Freeman, born November 23, 1882, who was married January 20, 1907, by Rev. Herchey, to Myrtle Cramer, daughter of Jesse Cramer.

Silas Hollowell is a Republican in politics, is connected with Joseph Shaw Post, No. 235, G. A. R., Annapolis, Ill., and for over fifty years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is Deacon and Trustee, and of which his wife has been a member for forty years.

HOOKE, William R.—The agricultural pre-eminence of Illinois is widely recognized, and it is generally more than admitted that this high position is due to the faithful efforts of the farmers, and Crawford County possesses as many of them as any of the other communities. William R. Hooker, farmer on Section 23, Martin Township, is one of the old and highly respected men of his township. Mr. Hooker was born in Warren County, Ind., May 25, 1838, a son of Silas Hooker, an Indiana farmer, who was a native of North Carolina and went to Ohio with his parents at an early date. There he was reared and educated, and eventually married Mary Ann Wakeman, a native of New York, but married in Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hooker came of Dutch descent. William R. Hooker was the fifth child and third son of a family of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, and he was born after the family moved to Warren County, Ind., where the parents resided until they died. Silas Hooker was a Whig, later a Republican, and was a very prominent man, serving for many years as Probate Judge of Warren County. He was also largely interested in stock-raising.

William R. Hooker was reared and educated in Warren County, and there grew to manhood. On October 26, 1865, he married, in Warren County, Mary M. Sale, born May 15, 1840, in Ohio, where she lived until she was thirteen, when her parents moved to Indiana. She was a daughter of John F. Sale, an Indiana farmer and local Methodist preacher, who was born and brought up in Ohio, where he married Lydla Wilkison, also a native of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. Sale were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Hooker was the oldest daughter and second child.

Mr. Hooker farmed in Indiana until 1892, when he brought his family to Illinois, and buying 120 acres, settled on his present place, where he has made all the improvements and where he now carries on general farming and stock-raising. In 1906 oil was discovered on his property and he now has eight wells in active operation. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have the following children: Cora E., Addie J., Hattie P. and Sylvia R.

In addition to farming, Mr. Hooker has followed the trade of blacksmithing and carpentering which he learned in Indiana, and has been very successful in every line of work. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Church. They are all highly esteemed in the neighborhood, where they have many friends.

HOPE, William A.—Some families gave more to the Union than others during the Civil War. It was no uncommon thing for a man and his sons to enlist, sometimes in the same regiment, but they did not all attain distinction. Considering the number of battles, it is wonderful that more of the men were not rewarded, but those who did rise through special acts of heroism are all the more revered. William A. Hope, of Palestine, Ill., belongs to a distinguished family whose name was associated with both the civic and the military history of the county. Mr. Hope was born in Blount County, Tenn., February 14, 1831, a son of Adam and Mary Jane Hope, natives of Greene County, Tenn., where the father was a farmer.

A brother, James Hope, was in the Mexican War, and also enlisted as a private in the Seventh Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, but afterwards raised a company of which he was made Captain on account of his bravery. He was in many battles and at Shiloh, after being wounded sixteen times, urged his men to leave him to die, believing that they would only sacrifice themselves in trying to save him. However, he was rescued and, after a painful experience in hospital, rejoined his regiment with the rank of Major.

The war record of William A. Hope is also an interesting one for he enlisted on August 12, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Cox commanding, but meeting with a railroad accident, was sent home on September 12, 1862. As soon as he recovered he rejoined his regiment and participated in his first engagement March 1, 1863, at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga. Mr. Hope had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was at Andersonville for nine months, but being exchanged, once more rejoined his regiment. He was honorably discharged, in 1865, at Springfield, Ill. With no premonition of his coming soldier life, Mr. Hope attended school in the log school house, and later

devoted his attention to farming, which he resumed after returning from the war.

On December 22, 1851, Mr. Hope married Hannah J. Tadford, a daughter of Robert A. and Rebecca (McClurg) Tadford, and they had nine children. Mrs. Hope died May 17, 1873, and on June 15, 1874, Mr. Hope married near Morea, Crawford County, Elizabeth Tadford, a sister of his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hope have had the following children: Frederick H., born March 9, 1875, married Lou Johnson of Montgomery County, Ohio, and sailed July 13, 1907, as a missionary to an African station, where his wife died, May 2, 1908; Marcus S., born May 29, 1876; Arta P., born May 17, 1878; Nelson A., born January 8, 1880; Chester A., born April 14, 1882; Oliver R., born June 14, 1884; Esther S., born August 26, 1886, and Erskine T., born in 1888.

Mr. Hope is a Republican, and is a member of Palestine Post, G. A. R., in which he takes a lively interest. For fifty-six years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and to which his wife has belonged for forty years.

HORNING, Isaac Newton.—A successful farmer in Illinois is a man who is to be envied, for his fertile acres are a source of income to him that increases as the land grows more valuable. In Crawford County, Ill., property has increased in value very materially within the past few years, and among those who have profited by this is Isaac Newton Horning, who was born in Montgomery County, Pa., twenty-eight miles west of Philadelphia, September 11, 1841, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Warner) Horning. The father was born on a farm in Montgomery County, Pa., May 4, 1804, moved to a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1843, and in 1865 came to Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Ill., where he died in 1885. His wife was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1807, and died at the home of her daughter in Hutsonville Township, in 1888.

Isaac Newton Horning went to the subscription schools in Montgomery County, Ohio, and there was reared to farm life. He was twenty-four when with his parents he came to Crawford County in 1865. The father bought 400 acres of wild land of which the subject of this sketch later bought 80 acres from his father. In 1876 he bought the 80 acres on which he now resides, this being then mostly improved. In 1877 he built on this tract a frame house which was burned in 1893, and which was replaced by his present residence, the same year also building his barn. He has two sisters, surviving: Sarah, who married and lives in Hutsonville Township; Lydia Fanny, married Manuel Furry, who died and she now lives in Hutsonville.

On August 6, 1862, Mr. Horning enlisted in Company I, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain T. C. Mitchell, at Dayton, Ohio, and after serving one year was discharged on account of disability, but re-enlisted in May,

1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1865. He is now a member of the G. A. R., Thos. Markley Post, and takes a deep interest in its work. For twenty-five years he has been a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought public honors.

On October 18, 1866, Mr. Horning was married at Dayton, Ohio, to Mary C. Harry, born in Preble County, Ohio, near West Alexandria, May 22, 1844, and died June 22, 1907, her remains lying in the cemetery at LaMotte, Ill. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Horning were: Olive, born April 16, 1871, married Daniel Spear, who died in 1898—later she married A. E. Detwiler and they live in Chicago; Daisy, born March 20, 1873, is unmarried; Harry T., born April 20, 1876, married Elma Moore of Hutsonville Township and they live in Saxton, Scott County, Mo.; William J., born December 3, 1878, married Emma Wilson of Robinson, and they reside on a farm near town; Osey G., born September 20, 1880, is unmarried and lives at home. Mr. Horning has been a successful farmer and has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his associates and friends.

HOUSTON, Alpheus B.—Possessed of those attributes which distinguish the really great,—self-possession, alertness, resolution, patience, strength, or, to put it in fewer words, character—Alpheus B. Houston, of Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., is a man whose public career has scarcely begun, although he has already held many of the important offices of the city and county. Born in Manila, Rush County, Ind., November 16, 1844, he is a son of Joseph Washington and Sarah Jane (Brown) Houston. Joseph W. Houston was born January 1, 1813, in Maryland, and became a physician of prominence, practicing for forty years in Rush County, Ind. His wife was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 2, 1819. Dr. Houston served as surgeon during a portion of the Civil War, and was later appointed by Governor Morton, the War Governor of Indiana, to the position of Counsellor to preserve the peace of the turbulent section in which he lived.

Alpheus B. Houston received his education in the common schools of Rush County, Ind., and at the same time learned all the details of farming. His father being so prominent a man, the lad was naturally imbued with patriotism, and enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, December 17, 1863, when only seventeen years old. Among the engagements in which he participated were the following: Sulphur Trussels, Ala., September 25, 1864, where his brother, Cassander T., belonging to the same company, was killed; Lawrenceburg, Tenn., June 26, 1864; Elk River, Tenn., September 2, 1864; Nashville, December 15, 1864; Granny White Pike, December 16, 1864; Hollow Tree Gap, Tenn., December 17, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., De-

cember 17, 1864. At the last-named place he, single-handed, captured 125 men and a full stand of colors as the war records show. He was called to Washington for promotion for a special act of bravery at this battle, but was unable to go on account of sickness; he also fought at Little Harpeth, Tenn., and Reynolds Hill, December 25, 1864, and at Sugar Creek, December 26, 1864. After his distinguished service, he was honorably discharged at the close of the war at Vicksburg, Miss., August 8, 1865, being at that time Quartermaster Sergeant of his Company.

Mr. Houston returned to Robinson and immediately began to take an active part in public affairs, working with the Republican party. The esteem in which the people of Robinson, as well as Crawford County, held him, was shown in the fact that he was called upon to fill so many public offices. He was first elected to the office of Constable and then Sheriff of Crawford County, and after his two years occupancy of the latter office, for eight years was Deputy Sheriff and then once more served four years as Sheriff. He has also served as City Marshal of Robinson, and for three years was a member of the City Council.

On August 29, 1869, Mr. Houston married Mary Jane Hamilton, a daughter of William F. Hamilton, a farmer of Sumner, Lawrence County, Ill. Before Mr. Houston's marriage, his father-in-law had been a resident of Oblong Township, and later he returned to Crawford County, dying at Robinson. Mrs. Houston died February 20, 1873. The first of her two children lived to maturity: Ella, who married Thomas S. Apgar, had one child, and then died; the second child died in infancy. Mr. Houston was married on January 6, 1874, to Miss Lavona Myers, as his second wife, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, but was reared and educated at Robinson, Ill., and was living there at the time of her marriage. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Houston: Maud, November 12, 1874, is a graduate of Robinson High School; Alpheus Caswell, December 30, 1881; Beatrice Gerelda, November 29, 1885—all of whom are married. Maud having four boys, Alpheus two boys, and Beatrice one girl. Mr. Houston is very prominent in Henry Longenecker Post, G. A. R., and is also a member in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen. The home of the Houstons, on North Franklin Street, is surrounded by the homes of their children and the family ties are very strong. Mr. Houston is not only popular as a man whose official record is without a stain, but the gallant service he rendered his country makes him a prominent figure upon all occasions when special honors are paid to the veterans of the Civil War. With his wife and children he is a consistent attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOWE, Sylvanus.—Mr. Howe was born in Switzerland County, Ind., October 19, 1855, a son of George Oscar and America (Lillard) Howe. Until fifteen years of age, Mr. Howe at-

tended the subscription schools of his neighborhood, but after coming to Crawford County, as soon as old enough he rented the W. T. Gordon farm of 240 acres, which he finally purchased and it is his present property.

On April 5, 1876, Mr. Howe married Mary A. Gordon, daughter of W. T. Gordon and Emeline Gordon. Mr. Gordon was born July 29, 1820, in the State of New Jersey, whence he moved to Perry County, Ohio, in boyhood. By trade he was a carpenter, and also taught school in winter. Mrs. Gordon was born in Perry County, Ohio. In 1868 the Gordon family came to Crawford County, Ill., where Mr. Gordon died December 18, 1904, aged eighty-four years, his wife having died April 9, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have had children as follows: Clifford A., born December 26, 1876, married Louise Camden, formerly of Canada (no issue), and they live in Chicago where he works at the trade of boiler-maker; Abby Lillard, born September 3, 1879, married Henry K. Perrin, of Palestine, Ill., have three children, and live at Chicago Heights, near Chicago; Irving G., born March 3, 1882; Emma C., born January 23, 1886; Vernie Emeline, born October 27, 1888; John Palmer, born October 12, 1891, and William Gordon, born October 17, 1894. In politics Mr. Howe is a Prohibitionist and took a deep interest in the crusade of 1908. Fraternally he is a Modern Woodman. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Methodist Church, having joined it about forty years ago.

George Oscar Howe, father of Sylvanus Howe, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., December 31, 1833, and died April 18, 1893, at the home of his son Sylvanus. He was a stationary engineer and was employed on Mississippi River steamboats at an early day. His wife was born in Kentucky, October 20, 1847, and died September 24, 1879, in Madison, Jefferson County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. George O. Howe had children as follows: Sylvanus; Abbie G.; Eliza Foster (deceased), was married and her one child survives; Annie Laurie, deceased; Edwin M. R., married Mary Huffman from Broad Ripple, Ind., and they have had no children.

HUGHES, James Marion.—In every community there are certain men who, by reason of wealth, natural ability or position, dominate their neighbors, either in business, political or church life, and among the residents of La Motte Township, Crawford County, who possess such distinction, may be appropriately named James Marion Hughes. Mr. Hughes was born in Montgomery Township, February 11, 1868, a son of William Ferdinand and Martha J. (Buntin) Hughes.

James Marion Hughes was educated in the public schools of Palestine, Ill., and when twenty years old he took a course in shorthand and typewriting in the Metropolitan Commercial College of Chicago. Graduating from this institution in 1889, he came to Palestine and worked on his father's farm three miles west of Palestine. On August 5, 1891, he married on the old homestead of William Fife, in La Motte Town-

ship, Mattie J. Fife, daughter of William and Martha J. (Paris) Fife, the Rev. W. D. Ralston, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have three children: Virgil William, born July 1, 1892; Miles Fife, born August 6, 1897, and James Paul, born December 3, 1906. In politics Mr. Hughes is a Republican, but he has never desired office. For about fourteen years he has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is one of its most active workers, being now Ruling Elder of the church and a popular teacher in the Sunday School. Mrs. Hughes has been a member of the church for thirty years, and, like her husband, takes a deep interest in its good work.

HUGHES, William Ferdinand.—The veteran of the Civil War is an object of profound reverence and national affection, for the country fully appreciates how much he has done for it, and that the preservation of the Union is largely due to the efforts of himself and his comrades in arms. It is an easy matter at this late day to criticize the actions and purposes of those who defend the flag, but it was a different matter in the dark days of 1861-65, when to prove one's loyalty meant the imperilment of one's own life. Yet there were not lacking thousands who boldly faced this danger.

A veteran whose life has been devoted to his country, both as a soldier and a private citizen, is William Ferdinand Hughes, of La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill. Mr. Hughes was born in Hancock County, Ky., December 22, 1841. On February 11, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. F. D. Stevenson commanding, and served until he was mustered out September 11, 1865. He was elected Second Lieutenant of his company and served in that capacity until it was mustered out.

Mr. Hughes is a son of Miles and Sallie (Goslee) Hughes, and a grandson of Dr. Samuel Goslee, who was born in Massachusetts, while his daughter Sallie was born near Louisville, Ky. There were the following children in the family of Miles Hughes: Samuel G., Ellen, William F., John, Margaret, James, George and Elizabeth. After the death of his first wife, Miles Hughes married Elizabeth Lewis, a daughter of Elisha Lewis, of New England, and by his second marriage there were five children: Johanna, Elizabeth (deceased), Ellen, Fannie and William L.

William F. Hughes was educated in the subscription schools of his period, and in October, 1860, came to Crawford County, settling in Martin Township. On January 3, 1867, he married Martha J. Buntin, a daughter of James and Margaret (Bratton) Buntin, who came from Kentucky to Palestine, Crawford County, when the old Fort La Motte was still standing. Mrs. Buntin was over eighty-five years old when she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hughes, about 1890. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were: James M., born in February, 1868; Effie, born in April, 1870, married Richard Hotchkiss of Canada, and they live on a farm in

La Motte Township, having three sons and one daughter; Maggie, born September, 1875, married George H. Lewis, and lives in Portland, Oregon, having a son; John, born in November, 1878, married Ola Apple, and they have a son and daughter and live on a farm near Palestine. Mrs. John Hughes is a daughter of Caleb Apple, who came from Ohio.

Mr. Hughes is a Republican in politics and is a member of Alfred Harrison Post, No. 152 G. A. R.

HULSE, LaFayette.—Farming as an occupation is engaging the time and attention of men of superior attainments, for they realize that never before has the science of farming been so developed. Lafayette Hulse, a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 18, Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., is a man who has made farming pay, and although a young man has achieved success. He was born on his present farm May 5, 1879, a son of O. M. Hulse, also a farmer and stock-raiser, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., August 26, 1852, a son of A. J. Hulse, now deceased, was a pioneer of Oblong Township, and was born in Warren County, Ohio, where he was reared and after reaching manhood moved to Jennings County, Ind., and married Hannah Eveleth. They had two children, Myron and O. M., the former being now deceased. The first wife of A. J. Hulse died in Indiana, and he married again, his second wife being Nancy Jennings, born, reared and married in Indiana. She bore her husband seven children, and is now living in Oblong Township.

In 1868 A. J. Hulse emigrated to Illinois, crossing the Wabash River, October 9, 1871, locating in Oblong Township, where he bought 96 acres of land, improved the greater part of it and resided upon it until his death, which occurred in 1894, when he was sixty-four years old. He was a life-long Republican. O. M., in 1876, married in Oblong Township, Betsy Allen, born in Crawford County, Montgomery Township, in 1858, the daughter of William Allen. Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Hulse were the parents of the following children: Stephen, Lafayette, Carrie, Josie (deceased), Samuel, Debbie, Pearl (deceased), William, James, Hannah (deceased) and one who died in infancy, all born on the homestead. They were all educated in the district schools, and were bright, intelligent young people. The mother died in 1896, and the father married again in April, 1898, Dicea Higgins, born in Montgomery Township, daughter of George Higgins, and by her he had two children: Ruth and Silva. After his first marriage he bought 71 acres in Oblong Township, to which he added until he now owns 222 acres. In politics he is a Republican, and is serving his third term as Road Commissioner. He has operated a threshing machine and saw-mill for thirty-two years, and is one of the most enterprising men of his community.

In 1907 oil was discovered on the home place, and there are now nineteen wells in active operation. Samuel Hulse, brother of Lafayette Hulse, who was born March 31, 1887, is operating the



DANIEL SHIPMAN AND FAMILY

old home in conjunction with Lafayette Hulse. Samuel was married May 5, 1906, to Dessie Allen, born in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, a daughter of Dennis Allen. One child has been born to them, Cecil. Both the Hulse brothers are Republicans and they are enterprising, progressive farmers and successful young business men, who enjoy in the highest degree the confidence and respect of their neighbors.

HURST, L. C.—The prosperity of any community is measured by the standing and reliability of its representative men, and Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, is particularly fortunate in numbering among its residents some who have been in business for more than a quarter of a century, steadily building up a large trade and firmly establishing themselves in the confidence of their fellow citizens. Such a desirable condition of affairs has not been reached, however, without energetic effort, hard work and good management, and the success attained is therefore all the more creditable. Among those who have been thus successful is L. C. Hurst, who was born in Hutsonville, Ill., March 16, 1854.

Mr. Hurst attended the district school in his native town, and later entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one years. At this time he was admitted to the old established firm of Hurst & Olwin, the firm name becoming Hurst Brothers in 1880. This business, which has been one of the leaders in its line for nearly thirty years, is devoted to general merchandising and grain trade, and commands a large patronage throughout Crawford County. Mr. Hurst is one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the County, and has the confidence and respect of all who have come in contact with him. He holds the patent and owns the land purchased by his grandfather, Major John W. Barlow, a tract of 140 acres. Although a staunch Democrat in political matters, he has never aspired to public office. He is a Campbellite in religious belief and fraternally, is connected with Woodland Camp, No. 2756, Modern Woodmen, and Robert Bruce Lodge, No. 191, Knights of Pythias of Robinson.

On November 11, 1880, Mr. Hurst was married at the residence of his bride's father, at York, Clark County, Ill., by Elder W. F. Black, deceased, who was a noted Evangelist of Chicago, to Minnie Patterson, who was born in Nelson County, Ky., September 19, 1860, a daughter of John and Susan (Gibbs) Patterson, natives of the State of Maine. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurst: Roscoe Patterson, November 18, 1882; and Wilbur Randolph, November 11, 1885. Roscoe Patterson Hurst attended the Terre Haute (Ind.) High School, DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., where he received his diploma in law, June 12, 1906. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, in Portland, Ore. Wilbur Randolph Hurst is a graduate of Union Christian College of Merom, Ind., having graduated therefrom June

12, 1906, and he is now attending Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he is in his junior year. Mr. Hurst and family occupy as their home in the village of Hutsonville, a handsome residence, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and other improvements.

HURST, William Barlow.—The material interests of any community advance or decline according to the character of the men who conserve them. If they are men of high business principles, and are actuated by only the best of motives, if they are progressive, then does a place flourish. Probably the prosperity of Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., can be explained upon these grounds, for the men whose names appear among the leading citizens of the village are men who are in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in them. Among others thus prominent is W. B. Hurst, who was born in Hutsonville, April 3, 1850. Mr. Hurst attended the schools of his native village, later went to Westfield College, at Westfield, Ill., and after a term there entered the commercial college at Terre Haute, Ind. Returning to Hutsonville, he associated himself with Hurst & Olwin, general merchants and grain dealers, the firm composed of John R. Hurst, his father and John Olwin, a brother-in-law.

This partnership was formed in 1871 and continued until 1880, when the senior member, J. R. Hurst, retired, and L. C. Hurst and J. M. McNutt became partners. At this time the firm began to handle lumber in addition to other commodities, doing a large retail business. The style of the firm was Hurst, Olwin & Co., while J. M. McNutt was a son-in-law to J. R. Hurst. This style was continued until 1883, when Mr. Olwin retired, and Mr. McNutt exchanged his interest in the firm of Hurst, Olwin & Co. for the lumber business which was conducted by him, the other branch of the business being continued under the firm name of Hurst Brothers. In 1895 an elevator was erected by Hurst Brothers & McNutt for the purpose of handling grain. This branch of the business has developed into a very valuable addition to the other interests. Much of the credit for the successful prosecution of the several branches of the business is due to the management of Mr. W. B. Hurst and the liberal investments he has made in the enterprises.

On April 11, 1875, at Hutsonville, Ill., Mr. Hurst was married to Clara E. Holderman, a daughter of Jacob and Lydia (Repp) Holderman. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. John L. Cox, of the Baptist Church. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurst: Lois Blanche, born March 16, 1876; John Noble, born October 3, 1884; Straud Elizabeth, born February 17, 1888; Juanita Bnoid, born October 29, 1891; Clara Adelia, born October 13, 1893. Of these, Lois B. married Charles L. Douglas of Paris, Ill., on October 8, 1902. He is engaged in the clothing business with W. B. Hurst & Co., of Hutsonville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. L. Jones, of the Methodist Church. One daughter,

Morill, was born to them, June 29, 1903. John Noble was married May 21, 1908, to Louise Weger, daughter of John P. Weger, of Flat Rock, Ill., the Rev. Ball of Watseka, Ill., a Methodist minister, performing the ceremony. Straud Elizabeth is attending school at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., and is in her senior year. Juanita Bnoid is attending the Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville, Ill., and Clara Adelia is in the High School in Hutsonville. Mr. Hurst belongs to the Methodist Church, in which he is a Trustee and of which he has been a member for eighteen years. During the many years he has been engaged in business he has accumulated considerable means, and is now one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Robiusou, Ill., and owns several hundred acres of land divided into different farms, upon which there are substantial improvements, including residences, barns and other outbuildings. These farms are devoted to the raising of corn, wheat and hay. In addition to the above holdings, Mr. Hurst owns valuable business and residence property, besides his home on the hill overlooking the village in which he was born and where he has labored so long and so successfully. His beautiful residence is surrounded by a spacious lawn, studded with forest trees, and in it are to be found a happy family and a most gracious hospitality.

Mr. Hurst is a son of John Randolph Hurst, who was born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, N. C., August 7, 1811. His father was William while his mother was Sarah (Musgrave) Hurst. John R. Hurst married Nancy Owen Barlow, born in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, May 5, 1818, a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Gordon) Barlow, both from Kentucky, who came to Crawford County in 1816. Major Barlow was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and he and his wife took up their residence in Hutsonville Township in the year made famous by the massacre of the Hutson family by the Indians, and it was at this place that Nancy (Barlow) Hurst was born.

John R. Hurst came from North Carolina with his uncle, Nathau Musgrave, in 1823, when twelve years of age, and after three years spent in Union County came to Crawford County, Ill., and there spent the remainder of his life, founding the business his sons have since conducted. After coming to Crawford County, he began working on a farm for William Fox at forty dollars a year. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were the parents of the following named children: John Philander, born July 22, 1837, and died September 10, 1838; Amanda, born June 15, 1839, married Isaac N. Lowe, and died March 13, 1860, when a little more than twenty years old; Artilisa Adelia, born April 21, 1841, and died February 21, 1856; Sarah, born April 19, 1844, is the widow of John McNutt and lives in Hutsonville; Rebecca Florence, born May 23, 1846, is the wife of John Olwin, of Robinson; twins (a boy and a girl), born February 26, 1846, one died March 3d and the other March 5th, following; William B., and Lucius C., born March 16, 1854; twins

(a boy and a girl) born November 13, 1857, the latter died November 15th and the former November 21st, same year; Charles, born October 19, 1861, and died September 4, 1863; and Tonia, born July 20, 1866, and died September 4, 1866.

John R. died October 7, 1886, aged seventy-five years and two months. The funeral services were held upon the grounds of his residence, the old homestead, and were attended by a large concourse of people, universal sorrow being felt at the taking away of this old and honored pioneer. The respect felt was manifested by the closing of all places of business during the funeral, three of them being heavily draped in mourning. The services were conducted by the Revs. John L. Cox and W. T. Gordon, and the remains were interred in the New Cemetery of the place he was instrumental in building, and in which he resided for so many years. His widow survived him until July 21, 1900, when she, too, passed away, and was laid to rest by his side. At the time of her death, Mrs. Hurst was eighty-two years, two months and sixteen days old.

It is in the records of such people as these that the student gains true inspiration. Brave deeds upon the battle fields, or brilliant oratory on the floor of the legislative halls may awaken enthusiasm, but after all, the real back-bone of a country is to be found in the deeds of the quiet, substantial people who pursue their daily tasks, cheerfully and patiently performing whatever is set before them, and who, little by little, build up great monuments to their credit, even more lasting than those carved from granite, gratifying as these may be. The good accomplished by John and Nancy Hurst will never die as long as Crawford County lives. Their memories are tenderly enshrined in the hearts of those who have descended from them, and those who have profited from their charity and public spirit.

INBODEN, J. W., who for many years has been one of the progressive farmers of Crawford County, Ill., residing on Section 10, Oblong Township, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 18, 1844, a son of George W. Inboden, who was born in Virginia and by trade was a stone-mason. He was married in Ohio to Margaret Fisher, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of children as follows: Hannah; Joseph; J. W.; Daniel; Melissa; Henry; Martin L., and Rachel, all deceased except J. W. Inboden.

Coming to Crawford County with his uncle, Daniel Moyer, J. W. Inboden lived with his uncle until the latter's death, when the lad was only twelve, and then hired out to Foster Donald, with the understanding that he was to work on the farm in the summer and go to school in the winter. Later he went to the home of James Wood, but in two months' time entered the home of Fred Bachley and remained there one winter. By this time he had grown older, studied some and knew considerable about farming, and in partnership with a Mr. Ginter, he rented land for a year.

During the first year of the Civil War, Mr. In-

boden enlisted in the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the commander of his company being Capt. Crooks and his regimental commander Col. James M. True. From Anna, Ill., the regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., then to Paducah, and from there to Crockett, Tenn. Later it served at Jackson, Tenn.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Clifton Landing, Jackson and Memphis, Tenn.; Helena, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Ark.; and Fort Gibson, Ind. Ty. At Little Rock, Ark., on December 27, 1863, he reenlisted as a veteran in his old company and regiment, in which he served until his final discharge at Springfield, Ill., on March 6, 1866, in the meantime being promoted first to Corporal and then to Sergeant, holding the latter position until the end of his term of service. Then returning home he rented land for two years, when he married and commenced working by the month at farming, thus continuing nine years, when he bought his present property of eighty acres, which he cleared and improved.

In June, 1905, Mr. Inboden leased his land to Mr. Seibert, who later sold his leases to the Minnetonka, the Wabash and the Red Bank Oil Companies. In April, 1906, the Minnetonka Company drilled the first well on this land, and now Mr. Inboden has four oil-producing wells on his farm.

On March 26, 1867, Mr. Inboden was married in Crawford County, to Mary A. Carter, a daughter of Joseph Carter, a farmer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Inboden have had children as follows: George and Eli (deceased), Joanna, Ulysses S., Theodore, John, Ira, Carrie, Homer, Arthur and Otho, the last two being deceased. Mr. Inboden has been a Republican during all of his political life. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, in which he has served as Treasurer and one of its Trustees.

JAMES, Luther Elmer, D. D. S.—The science of dentistry is becoming more and more complicated every day, with all the new discoveries, changing methods, and the greater skill that is required to apply them. Dr. Luther Elmer James of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., is one of the leading representatives of his profession in this locality. He was born December 4, 1873, in Oblong, which has always been his home, a son of Martin Luther and Elizabeth (Wright) James. His paternal grandfather was Levi James, one of Crawford County's early settlers. The father was born November 17, 1838, near Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, while the mother was born in Rush County, Ind., June 8, 1842. Martin Luther James is a pioneer of Crawford County, having come there with his parents in 1845, and has been in the undertaking business at Oblong for a quarter of a century. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Markley, and was promoted to rank of Second Lieutenant. He was wounded in the knee at the siege of Vicksburg, and lay in McPherson hospital, in the rear of the town. However, his patriotism

and youth aided him in a rapid recovery, and he rejoined his regiment in time to participate in a number of battles and other engagements. Those in which he took part during his term of service included the battle of Belmont, the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Siege of Corinth, Britton Lane, Siege of Vicksburg and Siege of Atlanta, and then went on the famous March to the Sea. After his long and brave service, he had the honor of participating in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. Although he endured so much in those stirring times, at seventy years of age, in 1908, he is hale and hearty, prosperous in business, and a great favorite in Albert Wood Post, No. 175, G. A. R.

After attending school, when seventeen years old, Dr. James became a clerk in Oblong Post-office, and in 1893 entered the Medical Department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. on April 6, 1896. On the first of the following month, Dr. James leased his handsome suite of rooms in Oblong, where he has been very successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

On September 6, 1894, Dr. James was married in Oblong to Miss Sarah L. Hill, daughter of John Hill, a pioneer, now deceased, but who is survived by his widow. After fourteen years of married life, Mrs. James died March 21, 1908, leaving a daughter, Vessa Neona, born July 6, 1895, now in the seventh grade of school, a charming, bright little one. Dr. James is a Republican in politics, and for two years served as Village Clerk. Fraternally he is a Mason, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel for the Illinois Division in 1898. Outside his other interests, Dr. James is Director in the First National Bank of Oblong.

In the death of Mrs. James the community lost a beautiful and noble character, while the loss to her husband and children cannot be adequately described. She was a member of the First Christian Church of Oblong, as also is her husband, and she died firm in her faith.

JEWELL, Alpheus.—Those who have cleared their own land and seen it gradually develop from an almost worthless condition into property for which they have refused a fancy price, appreciate the changes that the past half-century has effected in Crawford County. Alpheus Jewell was born in Kentucky, May 23, 1859. His father William Benjamin Jewell, now deceased, was a native of the same State, where he was reared and married Ruth E. Darnold, also a native of Kentucky, and daughter of William C. Darnold. In early manhood William Jewell taught the only school of his Township, and at the same time engaged in farming. He and his wife became the parents of six children: Laura, Francis Marion, Drusilla C. and Mary B. (twins), Albert (deceased), and Alpheus, who was third in order of birth.

In 1866 the family came to Crawford County,

and located in Honey Creek Township, where the father bought 80 acres of land, the greater part of which was covered with timber. This land he cleared, and later added to his acreage until he was owner of 120 acres at the time of his death, which occurred on the homestead in his sixtieth year. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Missionary Church in religious faith.

Alpheus Jewell was educated in the primitive schools of his neighborhood, where he was thoroughly grounded in the common branches, working on the farm during vacations and after he finished school until his marriage, which took place January 1, 1880, to Polly Ann Dunlap, born in Honey Creek Township, the daughter of Thomas Dunlap, now deceased, who was one of the pioneer farmers of the Township, and died while in service during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell have had three children: Ida, deceased; Ausie and Roy, all born in the present home. When Mr. Jewell married he moved onto 40 acres of his present farm, which he cleared. From time to time he has bought more land and now has a very fertile farm of 200 acres, which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. He has made all of the improvements, and has a comfortable residence and commodious barns. A gas well has been opened on the property which adds to its value. As a Democrat he has been active in township affairs, and has served very acceptably as Highway Commissioner for three years. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church. Industrious, thrifty, a good manager, and a hard worker, Mr. Jewell has accumulated his present property through his own efforts, and has every reason to feel proud of his success.

JOHNSON, Robert Daniel.—The oil interests of Crawford County are becoming, year by year, more important until the county has now become even better known for its oil-fields than for its farming enterprises. Among those fortunate enough to own land in the oil belt is Robert Daniel Johnson, who has a farm of 133 acres in Robinson Township. He was born in Rush County, Ind., August 6, 1847, a son of Hamilton Johnson who was born in Owen County, Ky., June 9, 1810. The father moved to Rush County, Ind., about 1844, and began farming there. He remained in that locality about ten years, and then, in 1854, located in Robinson Township, and there bought 80 acres of land. His death occurred in Robinson, in February, 1879. On August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Thomas Markley commanding. After participating in the engagements of Belmont and Forts Henry and Donelson, he was discharged on account of general disability, and returned home. He was mustered out in April, 1864.

The following children were born to Hamilton Johnson: Margaret, born June 19, 1832,

married Milton Rader, a farmer, and they live in Rush County, Ind.; Elizabeth (now deceased), who was born June 8, 1833, married William Curtley, and they had three sons and one daughter; Gilly, born May 11, 1835, married Joseph Heck, and they have two sons and two daughters, and live in Rush County, Ind.; Salome, born January 1, 1837, married Calvin Newlin, and they had two sons and four daughters—both parents now being deceased, while the children reside at Arkansas City, Kan.; Martitia, born February 9, 1839, married Joshua Newlin (now deceased), they had one son and four daughters, and she now resides at Arkansas City, Kan.; Mary T., born March 17, 1841, married Clark Newlin, and they had one son and three daughters, she being now deceased, while her husband resides in the northern part of Hutsonville Township; William H., born April 7, 1843, married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Lewis and Margaret A. Wilson, and they have four sons living and one daughter deceased; Nancy J., born May 7, 1845, married James S. Brown, they have seven children and live in Kildare, Okla.; Robert D.; Thomas E., born July 7, 1849, died when one year old; Gabriel A., born February 1, 1851, married Martha Brown, daughter of Smith and Mary Brown, farmers, they have two sons and four daughters and live at Alva, Okla.; Henry Clay, born February 16, 1854, died unmarried in Texas when twenty-four years of age.

Robert Daniel Johnson attended school in Science Hall in Robinson Township, and also the district school at Rock Bluff in Crawford County. On March 15, 1877, he married Sarah J. Wilson, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Wilson, farmers of Crawford County, living in Robinson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had children as follows: Emma A., born October 30, 1877, married Cornelius Stevenson a farmer in Robinson Township, they have three sons and one daughter; Warren A., born July 3, 1880, married Hattie Cleveland, daughter of Henry and May (Kenney) Cleveland, they have one son; Oca W., born June 21, 1884, married Joy Hyre of Crawford County, but they have no issue; Gentry D., born February 10, 1887.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican. For twenty-eight years he has been a member of the United Brethren Church, and his wife is also a member of the same denomination. His farm consists of 133 acres which he has leased to the Ohio Oil Company, and in 1909 they are to commence drilling for oil.

Mrs. Johnson is one in a family of five children born to her parents, namely: John, born June 14, 1841, married Clara Bowen of Westfield, Ill., and they have three daughters and one son, of whom Mary and Sabina are deceased; Edith married Everet Price and is now living near Portersville, while the son, Lawrence Wilson, married Alice Stanfield and they have a daughter, Clara; Mrs. Johnson; Elizabeth A., married William H. Johnson, they live at Robinson and have four sons living, and one daughter deceased; Margaret E. married Daniel Bond



James Shipman & family

(now deceased), they had four sons and two daughters and she lives in Oblong, Crawford County; David C., married Catherine Collins, they live in Robinson and have two daughters and one son living, and two sons deceased.

Mrs. Wilson is living with her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, and although ninety-two, she is in remarkably good health and possesses an excellent memory of things which occurred many years ago. She was born May 21, 1816. Her husband, Mr. Wilson, born in 1813, died September 13, 1877, sixty-four years of age. He came to Crawford County in 1850, from Morgan County, Ohio, and entered government land, paying \$1.25 per acre. At that time the county was in a wild condition. Mr. Wilson helped to build one of the first schoolhouses in Crawford County, which was of logs and located in Robinson Township.

Both the Johnson and the Wilson families played very important parts in the development and improvement of the county, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have every reason to be proud of the stock from which they have sprung, for its representatives have always possessed those sterling traits of character that are better than riches—viz.: honesty, industry and economy.

JOHNSON, William (deceased), who for many years served as Deputy Sheriff of Crawford County, Ill., was born in that county, September 19, 1822, and was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. A stock-dealer for many years, Mr. Johnson handled a large amount of stock, and operated his farm which was a portion of the 234 acres entered by his father from the Government in what is now Montgomery Township, in 1818. His father was born in Kentucky, in 1775, and in 1803 married Nancy McCarty, who was born in 1784, and they came to Crawford County, Ill., April 9, 1818. Mr. Johnson was elected Sheriff of Crawford County in 1862, on the Democratic ticket, Circuit Clerk in 1864, in 1876 was again elected Sheriff, and in 1882 was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which position he retained for many years. In 1848 he married Martha J. Ford, of Crawford County, and they became the parents of nine children: Price, Lauretta, Frank P., Amelia, Carroll, Luduskey, Martha, William D. and Maud.

JONES, Hon. Alfred Hanby.—There are some men to whom come honors as their just due, either through business, social or political sources. To be singled out for political preferment signifies much. It is a recognition of the personal and political prominence of the recipient and an indication that he has already rendered public service worthy of reward. Mr. Jones' political career is one of which his county may well feel proud. Born on his father's farm in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, July 4, 1850, a son of John M. and Elizabeth Jones, his first literary instruction was received in the common school of his district, after which he attended college at Westfield, Ill., and later went to the National Normal School at Lebanon,

Ohio. After finishing his course in the latter institution, he was engaged in teaching for a time in the public schools, but in 1873 began the study of law in the office of Callahan & Jones, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875. The following year he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as State's Attorney for Crawford County, creditably discharging the duties of that office. In 1877 he entered into partnership with Hon. E. Callahan, the firm being now known as Callahan, Jones & Lowe. He has served one term as Representative in the State Legislature (1886-88); for several years was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and for thirty years has served as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Crawford County. On October 15, 1899, he was appointed by Governor Tanner State Food Commissioner, was re-appointed by Governor Yates in July, 1902, and again by Governor Deneen in 1906. The credit of organizing the State Food Commission under the act adopted in 1899 thus devolved upon him, and the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office is attested by his repeated appointment to the same position. The main office is located in No. 1619 Manhattan Building, Chicago. Here it requires thirty people to carry on the work of the Department; sixteen inspectors, one chief clerk, and three assistant clerks, one attorney, six chemists and three stenographers. The department also has a branch office at Robinson, where the legal work of the department receives attention, being conducted by Mr. Jones.

For three years Mr. Jones was President of the National Association of the State Dairy and Food Departments of the United States. Although his duties are many, he has always found time to be of assistance in home enterprises and the cause of education, and he has served for fifteen years on the City School Board, was President of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston during the erection and completion of its buildings, and has also served in the Robinson City Council for sixteen years. He helped organize Robinson's First National Bank, of which institution he is now a Director. Mr. Jones was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1896 at St. Louis and of 1908 at Chicago. He is regarded as a capable financier and a good citizen.

Mr. Jones has been married twice, his first wife having been Miss Ella M. Thompson of Kentland, Ind., to whom he was married in 1872. Two years later she died leaving him with one child, Gustavus. On November 26, 1878, he married Miss Catherine A. Beals, of Pickerington, Ohio, and they had one child, Roscoe, who lived but three years. Mr. Jones is one of the large property owners of Robinson, in addition to his beautiful home on King Street, being the owner of eleven of the brick business blocks around the square and many acres of rich farming land. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during the erection of the new church edifice in Robinson

he served as Chairman of the Building Committee. Several of the fraternal organizations count him as a leading member, and he is remarkably popular with all classes, and his public service is widely appreciated throughout the State.

JONES Everett Leonidas.—The rich black acres of the Illinois farms testify to the prosperity of the owners, and to their industry, thrift and enterprise. Many of the farmers of this State are men of education, some of them professional men, who have returned to the farm, preferring its freedom and out door life to the more confining exactions of city duties. Residing on his fine farm of 197 acres in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., Everett Leonidas Jones, a member of the Crawford County Bar, finds nothing to regret in the decision which resulted in his engaging in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Jones was born in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, May 3, 1868, a son of James William and Rachel Jones, both born in Honey Creek Township, where the father engaged in farming. After completing a common school course, he entered Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, and attended it for three years, when he began teaching school. For three years he continued teaching, when he began the study of law in the office of Callahan, Jones & Lowe, and after two years was admitted to the Bar in 1895. For four years Mr. Jones carried on a lucrative practice in Danville, but then went back to the farm on which his early life had been spent, and located on his present property in Honey Creek Township. His house is commodious, and his barn and outbuildings are in excellent order. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of raising a good grade of cattle and hogs.

On December 11, 1895, Mr. Jones was married in Montgomery Township to Stella Richey, a daughter of John S. Richey, who was born in Pennsylvania, while his wife was born in Meigs County, Ohio. Mr. Richey was a farmer and local Methodist preacher. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: William Hanby, born October 13, 1896; Paul Leonidas, born December 27, 1898; John Lorin, born August 15, 1901, died July 26, 1903; Theodore Russell, born July 17, 1904. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Methodist Church for two years, in which he is very active, now being Superintendent of the Sunday School. In politics he is a Republican.

JONES, Henry Franklin, M. D.—Of all the learned professions, that of the physician and surgeon stands highest and is the most exacting. Never is the physician through with his studies and discoveries. After the most rigorous training, hospital experience and constant reading, he spends the remainder of his life adding to his knowledge and increasing the scope of his usefulness. Dr. Henry Franklin Jones, of Flat Rock, Crawford County, Ill., who is one of the expe-

rienced and reliable physicians and surgeons of his county, was born in Flat Rock, September 10, 1853, a son of John Miller and Elizabeth (Ford) Jones, the former born December 25, 1815, and the latter on December 25, 1818. The farmer father gave his son a good early education and training, and then permitted him to attend the Normal School at Robinson, Ill.

When but seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, and having obtained a first-grade certificate, thus continued for four years. In 1873 he went to California remaining there during the summer when he went to Texas for the winter, and there remained until July of the following year. Then returning to California, for four years he was engaged in the stock and real estate business, in which he was successful. Being attracted towards the medical profession he went to the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of M. D., at thirty-two years of age, and in the following year began practice, 1886.

Dr. Jones belongs to the County, State and National Medical Associations as well as the Aesculapian and Medical Societies, and for the past twelve years has held the office of United States Pension Examiner. He is a member of the Masonic Order, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbor and Modern American. In politics he is a Republican, and a Methodist in religious belief, holding the position of Trustee in his church, of which he has been a member for thirty years.

On April 10, 1878, Dr. Jones married Miss Ella Kuhn, a daughter of John and Sarah (Shewman) Kuhn of Eldorado, Ohio, and to them a daughter, Ethel, was born, March 23, 1879, who married Lemuel Faucett. Mrs. Jones died January 22, 1883, and on January 1, 1890, Dr. Jones married as his second wife, Miss Martha E. Cullom, daughter of John E. and Martha Cullom, who are relatives of Senator Cullom and reside in Robinson, Ill. Dr. Jones and his present wife have had the following children: Boyce, born November 10, 1891; Agnes, born February 2, 1897, and Martha Elizabeth, born November 20, 1908.

JONES, J. William.—Stories of pioneer life read like fiction in these days of advanced civilization, and yet they are true in every detail. Too much credit cannot be given to those who were brave enough to face the perils and hardships of pioneer life and make possible the development that followed. One of the families that did more than its part in the improvement of Crawford County is that one to which William Jones belongs. Mr. Jones was born in the County, one and a quarter miles west of Flat Rock, Ill., June 30, 1839, a son of John Miller and Elizabeth (Ford) Jones. John M. Jones was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 25, 1815, and came to Crawford County about 1832, entering 140 acres west of Flat Rock, in the timber. The wild game caused these early pioneers much trou-

ble, and the only way to protect the crops was to surround them with a fence of pointed sticks. John M. Jones died in 1887, and his wife, who was born in Kentucky, December 25, 1818, died in 1881.

William Jones attended the subscription school, held in a log house, with a ten foot chimney that would take an eight foot back log. The upper floor was laid with split poles and the cracks between were filled with clay. This was all right as long as the weather was good, but when it rained or snowed, the moisture coming through the cabined roof would turn the clay into mud and the faces and clothing of both children and teacher suffered. The only light came through oiled paper in the windows. Split slabs were used for both seats and desks, but in this primitive school Mr. Jones was thoroughly grounded in the common branches, and himself taught for ten years in the country schools. Later he went to Westfield College at Westfield, Ill. Mr. Jones enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry and was discharged July 7, 1865. He participated in all the engagements of his command, was promoted from private to Sergeant and later to Orderly Sergeant.

In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, but has never aspired to any public office, although he is interested in anything calculated to prove of benefit to the community. He belongs to Harrison Post, G. A. R., of Palestine. For forty-two years he has been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church of which his wife is also a member.

On April 11, 1866, Mr. Jones was married at the residence of his father-in-law, one and three-quarter miles west of Flat Rock, to Rachael Jane Thompson, daughter of William and Margaret Thompson, natives of Tennessee, who became pioneers of Crawford County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones were: Orville Ellsworth, born April 12, 1867, married Anna Higgins, daughter of George Higgins, and they have two children—Roscoe and Lyman, one having died in infancy; Everett Lincoln, born July 3, 1868, married Estella Richey, daughter of John Richey, and their children are, William, Paul and Theodore; Ella, unmarried.

JONES, William C., was born July 15, 1848, at Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill. His father was Caswell Jones, a merchant of that place, who died March 24, 1853. His mother was Mary Jones, whose maiden name was Mary Barlow. His mother remarried to Hon. E. Callahan, and the family removed to Robinson, Ill., in the summer of 1861. He was educated in the common schools of Crawford County and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and attended the law department of the University of Michigan in 1867-68. He was admitted to the practice of law on May 8, 1868, and immediately formed a partnership with Hon. E. Callahan, which continued until the year 1877. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the Twenty-seventh

General Assembly of Illinois. In 1877 he was elected County Judge and in 1879 he was elected to the judgeship of the Second Judicial Circuit of Illinois. To this latter position he was re-elected in 1885, his term expiring in 1891. During his term as County Judge, in connection with Judge Cunningham, he published "Jones and Cunningham's Practice in County Courts," Flood & Company, publishers, Chicago. This work has passed through three editions, and is still standard. In 1897 he was appointed, by Gov. John R. Tanner, Judge of the Court of Claims, and served a period of four years.

In 1891 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Hon. E. E. Newlin, Judge J. C. Eagleton being admitted to the firm two years later. This firm continued in business until 1897, when Mr. Newlin was elected to the judgeship of the Second Judicial Circuit, and the firm was reorganized under the name of Jones, Eagleton & Newlin. Mr. T. J. Newlin retiring from the firm in 1900, Mr. Edward S. Baker was admitted as a partner. This firm continued for a year when it was reorganized as Jones, McCarty & Arnold, Mr. George D. McCarty and William W. Arnold being the partners, which firm continued until June 15, 1903, when failing eye-sight caused the senior member of the firm to retire from practice. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to his private business. In 1893 he published the "Elements and Science of English Versification," a work which was well received by the public, and is still recognized as a standard. This same year he also published "Birch Rod Days," and other poems.

Mr. Jones has been active in building Robinson, and has always taken a great interest in his town and county. On the 25th of November, 1869, he was married to Mary H. Steel, daughter of James H. and Emily J. Steel. They have three children: Caswell S. Jones, who is vice-president and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Robinson, Ill., Dorothea J. Crebs, whose husband, Stewart L. Crebs, is cashier and director of the National bank of Carmi, Ill., and William C. Jones, Jr., who organized the Jones Clothing & Shoe Company in 1903, and is manager of the same.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Gorin Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, Olney, Ill.: is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Robinson, Ill., and has affiliated with the Democratic party since he became a voter.

KENT, Henry B.—Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., is considered by many the very garden spot of the world, so well favored is it. Not only do crops produce in gratifying abundance, but of late new sources of wealth have been discovered and many farmers are becoming wealthy through the development of oil-wells on their property. Farming, however, continues to be the predominating industry, and Henry B. Kent is one who has made a success of farming and stock-raising. Mr. Kent was born on his present farm, January 22, 1859, a son of

Milton Kent (now deceased), a farmer of Honey Creek Township, who was born in Ohio and there became a farmer and carpenter. Milton Kent married in Ohio Mary E. Falkner, a native of Pennsylvania but reared in Ohio, where her parents located when she was a child. After marriage Milton and wife came to Crawford County, Ill., and settled in Oblong Township, but two years later removed to Honey Creek, and there Mr. Kent bought 80 acres of land the greater part of which was in timber. He cleared this property, placed it under cultivation, made other improvements upon it. From time to time he added to his acreage until at the time of his demise he was the owner of 155 acres. He and his wife became the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters—all born in Honey Creek Township except the oldest, who was born in Oblong Township.

Henry B. Kent is the third son and fourth child of his parents. His education was received in the district schools, and he was reared to manhood upon his present property. On October 12, 1889, he married Marie Caspingar, who was born in Lawrence County, Ill., and there reared. Mr. and Mrs. Kent are the parents of four children: Joseph, William, Henry and Grace, all born on the present homestead. Mr. Kent inherited 80 acres of his father's estate, and to this has added until he now owns 120 acres, a portion of which he has cleared, and has made improvements upon all of it. Like his father before him, he is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church.

KINCAID, Stewart (deceased).—Called away from an active career in the very prime of life, Stewart Kincaid naturally left much undone, but he left behind in the hearts of his family the memory of a kindly, Christian gentleman, one whose purpose was to make of his life something worthy to be remembered, and to increase the happiness of those about him. He was possessed of many excellent qualities which those who knew and loved him best fully appreciated, and, although more than a quarter of a century has now passed since his demise, he is still affectionately recalled, not only in his immediate circle, but by those who were his neighbors. Mr. Kincaid was born in Fountain County, Ind., August 31, 1841, a son of Alexander Kincaid, who came to Crawford County in 1841, bringing his family with him in a wagon. The household goods were shipped by boat down the Wabash River. Arriving in Crawford County, Alexander Kincaid settled six miles south of Palestine, Ill., where he bought 80 acres of timber land, including a small two-room log house. With characteristic personal energy and with the help of hired labor, he cleared off his land and improved it. His wife, Lucinda Jennie, was born in Vermont, and they were married on November 29, 1840, and became the parents of six children.

Stewart Kincaid was brought by his parents to Illinois while an infant, and was reared in Crawford County, attending what was then called

the Logan school. When he became old enough he assisted his father on the farm, and remained with him until he attained his majority. At that time he bought property of his own, and there his family still resides.

On May 21, 1865, Mr. Kincaid married Lydia Ann Fuller, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Shaw) Fuller, the latter being a daughter of Joseph and Narcissa Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid became the parents of six children: George P., born May 15, 1866; Samuel T., born July 17, 1867; Nelson R., born March 14, 1870, died July 5, 1895; Charles E., born October 3, 1871; Theron Rush, born March 29, 1873, and Stewart W., born October 12, 1875.

Mr. Kincaid was killed by a horse on August 26, 1875. He went into the barn to unharness his horses, but some hours having passed without his return to the house, Mrs. Kincaid became alarmed and went to look for him. The shock can well be imagined when she found him lying dead with the prints of the horse's hoofs on his chest. In his death the neighborhood lost a most worthy citizen and his family a devoted husband and father. During his active manhood, Mr. Kincaid was a farmer and stockman on Section 25, Montgomery Township.

George P. Kincaid married Mattie Self, daughter of Thomas Self, a farmer of Crawford County, Indiana, and is a blacksmith at Heathville, Ill. Samuel T., after attending the same school as his parents, now known as the Wheeler School, married Eliza Jane Brownrigg, daughter of Elias and Ellen (Kent) Browning. She also attended the Wheeler School, and their childish affection matured into a love that resulted in their marriage, October 1, 1888. They are the parents of these children: Harold B., born April 22, 1890; Graydon E., born September 5, 1892; Tura E., born August 12, 1895; Tressa A., born January 24, 1898; Stewart Miles, born March 10, 1902; and Marshall, born December 7, 1905. Harold is attending college at Merom, Ind., while the rest are at school at home. Charles E. married Floreuce Cawthorn, June 6, 1897, at Bradford, White County, Ark., and they are the parents of two children: Ethel Alma, born February 11, 1899; Oscar W., born June 23, 1904. Charles E. now resides in Wayne County, Ill., near Johnsonville. Theron Rush married Flora Belle Seaney, daughter of Leander Seaney, September 18, 1898. They live in Wayne County, Ill., and are the parents of children as follows: Clem, born June 23, 1899; Frances May, born May 2, 1901; Nelson Bryan, born September 28, 1903; Hazel A., born September 3, 1905, and a boy, born December 4, 1907. Stewart W. married Leora Mann, August 29, 1904. She is the daughter of Allen Mann of Robinson, Ill. They have two children: Myrtle Rochelle, born October 25, 1901, and Stewart Allen, born April 19, 1907. Stewart W. is a lawyer, and resides at Paris, Ill.

KINCAID, Willoughby.—The farming interests of Crawford County occupy the time and atten-



S. J. Stifle ^{Mr} and ^{Wife}

tion of many of the most representative citizens of their locality, whose energy and thrift have played so important a part in the development and advancement of their locality. Probably no section of the State is more richly endowed by nature for the successful prosecution of agricultural pursuits than this locality, and intelligent men have not been slow to grasp the opportunities offered. Among those who have made farming pay well upon their investment is Willoughby Kincaid of Section 25, Montgomery Township, a farmer and stockman. He was born in the township in which he now resides, October 16, 1866, a son of Edward Kincaid, also a native of Crawford County.

Willoughby Kincaid was reared and educated in his native township, and when not in school worked on his father's farm. On May 4, 1887, he married Alice Shaw, a daughter of Joseph and Lydia E. Shaw. Mrs. Kincaid was born and reared in the county. The children born to them are: Leona, born February 5, 1888; Virgil, born February 21, 1891, died December 18, 1907; Joseph Edward, born June 10, 1894; Amy, born March 2, 1896; Homer, born November 18, 1897, and Grace, born December 12, 1902.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Kincaid moved to his own farm, and his family still reside there. Their first dwelling contained two rooms, and the farm consisted of 50 acres, which Mr. Kincaid improved. He afterwards bought the old homestead, and moved the house to his original farm, and also made additions to it. He purchased 40 acres of the homestead farm, and now owns 92½ acres, all in excellent condition, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Kincaid has voted the Democratic ticket since reaching manhood, and is a member of the Union Christian Church, as also are his family, and of which he is a Trustee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Heathville, Ill., and is now Treasurer of his lodge. Mr. Kincaid has a blacksmith shop on his property and for twelve years has followed the trade of blacksmithing, making a specialty of horse-shoeing. Owing to their superior grade, his Jersey cattle and French coach-horses meet with a ready sale at fancy prices wherever offered.

KING, Henry W., for many years a farmer of Robinson Township, was born at Mount Vernon, N. Y., December 31, 1815, a son of Joel and Lulu (Loy) King, he born January 22, 1774, in Massachusetts, and she in New York. They were married May 4, 1797. Joel King was a farmer and later a shoemaker. He and his wife had ten children, of whom Henry W. was the youngest. The marriage of Henry W. King occurred at Lexington, Ky., when he was united to a Miss Utley, daughter of John Utley. After marriage he engaged in merchandising in Cincinnati, under the firm name of King, Shipley & Co., which house later became King, Corwin & Co. Selling his interests in 1860, for the following nine years Mr.

King clerked in Cincinnati, and then in the latter year came to Robinson Township, where he bought property and later made investments in Casey Township, Clark County, and in Jasper County, and when he died left a large estate. Mr. King was a Democrat in political faith.

KING, Ira (deceased), for many years a prosperous farmer of Robinson Township, Crawford County, was born in New York State, January 22, 1822. His parents brought him to Illinois when he was a child, and they settled in Edgar County, where his father died. Later, in 1829, his mother brought her family to Crawford County, which was his home until his death. The family settlement was made seven miles west of Robinson. Mr. King became possessed of considerable property, owning at one time 120 acres in one farm and 80 acres in another in Robinson Township; 400 acres in Oblong Township; 3,000 acres of uncultivated land in the Embarras River bottom, as well as a \$10,000 residence in Robinson. In June, 1846, Mr. King married Caroline Beckwith, of Crawford County, who bore him three children: Eliza, Mary and Horace F., who lived to maturity, and Sophia E. and Annis, who died earlier in life.

KIRK, David W.—Proper credit will scarcely be given to the bravery, the persistence and the endurance of the pioneers until what they accomplished is fully appreciated. They not only made long and dangerous journeys to reach their backwoods homes, but located upon land which, if not covered with timber or under water, was unbroken, and every foot of sod had to be turned over before seed could be planted. On the land they secured through so much hardship, they erected cabins of logs in which they often spent the remainder of their lives without many of the conveniences which those of a later generation now regard as actual necessities. However, their labors were not in vain. Close upon their trail came railroads, factories, towns and cities. Where once stood their little log houses are now either flourishing towns or well cultivated farms, with substantial houses, expensive barns and neat fences. The pioneer established schools to educate his children; he founded churches to minister to his spiritual needs, and died as he lived, an honest, hard-working, thrifty man, who sowed that others might reap.

Of such stock comes David W. Kirk, who resides on his well planned farm of 253 acres in Robinson Township, Crawford County. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 6, 1833, a son of William and Anna (Swisher) Kirk, both of whom were born in Licking County, Ohio, the former on November 3, 1807, and the latter, February 21, 1809. The family emigrated to Illinois, and on September 1, 1851, settled in Crawford County, purchasing 600 acres of land which were subsequently developed.

Attending district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, David W. Kirk passed his boyhood and, as he merged into

manhood, continued farming. He was past eighteen when he came with his parents to Crawford County, and there he lived at home and worked on the farm until his marriage, when his father gave him 89 acres of land. On this land he built a frame house into which he moved with his wife in the fall of 1856, and which has since been his home. His father later gave him 40 acres more, and he has since added to this property from time to time until he now owns 253 acres of the best land in the township. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, and for sixty-five years has been a member of the Methodist Church and for many years a class-leader. In politics he is a Democrat.

On March 6, 1856, Mr. Kirk was married to Malinda Eaton, daughter of John and Nancy Eaton, who had been residents of Hutsonville Township from 1818. Mrs. Kirk died March 1, 1906, and, had she lived five days longer, her married life would have extended over a period of fifty years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were: Harvey B., born March 27, 1857; Mary Belle, born October 15, 1860; Anna Sivilla, born April 29, 1862, died February 28, 1866; Harry Allen, born August 14, 1865, died April 3, 1866; Nannie Ora, born August 27, 1867, died June 15, 1871; John William, born May 31, 1870; and Cora Almeda, born November 15, 1872.

KIRK, Mrs. Emily.—Among the very estimable residents of Robinson Township, Crawford County, and one who is possessed of a considerable amount of the richest farming land in Crawford County, is Mrs. Emily Kirk, widow of the late James S. Kirk, one of the representative farmers of this locality. Mrs. Kirk was born in Hancock County, Ohio, June 10, 1848, a daughter of James Madison Doty, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 28, 1821, and Frances Holmes Doty, born in Virginia, August 16, 1824. Mr. Doty died in Crawford County, October 2, 1859, and about four years afterward his widow married Jonah Price, her death occurring in Crawford County, January 21, 1886. The Doty family came to Oblong Township, Crawford County, from Ohio, when Mrs. Kirk was about three years old, and the father commenced farming as soon as he arrived. About 1855 he built a saw-mill near Annapolis, but about a year before he died sold his mill and retired to a farm.

Mrs. Kirk was educated in the district schools of her neighborhood and reared on the home farm. She joined the Methodist Church in 1869 and has been one of its most faithful members ever since. On January 12, 1869, Miss Doty became the wife of James S. Kirk, near Oblong, Crawford County. The children born to them were: Anna Frances, born January 27, 1870, married Orlin Leggitt, April 3, 1895, and they have three children—Otho J. S., Cecil DeLoss and Kitty Lucile; Araminta Alma, born May 22, 1871, married Clement V. Leggitt, December 18, 1895, and they had these children—Blanche

Emily, Irene Amanda, Lola Opal and a baby boy, while three children (Gladys M., Laurel Estol and an unnamed boy) are deceased; Oriel W., born March 24, 1873, married, September 17, 1904, Laura Inez Smith, and they have two girls—Aldah Lorie and Hazel Margaret; Alice Luella, born March 1, 1875, married February 4, 1894, Dr. W. C. Faught (deceased), and they had five children—Joyce, Carroll Kirk, A. Newlin, William Burns and Alice; Martha Almeda, born March 25, 1877, unmarried; Lola Acme, born January 15, 1879, unmarried; Otho J. D., born October 13, 1881, died November 28, 1884; Mary Ethel, born June 25, 1883, married September 17, 1907, Herman A. Tobin, and they have one son—Wendell Rolland; Orlin H., born July 27, 1885, married January 23, 1906, Alma Madge York, and they have two boys—Ward Belden and Graydon Lansford; and Mabel Fay, born October 12, 1887, unmarried.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk moved to the four-room frame house situated on the farm which is now the Kirk home. The place, originally embracing 80 acres, was a part of the land entered from the Government by Mr. Kirk's father and later given to James S. Kirk, and to this land the latter added from time to time until at the time of his death he was the owner of 240 acres. He also replaced the original house with a large, modern frame residence, and also erected a substantial barn and outbuildings.

James S. Kirk, a son of William and Anna Kirk, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 18, 1838, and died at his home October 31, 1907. In 1850 he was brought to Crawford County by his parents, and there resided until his death. During the Civil War (1861-64) he served in the Union Army, having enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, while attending school at Marshall, Ill. Mr. Kirk was a member of a family of nine children, the only surviving member of which is David W. Kirk. Like his wife, he early joined the Methodist Church, and he was a very sincere believer in its faith, and fully lived up to it in his life and died firm in it. His children were carefully trained in the Christian faith and they have proved themselves worthy his teaching. The funeral services were held in Kirk Chapel by the Rev. Van Treese, who delivered a touching sermon from the appropriate text: "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Rev. 2:10. The body is interred in Kirk Cemetery.

Mr. Kirk was an excellent farmer, a good business man, and an excellent neighbor. A man of high principles, absolute integrity and true Christian charity, he is a character not to be forgotten, but to be held in affectionate remembrance for his real worth to mankind. Though gone, his life and example remain as the heritage of his children and his neighbors.

KIRK, John W., M. D.—The medical men of today are among the most learned in the world, the

requirements of their profession being such that they are compelled to be intelligent, well educated and thoroughly versed in the lore of their calling. Among those who have been successful practitioners of Crawford County for a number of years is Dr. John W. Kirk of Oblong, who was born at Robinson, May 31, 1870, a son of David W. Kirk, who was born in Licking County, Ohio, and is now a farmer who owns good oil-producing property north of Robinson.

Dr. Kirk first attended the common school in Robinson Township, and then took a course at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., whence he went to the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. His medical studies were begun at Louisville Hospital Medical College, where he spent three years, being graduated with degree of M. D., in 1897. Following this he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic and in July, 1897, he began practicing at Oblong, where he has since continued, firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the people here.

On January 15, 1902, Dr. Kirk married in Oblong, Valeria Leggett, daughter of one of Crawford County's most respected citizens. Dr. and Mrs. Kirk have two children: Florence, born November 1, 1902, and Harold, born August 15, 1904. Dr. Kirk has been a Methodist since boyhood. In politics he is a Democrat, although too much occupied with his profession to take a very active part in civic affairs. He is earnest, conscientious and unremitting in his studies, and his patients have learned to depend upon him and to trust to his judgment. While much younger than many of his associates, Dr. Kirk is recognized as one of the leading men of his profession in the county, and his success has certainly been gained through hard work and vigorous endeavor.

KIRK, Oriel William.—While Crawford County is the home of many farmers, since the discovery of oil there, a new interest has been developed and the value of property has been greatly enhanced. Not only are the people of the county interested in the production of the crude oil, but in the many other industries connected with the oil business, and new capital and blood have been infused here that have aided greatly in the advancement of the county. Oriel William Kirk is one of the farmers and oil producers of Robinson Township. He was born here March 24, 1873, a son of James S. Kirk. James S. Kirk was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 18, 1838, and died October 31, 1907. He was a veteran of the Civil War. His wife was Emily Doty, from Hancock County, Ohio, a daughter of James Madison Doty, and they had ten children, of whom Oriel William Kirk was the third in order of birth. Nine of these ten children are still living.

Mr. Kirk attended district school, then high school in Robinson, and still later he went to the Gem City Business College at Quincy, from which he was graduated with diploma, May 16, 1895. Upon leaving school he began farming, and has since been engaged in that line of work. On September 17, 1904, he was married at St. Elmo,

Fayette County, Ill., by the Rev. B. S. Smith, to Laura Inez Smith, daughter of Azariah and Mary (Padgett) Smith. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kirk: Aldah Laura, born March 28, 1906, and Hazel Margaret, born June 7, 1908.

Mr. Kirk owns 80 acres of land, and has four producing wells, one with a capacity of 110 barrels every twenty-four hours, which has been kept up for the past ten months. Mr. Kirk owns property in Porum, Oklahoma. He is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in township affairs. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for sixteen years, while his wife has been a member of the same for nine years. Fraternally Mr. Kirk is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

The history of Mrs. Kirk's family is as follows: Her father, Azariah Robert Smith, was born in Richland County, Ill., June 1, 1859. His wife, Mary Padgett, was born in Crawford County, Ill., March 4, 1859. The children born to them were: Laura Inez, born August 30, 1884, in Crawford County near Hardinville; Maudie Ellen, born July 26, 1886, died July 3, 1888; Minnie Edith, born October 15, 1888; Lester Sherman, born February 7, 1890; Oden Franklin, born August 21, 1894; Elma Lavonia, born May 16, 1899; and Victor L., born September 15, 1905.

KIRTLAND, Orlando B., who with his brother D. P. Kirtland has been associated with the grain and milling interests of Crawford County, under the firm style of Kirtland Bros., for many years, is one of the reliable and responsible business men of Oblong. He was born in New York State, June 20, 1853, and was educated in the graded schools of his native State. In 1877, being ambitious to try his luck in a new country, he went to Kansas and there engaged in farming and stock dealing, but in 1879 returned to New York. In 1881 he located in Oblong, and founded the firm of Kirtland Bros., which at one time did a very extensive business.

KITCHELL, J., for many years a merchant of Palestine, Crawford County, was born in that city, January 2, 1839, a son of James H. and Nancy (Gill) Kittchell, the latter born February 3, 1802, and died in 1879. They were the parents of thirteen children. Mr. Kittchell was educated in Palestine, and began his business life as a clerk. In 1857 he went to Washington, D. C., and was a clerk in the House of Representatives, and when he returned in 1859, he formed a partnership with Judge Allen in a general store. This association continued thirteen years, when they sold out and founded a hardware and agricultural implement business. This was continued until 1877 when Mr. Kittchell went out of business and gave his attention to the duties of Township Assessor, holding that office for three successive terms. In the spring of 1881 he entered the employ of J. L. Woodworth, a hardware merchant. Mr. Kittchell married in Palestine, December 5, 1872, Mrs. R. M. Willson, who was born March 29, 1844, and she bore him

two children, Anna and Bessie. Mrs. Kitchell was a daughter of Presley O. and Maria (Kitchell) Wilson. Mr. Kitchell is a Democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious faith.

KRAMER, Martin.—Germauy has given to this country many of its most representative and substantial citizens, including those who have attained to greatness in public, military and civil life. The vigorous training given Germans in every branch of learning or industry fits them for almost any position in life, and it is very seldom that a native of the Fatherland becomes a charge upon his adopted community. A prominent feature of their character is illustrated in their habits of thrift and industry, and they seldom fail to become important factors in whatever locality they select as an abiding place.

Crawford County is fortunate in being the home of a number of native born Germans who served their adopted country as soldiers during the Civil War, among these being Martin Kramer, who was born in Germany, July 28, 1842, a son of Frank Kramer. When Martin was two years old, the family came to America, first locating in Galveston, Texas, whence they moved to New Orleans, then to St. Louis and finally to Cincinnati.

The early education of Martin Kramer was obtained in Galveston, Texas, but when the family went to Cincinnati, he obtained work as a gold-melter in the manufacturing jewelry plant of Duehne & Co. Still later, he learned the trade of a clothing cutter and commanded liberal wages in Cincinnati. In April, 1903, he came to Crawford County, and located on his present farm in La Motte Township. This property had been purchased twenty years before by Mr. Kramer, from the heirs of his father-in-law, John Hughes, who settled on the farm in 1859 and died in 1879.

At the age of nineteen, on April 19, 1861, Mr. Kramer enlisted as a private at Cincinnati, in Company K, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. Robert L. McCook commanding, and after serving three years, was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, in April, 1864. On February 6, 1865, he reenlisted for one year in Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps. During his periods of enlistment he had the privilege of serving under some of the greatest generals of the war, including Gens. McClellan, Rosecrans, George H. Thomas—popularly known as "Pap" Thomas—and participated in the following engagements: Missionary Ridge, Mill Springs, and many of the battles waged in Kentucky and Virginia; then was sent to Pittsburg Landing, was in the battle of Corinth, and was one of the many who made the celebrated March to the Sea. Reenlisting at Columbus, Ohio, he was sent to Camp Stoneman, Washington, D. C., thence to Winchester, in Eastern Virginia, and was on his way to join the army in Richmond, when he heard the terrible news of the assassination of the President. He was one of those who participated in the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out at Harper's Ferry. For three months after

the execution of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, he was on guard at the capital.

The parents of Mr. Kramer spent their lives in Cincinnati, where the father died in 1880, and the mother in 1896. There Mr. Kramer married Miss Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, and they had several children, but Russell is the only one now surviving. He was born December 8, 1870, has three daughters, and is foreman of the cutting department of a large wholesale clothing house of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Adelaide S. Kramer, a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kramer, has been reared by them. She is about nineteen years old and is an artist of unusual ability. When only twelve years old she painted landscapes that evoked unstinted praise from critics who appreciate artistic work. She is also a talented elocutionist of exceptional power. She was educated at the academy of Notre Dame, at Covington, Ky., where she remained five years, and then attended the Lewis Institute in Chicago, where she pursued her art studies and from which she was graduated with honors in the summer of 1907.

Mr. Kramer rents out his farm, but lives in his attractive country home surrounded by acres of fine lawn studded with forest trees.

LACKEY, William T.—Among the venerable residents of Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., one who has borne his part in the wonderful development of his section of the State and in promotion of its agricultural supremacy, is William T. Lackey, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Lackey was born near Robison, Ill., September 13, 1838, a son of Richard Lackey, and grandson of John Lackey. Richard Lackey came from Kentucky to Illinois with his father John Lackey, in 1826, and they settled four miles northwest of Palestine, Crawford County. The trip was made overland in wagons. Wild game of all kinds abounded, including deer, wild turkey and wolves. John Lackey entered land from the Government. In addition to being a farmer, he was a wheelwright, and taught his trade to his son Richard. The latter followed the trade and farmed. Richard Lackey married Rachael Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood, a pioneer farmer and father of Captain Wood. During his lifetime Joseph Wood owned about 3,000 acres of land which he divided among his children. Richard Lackey's children were as follows: William T., Mary, Joseph, Nancy, Caroline and Margaret, all of whom are living except the last named.

William T. Lackey was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, in part, and had to walk three miles to the little log school, where he sat on a slab seat. While the schoolhouse was rude, the teaching was thorough and he was well grounded in the common branches. In the summers and after he had finished school, he worked for his father until his marriage, which occurred November 21, 1861, to Mary Moyer, daughter of Daniel Moyer. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, and was there educated and became a school teacher. After mar-



yours truly
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riage Mr. Lackey bought 80 acres of his present farm, which was practically cleared. There was no house on the land, however, so he erected one of hewed logs and occupied it for about thirty years. In 1885 a frame addition of four rooms was added, and in 1901 the log house was moved away and its place was taken by a frame structure. Mr. Lackey has erected every building on his premises. He cleared all of his second purchase of 120 acres with the exception of seven acres, so now he has one of the finest properties in the county. In 1906 and 1907 oil was discovered on his land, and he now has ten wells in active operation. In politics he is a Republican and has served as School Director several terms. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Lackey is very liberal in his contributions to this denomination. Always a hard worker, he was accustomed to farm life from earliest childhood, and was from the start familiar with every detail of farm management, so that he is and has been well fitted to successfully conduct his large property and gain from it an excellent income.

Mr. and Mrs. Lackey became the parents of nine children: Rose E., wife of M. W. Purcell of Stoy; Hannah J., wife of W. C. Sutton of Montgomery Township; Joseph H., of Oblong Township; Rachel C., wife of Harlan Connell of Stoy; Thomas J., of Oblong Township; Elmer R., who is on his father's farm; Richard D., on his father's farm; W. Elbert, on his father's farm; and Barbara (deceased), who was the wife of Ulysses Inboden of Oblong Township.

LAMB, James (deceased), who was one of the leading grain and implement merchants of Robinson, Ill., for many years, was born October 5, 1817, in Shenandoah County, Va., and his parents dying when he was a child, he was taken to Licking County, Ohio, by an uncle in 1824. On August 18, 1842, Mr. Lamb married in Licking County, Mary Randall, who bore him the following children: William J., Mrs. Caroline M. Newlin, Mary, Emma, Lillie and Stephen A. D. After his marriage Mr. Lamb began farming in Ohio, and in 1847 he moved to Crawford County, where he purchased 120 acres in Licking Township. Later he sold this and bought 300 acres in the township, and improved this farm with an orchard and good buildings. In 1871, he moved to Robinson, and embarked in the implement business, to which he added the handling of grain and building up a large trade. He also owned an excellent residence in Robinson.

LAMB, Salathiel.—Lavish indeed has been nature to Illinois, endowing it with soil, climate and other varied natural resources that need but proper exertion to turn them into material wealth. The farmers of this commonwealth have not been slow in taking advantage of these resources, especially in Crawford County, and among them is Salathiel Lamb, now retired, of Martin Township (Range 13 on Section 3), who was born in Randolph County, N. C. His father, Dun Lamb, came to Crawford County in

1836, and located north of Robinson. Dun Lamb was born in North Carolina, but became one of the early pioneers of Crawford County. An extended sketch of him will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Salathiel Lamb was ten years old when brought to this part of Illinois, and his education was secured in the subscription schools, while at the same time learning to hew down the forests and till the soil. At the age of twenty-one years he left home, and began to work for himself, in which he continued one season. He then went to Robinson, where he began learning the blacksmith trade which he followed for ten years. At the expiration of that period he returned to farming, buying 80 acres of land which he at once began to clear and cultivate. From time to time he added to his holdings until he now has 200 acres. Oil was located on his property in May, 1907, and he has now ten producing wells, which greatly increase its value. In politics he is now a Prohibitionist, although originally a Democrat. He has for many years been a devout member of the Christian Church, and so imbued did he become with its teachings, that he studied at home until he was qualified to preach, and has been a local preacher for forty years.

On August 10, 1851, Mr. Lamb married Elizabeth Jones, born and reared in Indiana, and by this marriage there was one child—William D. Lamb. Mrs. Lamb died August 15, 1853, and Mr. Lamb was married again in 1854 to Martha Shipman, and they had the following children: Mary Ellen, Elizabeth Jane and Mary Ellen (11), all three deceased; Steven Sylvester, Charlotte E. and Martha A. (the last three still living), and Salathiel J., deceased—all born on the homestead except the two eldest, who were born in Hardinville. The second Mrs. Lamb died in July, 1879. On December 18, 1879, Mr. Lamb married Mrs. Anna D. (Baliff) McConn, the widow of Thomas McConn, formerly a farmer of Indiana and Illinois, who died in 1865. Mrs. Lamb was born in Clark County, Ill., January 28, 1836, and was there reared and educated. She had six children by her first marriage, two sons and four daughters: Caroline, Josephine (deceased), Andrew (deceased), May, James and Lilly D. (deceased), all born and reared in Clark and Crawford Counties except Lilly D., who was born in Indiana.

The good accomplished by this venerable leader cannot be overestimated, for not only has he taught the principles of his faith, but he has lived them in his life, and his kindly deeds and his uprightness of character testify to his nobleness of purpose and devotion to principle.

LARRABEE, George H.—The agricultural interests of Illinois are in the hands of competent men who are constantly engaged in raising values and developing the locality in which they are making their homes. Much credit is due to the enterprising farmers who have done so much to raise the standard of value, and among those who have well borne their part

along these lines is George H. Larrabee, a farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in real estate, on Section 22, Oblong Township, Crawford County. He was born in the Township in which he now resides February 26, 1865, a son of Hiram Larrabee, a retired farmer of Oblong, and a native of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born April 1, 1830. He was there reared, and was a railroad engineer and stage driver until about 1856, when he came to Crawford County, settling in Oblong Township, making the trip with his father, John Larrabee, the pioneer of the family, who entered land from the Government which he improved. John Larrabee died in Oblong Township in December, 1872.

Hiram Larrabee was one of seven children born to John Larrabee, and was about twenty-four years old when he was married in Oblong Township to Virginia Wood, the daughter of Joseph Wood. After marriage he bought land in the same township which he cleared and for years was one of the heaviest land-owners in the county, for a time being the proprietor of 700 acres. Here he resided until 1893, when he retired to Oblong. He has always been an active Democrat and in 1884 drove 40 horses to Robinson from Oblong to a Democratic rally. In religious matters, he is a devout Methodist. He had three children: George H., Alma M. and Everett. Their mother died in 1872. He subsequently married Sarah Jane Ackamire, a daughter of Jesse Ackamire, a farmer of Oblong Township, and by this marriage there have been four children: Bertha Lefever, Louie Kentner, Josie May Odell and one who died in infancy—all born in Oblong Township.

George H. Larrabee was reared in Oblong Township where he attended the district schools, and later went to the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. When he returned from college he bought a farm of 40 acres, which he improved, and added to his holdings until he now owns 260 acres, the greater part of which is improved. He moved onto his present farm in December, 1907. In addition to one farm in Oblong Township, he owns two in Jasper County, and all his lands are valuable. Mr. Larrabee was married July 24, 1887, to Ollie M. Hargis, born in Crawford County, a daughter of J. W. Hargis, a farmer of Licking Township and one of the early settlers of the County. Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee have two children: Edna E. and Adin H., both born in Crawford County. Mr. Larrabee has handled considerable realty in Illinois, Oklahoma and Missouri, and since 1902 has devoted the greater part of his time to dealing in farm lands. He has been very successful in this line of business and is in possession of some very choice property for disposal. On his farms Mr. Larrabee makes a specialty of raising high-grade stock and Poland-China hogs. His farm is one of the best in Crawford County, while the two in Jasper County are very productive also. In politics Mr. Larrabee is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of

America. He is a man widely known and respected for his enterprising and progressive spirit, and his qualities as a kind neighbor.

LAUE, John C.—The business world has come to acknowledge the importance of huge corporations whose united interests make possible production of superior quality at the lowest prices. Being able to control large volumes of trade, and owning extensive sources of supply, such corporations can regulate outputs and prices in a way not possible to individual concerns, and the public benefits accordingly. Among these concerns that have attained national importance is the Laue Hardware Company of Robinson, with the following proprietors: W. F. Laue, John C. Laue and George H. Laue. the company succeeding the old established house of George N. Newhold Hardware Company. The Laues came from Beecher City, Ill., February 15, 1908, where they had conducted a similar concern for many years, and had become thoroughly identified with the hardware trade. They took over the immense stock and immediately began to enlarge the plant and added other departments to the plant at No. 115-117-119 and 121 inclusive South Cross Street. The stock carried embraces every line of hardware, including vehicles, wagons, farm implements, fencing, harness, shelf hardware, and seeds of every kind, their stock being the most complete of its kind in the country.

The plant has a frontage of 70 feet, while on the south is the office and drafting room. While the firm is a new one in this locality, the concern has long been before the public, and the new proprietors have a reputation that ensures fair dealing and the highest quality of goods, and their prices are at all times as low as is consistent with the merits of their goods and the superiority of their service. Not only does the house enjoy a very large trade throughout the county, but it has men in an extensive territory, and the volume of business already shows a healthy and very encouraging increase.

LEACH, Reuben (deceased), who for many years was one of the successful farmers of Oblong Township, was born in Lincoln County Ky., September 17, 1807. In 1830 he came to Montgomery County, Ill., but two months later located in Crawford County, in 1831 purchasing a farm of 200 acres, three-quarters of a mile north of Oblong. In 1870 Mr. Leach was elected Sheriff of the County, and served two years, when he retired to Oblong. He also held other offices, and was Justice of the Peace for fifteen years. Mr. Leach was married July 15, 1834, to Amelia Steward, who died July 30, 1854. On March 30, 1856, he married Lydia Bowman of Perry County, Ohio. The children of Mr. Leach were as follows: Polly, David S., Jane, Alfred C., John A. and Alice Ella. Mr. Leach was a son of Matthew and Polly (Gullet) Leach, natives of Virginia who had children as follows: William, Reuben, Matthew, Davidson, Jane, Susan, Phœbe, and Christina.

LEAVERTON, Hon. John Wesley.— Merit writes itself upon the pages of time, and the inscription can never be obliterated. Time and again it has been proven that it is nobler to be a private in the ranks of progress, than an officer among those who are but dead weights in the way of onward and upward movement. Among those who have done much to make Crawford County what it is to-day, and especially that part of it comprised in Palestine, will always be remembered the name of Hon. John Wesley Leaverton, of Palestine, who was born in Greensboro, Queen Anne County, Md., April 14, 1840. His father, John Hall Leaverton, was born in Caroline County, Md., March 20, 1813, and died in Marion County, Ohio, March 22, 1852, when thirty-nine years of age. Mr. Leaverton's mother, whose maiden name was Tamsey J. Ireland, was born in Caroline County, Md., April 5, 1815, and died January 19, 1869, in Marion County, Ohio. The grandparents of Mr. Leaverton, Moses and Nancy (Hall) Leaverton, the latter of Dutch ancestry, came from England and, taking up Government land, founded the family in Caroline County, Md., and in 1846 John Wesley Leaverton was taken to Marion County, Ohio, where his childhood was passed on a farm.

There he married on December 5, 1867, Delilah Andrew, born November 7, 1834, in Caroline County, Md., a daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Ireland) Andrew, and a member of an old English family, one of her ancestors, George Andrew, Jr., having received patents to land in 1755, the grant for which, executed on parchment by Frederick, Lord Baron of Baltimore, Md., with the English seal stamped in wax hanging to it, is now in Mr. Leaverton's possession.

On November 7, 1861, John W. Leaverton enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James Cantwell commanding, and served in some of the most noted battles of the great struggle, including Bull Pasture Mountain, near McDowell, W. Va.; Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the fight from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, the March to the Sea with Sherman, Averysboro, Bentonsville and numerous other small engagements and skirmishes. The regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 25, 1865. He had marched from Stevenson, Ala., to Savannah, Ga., thence through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, to Raleigh and Richmond and thence on to Washington, D. C., participating in Grand Review. Mr. Leaverton did not escape without hospital experience, in the fall of 1862 being sent to Finley Hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained two weeks, then rejoined his regiment. In the fall of 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg, he was again taken sick, and sent to Fairfax Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., where he remained about three weeks, and once more rejoined his regiment. He was wounded by a minnie ball near Atlanta, Ga.,

July 20, 1864. For nearly three years Mr. Leaverton served as Corporal of his company, and during most of that time acted as Sergeant.

At the close of the war Mr. Leaverton returned to Marion County, Ohio, where he was married, and then came to Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., arriving October 1, 1871. In the spring of 1871 he and his father-in-law, had come to this locality and Mr. Andrew bought quite a large tract of land and town property, of which he sold Mr. and Mrs. Leaverton 160 acres, one-half mile east of Palestine. Mr. Leaverton also bought 79 acres of land adjoining the Andrew tract. It was on this place Mr. and Mrs. Leaverton commenced their life in Crawford County, and for some time he owned and operated a saw-mill. He has improved and put under cultivation about 200 acres. On the death of her father, Mrs. Leaverton inherited his property. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Leaverton took up their residence in the village of Palestine, and in 1890 moved to their present home, where they have since resided. Mrs. Leaverton is also the owner of 306 acres adjoining on the south of this property, as well as tracts of 32, 140 and 85 acres in the north. They have donated a beautiful park of 15 acres to the Township, which is known as Leaverton Park.

Mr. Leaverton has given his assistance to numerous public enterprises and has been President of the Building and Loan Association of Palestine for twenty-two years. His war service entitles him to membership in the G. A. R., and he belongs to Alfred Harrison Post, No. 152, of Palestine, and his fraternal connections are with the Red Men. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, and has held all the township offices, except those of Commissioner and Constable. In 1902 he was elected a Representative in the Forty-third General Assembly, and during his term served on the following committees: Agriculture, Building and Loan Associations, Drainage and Waterways, Elections, Farm Drainage, Judicial Apportionment, Military Affairs, State and County Fairs, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, on all rendering faithful and efficient and valuable service. Mrs. Leaverton belongs to the Women's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the G. A. R., of which she has been State President for two terms, and is a member of the W. C. T. U., and has held the position of Financial Secretary for her district in the latter organization for five years.

LEFEVER, Andrew F.—Among the men who have borne their part in the development and advancement of Oblong Township, this county, is Andrew F. Lefever, who was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 26, 1843, a son of Abram Lefever, who was born in Virginia. Abram Lefever's father came from France to America with Lafayette during the war of the Revolution, and fought for seven years as captain of a company of colonial troops. When the war was ended, he married a German girl and settled down in Richland County, Ohio.

Abram Lefever, who was a farmer by occupa-

tion, moved from Virginia to Ohio, where he continued farming, and died in August, 1847. He was married in Ohio to Mary Close, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had children as follows: Elvina, of Indiana; William A., of Michigan; John, deceased, formerly of Indiana; James of Oblong, Ill.; Charity Ann. of Indiana; Robert, deceased, formerly of Ohio; Parmelia, of Ohio; Andrew F., and Minard who died in Ohio.

Andrew F. Lefever was educated in the log school houses of Ohio, and also was taught farming by his father. He thus had learned how to fell the trees, clear land and till the soil. His marriage occurred in Ohio to Sarah Curfman, a daughter of John Curfman, an Ohio farmer, and born in Crawford County, that State. He came to Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., in 1873, and located on the property his son now operates, there buying 155 acres in conjunction with his brother James M. Later they bought 50 acres more, after which the property was equally divided. He is now living retired in Oblong village, to which place he moved in 1905, and there owns the home which he occupies. He also owns about 230 acres in Oblong Township, and has two oil wells in active operation, which were opened in 1908. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. For two years he served as Highway Commissioner. He is a member of the G. A. R., having served as a soldier of the Civil War. The United Brethren Church is his religious home. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever have had nine children, namely: Isaac Francis; James Robert, who died when fifteen months old; Maudy, William L., Ellen May, Ida, Pearly Parmelia, Margaret Edith, Charles Arthur.

In 1862 Mr. Lefever enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Major Williams, but later Colonel Forsythe took charge, and still later Colonel Ferguson. The Captain of the company was James Brown. Mr. Lefever participated in the following battles: Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Big Shanty, Ga., and later was sent to join General Thomas and took part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., where he finally received his discharge in 1864 and returned home.

LEFEVER, James M., now retired from the active duties of life, beloved by his children and friends, and one of the honored residents of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Ohio, January 31, 1837, a son of Abram Lefever. Until 1873 Mr. Lefever was a farmer and stock-raiser in Marion County, Ohio, where he and his brother, Andrew F., owned 60 acres of land, but having decided to move further west, they sold their farm and coming to Crawford County, Ill., settled in Oblong Township, where they bought 155 acres of land in Sections 24 and 13, later adding 50 acres in Section 13. At this time Mr. Lefever and his brother divided their mutual holdings. After the division, James M. Lefever bought 40 acres more in Section 13. His

next purchase was 80 acres in Section 23; the next was 57 acres in Section 13; the next, 52 acres in Section 23; the next, 40 acres in Section 24, and then he and his son John A. purchased 30 acres in Section 13. His holdings now aggregate 410½ acres, and he has fourteen oil wells in active production on his property, oil having been discovered here in 1907. In 1899 Mr. Lefever bought four lots and a house in Oblong village and moved there in the fall of that year. In 1902 he added another lot. In 1900 he built a barn on his village property. Mr. Lefever delights in telling of the early hardships, and of the days when he worked on the land and his brother ran a threshing machine, wearing out two machines in the business.

Mr. Lefever was married in Marion County, Ohio, where he had been reared and educated, his bride being Susanna Curfman, daughter of John Curfman, a farmer of Crawford County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever had children as follows: John A., Eva J., W. A., James T., and Mary Etta, who died at the age of ten months. Mr. Lefever has been a Republican since the formation of the party. His religious home is with the United Brethren Church, and he is respected there as he is throughout the community for his many excellent qualities, and for his business enterprise which has resulted in his advancement from very humble circumstances to the rank of a wealthy citizen.

LEFEVER, John A.—The steady tides of immigration which have flowed into the fertile States of the Middle West, have had their part in the marvelous development of this part of the Union, but they take away none of the credit due to the man who dared to brave the terrors of the wilderness and to whose unremitting efforts has come ultimate success. That kind of a man will not be forgotten whenever the story of American development is told. John A. Lefever, a farmer and stock-raiser of Oblong Township, Crawford County, is a native of Marion County, Ohio, where he was born August 17, 1867, a son of James M. Lefever, one of the pioneers of the Township, who was also born in Ohio, was there reared, educated and married to Susan Curfman, also a native of that State. They became the parents of five children, three of whom were born in Ohio, and two in Crawford County, namely: John A., Eva, William Wesley, James T., and Etta, deceased.

In 1873 James M. Lefever with his brother emigrated to Crawford County, Ill., his family following later by rail. They settled in Oblong Township, and there bought 160 acres, a part of which he cleared. The two brothers shared this land, working in partnership, and at one time they owned 400 acres, cleared it off and transformed it into a very valuable property, and here James lived until 1900, when he retired to Oblong where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican and has taken quite an active part in local affairs. In religious affairs, he is



S. G. Searcy



a member of the United Brethren Church, and is very highly respected in his community.

John A. Lefever remained at home until his marriage, March 23, 1890, to Mary C. Gray, born in Brown County, Ind., daughter of Daniel Gray, a farmer and Christian preacher. Mr. Gray married in Owen County, Ind., and came from Indiana to Jasper County, Ill., in 1876, where he reared his family. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever are the parents of the following children: Ray; Verna, deceased; Mabel; Fanchion and Guy, all born at their present home, to which they moved in the fall of 1890. He began with twenty-five acres, and it was all woodland, but he soon had it cleared, and has added to it until he now owns 85 acres of as good land as can be found in the township. Oil was discovered on his property in 1907, and he now has seven wells in operation. Mr. Lefever has always been a Republican, and is very enthusiastic about his party. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and like his father he is a religious man, although he is connected with the Christian Church. He has faithfully performed the duties which have lain to his hand, and is a reliable farmer, a successful business man, and kind, charitable neighbor, who enjoys fullest confidence and respect from all who know him.

LEFEVER, Wesley A.—The vocation of a farmer is steadily becoming more attractive as the science of farming progresses, and the men engaged in agricultural pursuits are possessed of good sense, industrious habits and thrifty economy, and are succeeding wonderfully, especially in Crawford County, where lives Wesley A. Lefever, of Section 23, Oblong Township. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, March 26, 1870, second son of James M. Lefever. The first son was John A. The youngest son, James T. Lefever, was born on Section 24, Oblong Township, October 13, 1874, and the two boys were educated in the district schools of Oblong Township.

Wesley A. Lefever has greatly improved his present farm and makes a specialty of raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, as does his brother James T. On June 5, 1892, Wesley A. Lefever was married to Bertha Ellen Larrabee, a daughter of Hiram Larrabee of Oblong Township, and they have had the following children: Vera May, Hallie James and four who died in infancy, all born on the homestead. Mr. Wesley A. Lefever is a Republican in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

James T. Lefever was married July 25, 1898, to Eva Shoemaker, born in Crawford County, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of Theodore Shoemaker, a farmer of Licking Township who came from Indiana and settled here a great many years ago. Mrs. Lefever is the oldest of four children born to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. James T. Lefever have three children: Earl Cleo, Florence Zena and Merl Robert, all born on their present farm. In politics James T. Lefever is a Republican, and

fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

Both brothers are enterprising, energetic and successful and they enjoy in the highest degree the confidence of their neighbors.

LEFEVER, William A., successfully pursuing his farming operations on Section 13, Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., and an excellent type of the up-to-date farmer of the twentieth century, was born on his present home farm, November 15, 1874, a son of Andrew F. Lefever. The latter was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1844, and was there reared and educated. He was a farmer in Ohio and there married Miss Sarah A. Curfman, also born and reared in Ohio. They became parents of nine children: I. F., Amanda, M. James, William A., Ella May, Mary Ida, Pearl, Permelia, Margaret Edith and Charles Arthur. A. F. Lefever came to Crawford County at an early day, settling in Oblong Township, where he cleared and cultivated a farm and lived until he retired to Oblong. He is a well-known man all over Crawford County, and is a staunch Republican in politics.

William A. Lefever was educated in the district schools of Oblong Township. His first wife was Effie E. Sutton, and she bore him one child, who died in infancy. Her death occurred April 9, 1896, and April 2, 1899, he married Grace Voke, daughter of J. R. Voke of Lincoln Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever have two children: Marjorie Juanita and Majorie Lucile. In politics Mr. Lefever is a Republican, although he has never sought public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Sons of Veterans. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Lefever is highly esteemed in his neighborhood for his many excellent traits of character, and the success which has come to him is well merited.

LEWIS, F. W., editor of the "Robinson (Ill.) Constitution," born in Lewiston, Mahoning County, Ohio, April 8, 1864, is one of the leading newspaper men of Crawford County. His father, George W. Lewis, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1835, and died in Prairie Township, Crawford County, Ill., June 10, 1900. His mother, Elizabeth (Calvin) Lewis, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, January 19, 1835, and still survives, living at Paris, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married in Ohio, to which State George W. Lewis had been brought in infancy by his parents. The great-grandfather of F. W. Lewis came to America from Wales, settling near Philadelphia. Having secured a good education for his time, attending Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio, where his wife also went to school, George W. Lewis was well fitted for his battle with life. He began his business career as a merchant at Washingtonville, Ohio, where he remained until 1870, in which year he came to Crawford County, and located on a farm near Eaton, in what is now Prairie Township. Here the family resided for about ten years and then

moved to Robinson, where he was engaged in general merchandising for several years. He then returned to farming, although retaining his residence in Robinson. In politics, George W. Lewis was a Democrat, and was very active in political affairs. The children of George W. Lewis and wife were: Robert and Clara, who died in infancy; Jennie, wife of B. F. Brown, of Robinson Township; Douglas A., of Chicago; F. W.; Clement L., of Terre Haute, Ind.; John V., of Momence, Ill.; Loretta L., wife of Dr. Lewis F. Curl, of Paris, Ill.

F. W. Lewis was educated in the district school at Eaton, Ill., and at the Robinson High School, being graduated from the latter in 1884, after which he taught in the district schools for two years. He then worked in his father's store for about a year, meanwhile studying law with Judge Franklin Robb and P. G. Bradbury, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1888. For the following six months, he was employed by E. B. Myers & Co., publishers of law books, and traveled through the State of Indiana. Returning to Robinson, Mr. Lewis engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with P. G. Bradbury, under the firm name of Bradbury & Lewis, and this connection continued until he was elected State's Attorney, when the partnership was dissolved. Finishing his term of office, Mr. Lewis practiced law alone for twelve years, but in September, 1902, purchased the "Robinson Constitution," which he conducted as sole proprietor and editor until January 1, 1909, when he sold a half-interest to F. E. Riker and J. R. Parkison, still retaining the position as editor. Since his original purchase of the paper its circulation has doubled. In politics it is Democrat and is the leading organ of the party in Crawford County.

In his political views Mr. Lewis exercises a strong influence in his party, and has been repeatedly called upon to represent it in an official capacity, serving ably as State's Attorney, Mayor of Robinson for two years, Alderman for two years, and for sixteen years was a member of the School Board, resigning in the spring of 1908. Fraternally, Mr. Lewis is also very prominent, belonging to the following orders: Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also filling all the chairs in that order; A. F. & A. M.; Tribe of Ben Hur; Modern Woodmen and Modern American.

On September 10, 1900, Mr. Lewis married Hattie L. Cox, born in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Ill., a daughter of John T. and Lucinda J. (Buckner) Cox, the former a native of Crawford County, and the latter of Clark County, Ill. Mr. Cox is deceased, but his wife still survives, living in Robinson. Mrs. Lewis was the eldest of four children, the second being Manford E., who is the present State's Attorney of Crawford County; Estella (now deceased), was the third child, and married Paul Bean of Crawford County, while Merle, the youngest, married Roscoe Richards, of West Union, Clark County.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Lewis, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, organized an infantry company at Robinson. The officers of the various volunteer companies of Southern Illinois met at Greenwich, Ill., and Mr. Lewis who was Captain of the Robinson Company was elected Major of the Battalion, the regiment being known as Knoph's Provisional Regiment, but on account of the early termination of the war, it did not leave the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have one son, Kent Van, who was born August 29, 1904.

LEWIS, G. W. (deceased), one of the representative men of Crawford County, who for some years was manager of the Co-operative Company's Store at Robinson, Ill., was born in Montgomery County, Pa., April 5, 1835. His father, a physician, moved his family to Carroll County, Ohio, when G. W. Lewis was but a baby, and when he was four years old, he had the misfortune to lose his father. Later the family located in Columbiana County, Ohio, and there G. W. Lewis lived until 1870, when he came to Crawford County, Ill. He bought a farm of 200 acres in Hutsonville Township, but in 1877 became manager of the co-operative store at Robinson, and a year later returned to the farm, but resumed his duties as manager. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Calvin, a daughter of Robert Calvin, and they had the following children: Mrs. Jeannette Brown, Douglas A., Fernando W., Clement L., John V. and Loretto L.

LINCOLN, Robert R. (deceased), for many years a farmer of Licking Township, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, December 19, 1822, a son of Leonard Lincoln, a machinist who moved to Zanesville at an early day, and worked in the first nail factory in Ohio. He was born in Massachusetts in 1800 and died in Zanesville in 1836. Soon after his location in Muskingum County, he married Nancy Dick, daughter of Esquire Dick, the first blacksmith of Falls Township. She was born in Pennsylvania about 1802. Seven sons were born to them: Robert R., John Dudley, George, Abraham, Elijah and one who died unnamed. After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln married William Baker, who kept the first tavern in Falls Township, and she died in 1852. After receiving a fair common school education Robert R. Lincoln worked as a machinist and also on the river, coming to Crawford County in 1842, and for some years worked at anything he could find to do. In 1848 he entered land in Sections 29 and 31, Licking Township, and added 400 acres in an adjoining section to his original purchase of 160 acres. On January 5, 1850, he married Mary Lamb, daughter of William Lamb, and they had the following children: Charles B., Henry C., Emma J., Araminta and one who died in infancy. Mr. Lincoln was a great-nephew of former Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, and tradition states that the Illinois branch of the Lincoln family springs from the same common

stock as General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame.

LINDSAY, John T., who is numbered among the progressive young men of Crawford County, affords an excellent example of the prosperous citizens of Robinson, where he is engaged in oil and gas and real-estate business. Mr. Lindsay was born at Flat Rock, Crawford County, November 20, 1876, a son of James William and Hannah E. (Richards) Lindsay, the former born March 7, 1835, and the latter January 1, 1846. Mrs. Lindsay died May 22, 1897. The elder Mr. Lindsay is a farmer, owns 200 acres in the oil belt, has sixteen good producing wells on his property and is drilling more.

For a number of years John T. Lindsay was connected with the schools of Crawford County. After finishing a common school education, he attended the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind., and then taught in the County Schools, later taking a course in Austin College, at Effingham, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1902. He was then appointed Principal of the Effingham High School, later was made Principal of the Oblong and Hutsonville Schools, his experience as a teacher covering nine years, during which time he became one of the best known teachers in the county, as well as one of the most popular. In 1905, he came to Robinson to embark in the oil and realty business, in which he has continued ever since. Mr. Lindsay is a business man of marked ability and he is doing a large volume of business, handling some of the most valuable oil lands in the county. A Mason of high standing, he belongs to Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A. F. & A. M.; Robinson Chapter, No. 225, Robinson, Ill.; and Gorin Commandery, No. 14, Olney, Ill., and is also a member of the K. of P., Tribe of Ben Hur, and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican.

On August 10, 1905, Mr. Lindsay was married at Effingham, Ill., to Miss Edith Charlotte Holmes, daughter of William B. and Lena Holmes, both residing in Effingham, where Mr. Holmes is a leading attorney. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have one child, Forrest Holmes, born April 11, 1907.

LINDSAY, John Tolson, a veteran of the Civil War and one of the revered residents of Robinson, who at eighty-three years is still actively engaged in promoting the commercial activity of his town, was born at Versailles, Ripley County, Ind., January 28, 1825, a son of Hazel and Sallie (Ford) Lindsay, both natives of Henry County, Ky. The father was a hatter by trade, who followed his calling in Kentucky and Illinois and taught school for years in both States, but later took up government land in Crawford County, half a century ago. His first farm was 40 acres, to which he added until he owned 160 acres at the time of his death at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died at the age of sixty-seven. He was Assessor of Crawford County, filling that office for two terms, and he was

taker of the government census at an early date.

John T. Lindsay lived on the farm until he was twenty years old, learning the trade of cigar maker, which he followed many years. For four years he was Postmaster, being appointed by President Benjamin Harrison, at Birds, Lawrence County, and later was agent for five years of the Adams Express Company at the same place. In politics Mr. Lindsay is a Republican, and he has done yeoman service for his party. He is a member of the G. A. R., Longenecker Post of Robinson, Ill. His religious home is in the Universalist Church, of which he has long been a member.

On October 25, 1840, Mr. Lindsay was married to Elizabeth Clayton, daughter of George P. and Rebecca (Fields) Clayton, both pioneers of Kentucky. Mrs. Lindsay died in 1897. The following are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay: Leander S., born December 5, 1846, died August 2, 1864, in Jackson Hospital at Memphis, Tenn., after four months military service; Samuel T., born January 20, 1847, lives at Robinson, Ill.; Sarah Ann, born June 16, 1848, lives at Severy, Greenwood County, Kan., is married and has seven children; Martha, born February 10, 1854, lives in Lawrence County, Ill., is married and has three children; Susan Rebecca, born October 26, 1858, died October 23, 1865; Dr. N. F., born September 5, 1849, now living in Robinson, Ill.; Mary E., born January 22, 1861, married Dr. Wardell, both now deceased; Viola, born April 2, 1863, lives in Lawrence County, Ill., is married and has three children; Minnie and E. E., twins, born August 25, 1870, of whom Minnie lives with S. T. Lindsay.

The war record of Mr. Lindsay is very interesting, as he enlisted October 23, 1864, and during the time he was in service he participated in several bloody engagements, including the siege of Spanish Fort where Admiral Farragut won immortal fame. The siege lasted thirteen days, and the Union troops were under constant fire. Mr. Lindsay was not discharged until after General Lee's surrender. Mr. Lindsay was in Company C, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Frederick commanding under General A. J. Smith of the Fifth Brigade, Sixteenth Corps.

Mr. Lindsay delights in his garden, where he works each day, taking a pride in raising the best of flowers and vegetables. His grandchildren love him, and he has many friends not alone of his own age, for he is a man who commands the respect and attention of all. A strong man mentally and physically, Mr. Lindsay is yet a prominent figure in local affairs, and what he has done in the past cannot be overestimated. Brave, noble-hearted, sincere, he has lived a long and useful life, and now all honor is due to him in his beautiful old age.

LINDSAY, Nathaniel F., M. D.—The Lindsay family is one of the oldest to be found in the three States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and its history is woven with that of these three commonwealths, while its representatives are

among the substantial and responsible citizens of the many other communities. In Robinson, Crawford County, three generations of the family are to be found: John T. Lindsay, his sons, Dr. N. F. Lindsay, Samuel T. Lindsay and E. E. Lindsay, a banker of Robinson and the children of the latter. There are others belonging to the family living in the Township, besides many others scattered over the three States before mentioned.

Dr. Nathaniel F. Lindsay was born in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, September 5, 1850, a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Clayton) Lindsay. After completing a common school education, Dr. Lindsay attended the State Normal University at Normal, Ill., later studying medicine at the University at Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in March, 1878. Prior to beginning the practice of his profession, Dr. Lindsay taught school in Lawrence County, Ill., and after receiving his degree engaged in practice there, remaining until 1907, when he located at Robinson and has there built up a large and remunerative practice, and firmly established himself in the confidence of his patrons.

In 1871 in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, Dr. Lindsay married Miss Nancy J. Bristow. In 1886 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal., in the hopes of benefiting his wife's health, but it was in vain as she died in November of the same year. For two years he remained in California in the drug business, when he returned to Lawrence County to resume his practice. In 1890 he was appointed Surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad at Rawlins, Wyo., remaining there one year, then he again came to Lawrence County. For four years he was Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Department at Lawrenceville, Ill.

On October 16, 1907, Dr. Lindsay married Miss Effie Hughes of New Hebron, Crawford County, Ill. By his first marriage he had these children: Lulu, born July 4, 1872, who died at the age of thirty-three, the wife of Carey Roberts of Lawrence County; Willard C., born August 22, 1880, in Lawrence County, and now a court reporter residing in Chicago. Dr. Lindsay is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple of Shriners of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay have a beautiful home in Robinson, where they dispense a charming hospitality. In comfortable circumstances, as the owner of his home and other valuable properties, Dr. Lindsay is in a position to devote attention to the scientific side of his profession, and while his practice is large, he does not confine himself exclusively to it. He is a man of wide experience, deep study, personally charming in manner and a delightful companion socially.

LINDSAY, Samuel T.—Although now retired from the more active duties of life, Samuel T. Lindsay of Robinson, Ill., has accomplished much in his useful career, and filled more than one important office with credit to himself and to the

satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Lindsay was born January 20, 1847, one mile southeast of Flat Rock, Crawford County, Ill., a son of John and Elizabeth (Clayton) Lindsay, who emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois. A sketch of their lives appears in another part of this history. The grandfather, Hazael Lindsay, upon coming to Crawford County with his son John, entered a quarter-section of school land, the greater part of which was covered with white oak timber. He lived to be seventy-two. In Kentucky he learned to be a hatter, then learned shoe-making and followed both trades while farming. At one time he was Assessor of Crawford County. His sons, John and Amos, and Leander S., a son of John's, enlisted in 1864, Leander S. dying in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., after a four months' service, but John and Amos came out unscathed after serving until the close of the war.

The children of John and Elizabeth (Clayton) Lindsay were: Leander S., born December 5, 1845; Samuel T., born January 20, 1847; Sarah A., born June 16, 1849; Dr. N. F., now practicing medicine at Robinson; Martha C.; Susan Rebecca; Mary E.; Viola; E. E., in the First National Bank of Robinson, and Minnie.

Samuel T. Lindsay attended the subscription school, then went to the Palestine High School, after which for ten years he taught school in Crawford County. On February 6, 1868, Mr. Lindsay married Miss Mary E. Harris, a daughter of William Harris of North Carolina, and Elizabeth (Roher) Harris, from Jessamine County, Ky. Although Mr. Lindsay and his wife have no issue, they have given homes and reared to manhood and womanhood three children of other families, namely: Samuel F. and Lillie M. Clayton, children of a brother of Mr. Lindsay's mother and May Lindsay Wardell, a daughter of his sister Mary E.—all three of whom have been educated under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay's youngest sister, Minnie, also resides with them. Their foster daughter, Lillie M., married C. L. Heustis, now a resident of Paris, Ill., and they have three children: Lawrence, Ruth and Ralph.

Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Roher) Harris, came with her parents Peter and Rachel (Buntin) Roher, from Kentucky to Crawford County, Ill., in 1829, traveling in a covered wagon, and camping out of nights. The country at that time was very wild. About 1841, William Harris came from North Carolina, in a covered wagon, with his parents, Joshua and Martha (McMahon) Harris. On June 24, 1843, Mr. and Mrs. Harris were married, and Mr. Harris died April 14, 1855. By this marriage there were two children: Mrs. Lindsay, and Sarah, who is the wife of W. B. Lillie of Poplar Bluff, Mo. After Mr. Harris' death, Mrs. Harris married Dr. Peter Hale, who came from England to Illinois, and owned a farm in Montgomery Township. For about fifty years he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Lawrence and Crawford Counties. By this marriage there were two children: Rev. William G., a Methodist clergyman, who died in 1902, and Emma, wife of George W.



L. M. Sohll

Mickey of Colorado. Dr. Hale died Augst 24, 1892. Mrs. Hale makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, being now past eighty-four years of age. She is in possession of all her faculties, and talks entertainingly of early days.

In politics Mr. Lindsay is a Republican and in 1878 was elected Sheriff of Crawford County, overcoming a Democratic majority of 300. He has also served ten years as Secretary of the School Board. After occupying the office of Sheriff, he learned the business of photography, which he followed from 1880 to 1902 when he was appointed Postmaster of Robinson, and held that office for five years and two months. He now lives retired in his beautiful home, surrounded with orchard, garden, and an extensive lawn, devoting himself to the raising of choice fruits, vegetables and Plymouth Rock chickens, the latter having won the "blue ribbon" at various exhibitions. In addition to his handsome home property, Mr. Lindsay owns large oil producing lands in partnership with his brother, E. E. Lindsay. These brothers have a good farm one mile north of Hardinville, on which are eleven oil producing wells. Mr. Lindsay also owns a magnificent ten-acre orchard just outside the southwestern limits of Robinson. The Lindsay grapes are favorites throughout Crawford County, and Mr. Lindsay takes great pride in all his products of which he has made some beautiful photographic studies.

For twenty-five years Mr. Lindsay has been a member of the Methodist Church, and has served for many years on the official Board. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is recognized as one of the representative men of Crawford County, and has ably borne his part in its upbuilding and development. As a public official his record is absolutely clean, and he has discharged the duties pertaining to his several offices with the same conscientious honesty that characterizes whatever he attempts.

LITTLEJOHN, John William.—The agricultural prosperity of Crawford County is the outcome of the individual efforts of the farmers located there, whose broad fields, sleek cattle and commodious buildings testify to their prosperity. John William Littlejohn is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Martin Township, and is conveniently located on Section 31. He was born in Honey Creek Township, April 6, 1864, a son of Duncan Littlejohn, now deceased, who was a farmer and early settler of Martin Township, although born in Alabama. From Alabama the family moved to Kentucky, thence to Indiana and there he was married to Elizabeth Suell, and two children were born to them, a son and a daughter. Coming to Illinois with his family, Duncan Littlejohn settled in Martin Township, but later spent ten years in Northern Illinois and Kansas engaged in farming. His wife died in 1854, and in 1856 he married Penelope (Van Meter) Diel, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Illinois. Her parents settled in Crawford County, where her father entered

land from the Government, which he cleared and improved. She was the widow of William Diel and had a daughter by her first marriage. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn, of whom William Littlejohn was the fifth child and third son. At the time of his death Duncan Littlejohn owned a farm in Martin Township, where he carried on farming and stock-raising. Politically he was a Democrat, and became very prominent in township affairs, holding the office of Highway Commissioner for three terms. He died in 1897 at the age of sixty-nine years.

John William Littlejohn was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and saw something of the country in Northern Illinois and Kansas. On January 27, 1883, he married Anna Dunlop, who was born in Honey Creek Township but attended school in Martin Township. Her father Daniel Dnnlop, now deceased, was a farmer of Martin Township and one of its early settlers. Mrs. Littlejohn's mother's maiden name was Maria Simons, and she was a member of an old family of Crawford County. When Mr. Littlejohn came from Kansas he bought 20 acres in Martin Township and began to clear and cultivate it. Having sold this in the fall of 1888 he moved to his present home, then consisting of 40 acres of raw land, which he cleared and has added to it until he now has 200 acres, the greater part of which he has cleared himself. Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn are the parents of two children: John Franklin and Clarence, born in Rock Township, Cowley County, Kansas, and in Martin Township, Crawford County, Ill., where both were educated. Mr. Littlejohn has spent his life farming and stock-raising and thoroughly understands every part of the work. He has been a Democrat since he cast his first vote, and has taken an active part in local affairs. For six years he held the position of Highway Commissioner, and is widely known and respected in his community.

LOWE, Judge Ausby Lawrence.—The Bench and Bar of Illinois have able representatives in Crawford County, men of learning, depth of character and keen discernment. Their long association with men of like caliber has rounded character, increased their versatility, and developed judges and lawyers of recognized ability. Perhaps no man so entirely carries out this generalization as does Judge Ausby Lawrence Lowe. Judge Lowe was born at Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., November 18, 1857, a son of Isaac N. Lowe, who was a native of Lawrence County, Ill., born November 9, 1829, and died on the sixth day of May, 1882, having been a pioneer of the county and a merchant of Hutsonville. The maiden name of Judge Lowe's mother was Amanda O. Hurst, who was born at Hutsonville, on the 15th day of June, 1839, dying on March 13, 1860. The father served during the Civil War and was mustered out at its close. On the maternal side of the family, Judge Lowe comes of the Barlow stock, his maternal grandparents being John R. and Nancy (Barlow) Hurst, who were among the earliest pioneers of Crawford

County, his grandmother being one of the first white children born in the County.

Judge Lowe attended the common school in Hutsonville, then took a course at Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., after which he came to Robinson on December 3, 1877, when only twenty years old and accepted the position of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, under Circuit Clerk John T. Cox. After seven years spent in this office, he became a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of Circuit Clerk, but was defeated. He then entered the office of Callahan & Jones, one of the leading law firms of Robinson, and after reading law for three years, was admitted to the Bar in 1888. Immediately thereafter he was made a member of the firm, the style being changed to Callahan, Jones & Lowe, which has continued. In June, 1893, Judge Lowe was elected Judge of the County Court, to fill an unexpired term of eighteen months. He then received the nomination for regular term in 1894, but was defeated. In 1898, however, he was elected and re-elected in 1902. He was the only Democrat elected on the ticket in 1902, which was an evidence of the appreciation of the people for his work. In 1898, only one other Democrat was elected with him, Edward Douglas, Superintendent of Schools. Judge Lowe also served two terms as Master in Chancery.

On November 20, 1879, Judge Lowe was married at York, Clark County, to Miss Alice Caroline Hodge, daughter of William B. Hodge, Sr. and Calista (Hillebert) Hodge. Mr. Hodge was a prosperous merchant and lived to the extreme age of ninety years. Mrs. Lowe was born at York, September 19, 1859, departed this life August 28, 1905, her remains being interred in the new cemetery at Hutsonville. She was forty-six years old at the time of her death, and has been deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family, but the many friends whom she had attached to her. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Lowe. Ausby Lyman, born August 18, 1880, attended the high school and after graduating went to DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., from which he was graduated in the class of 1902. He then attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in the class of 1905, and took an interne course at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Chicago, being there sixteen months. Thus fully equipped, he located in Robinson, where he has been ever since successfully engaged in his profession. The second member of the family is Clarence Hodge, born June 25, 1883. He attended High School and then began a course in dentistry in Chicago, and is now in his senior year. Ethelbert Coke, born February 25, 1888, graduated from High School in 1906, and is now a sophomore at DePauw University. Florence, the youngest, born September 17, 1890, is now in the senior year of the Robinson High School. Judge Lowe is one of the leaders of his party in Crawford County, as well as in his profession, and, although he has already given so many years of his life to public service, he will without doubt be called upon to fill still

higher positions within the gift of the people who know his exceptional qualifications and respect his judicial character and his conscientious discharge of his official duties.

LOWRANCE, Greenbury.—Kentucky has furnished Illinois with some of its best citizens, the ever restless spirit of the born pioneer, ever pushing on towards the receding line of civilization, having induced many to leave comfortable homes in Kentucky to seek new ones within the confines of the Prairie State. G. B. Lowrance, a farmer and stock-raiser of Honey Creek Township, residing on Section 29, was born in Owen County, Ky., February 28, 1843, a son of William H. Lowrance, now deceased, who came from his native State to Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, with his Kentucky bred and reared wife, Drusilla Baker, and his five children, four of whom were born in Kentucky. This family exodus took place in 1843, and after his arrival in Crawford County, the father bought 40 acres of timber land and built upon it a home for his family. After clearing off his farm, he sold it and bought another of 40 acres in the same township, on which he built a log house, did some clearing and there remained until his death. His widow died at the home of her son Greenbury.

William H. Lowrance, with his son G. B. Lowrance, enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Two other sons also participated in the war, Hiram being a member of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and William H., a member of the Forty-first Illinois, and after serving their term of enlistment, all came out unharmed and became farmers of Honey Creek Township. The father was transferred to the invalid corps after two years of service, but Greenbury continued with his regiment until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fredericktown, Mo.; Stone River, Tenn.; Big Shanty and Peach Tree Creek, Ala.; Jonesboro, Lovejoy and Nashville (the third battle), and Franklin, Tenn. (both first and second). The family have been Republicans from the formation of the party. William H. Lowrance was a member of the United Brethren Church.

All the educational advantages Mr. Lowrance enjoyed were received in the log school house of Honey Creek Township, and he worked hard assisting his father to clear the land. He was married February 17, 1866, to Fietta Daron, who was born in Indiana and reared and educated in Crawford County. She was a daughter of Daniel Daron, now deceased, who was a farmer of Honey Creek Township and a cooper by trade. He cleared 80 acres of land in the Township and resided upon it until his death. Mrs. Lowrance died in March, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrance had children as follows: Charles C., Eli, Albert, Noah, Fred, James, Dora, who married Elisha Nichols; Alice Lucinda, who married Arthur Parker, and three deceased—all born in Honey Creek Township. For his second wife Mr. Lowrance married Louvina Skaggs, widow of John M. Skaggs of Martin Township, on December 31,

1894. By her first marriage Mrs. Lowrance had seven children, two of whom are dead, the others being: James Thomas, John Milton, Sim Allen, Marian Frances and Ina May. The present Mrs. Lowrance was a daughter of Allison and Margaret (Aimes) Bailey, who came from Morgan County, Ind., to Martin Township, Crawford County, about fifty years ago, and lived there until their death.

Mr. Lowrance located on his present farm of 80 acres in 1890. Prior to that he had owned and cleared off a farm of 80 acres in the township, which he bought from a brother of Senator Allison. This he sold at a profit and purchased his present property. He has cleared this off, too, and made some excellent improvements upon it. He is a good farmer and manager, and is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

MAGILL, John M.—The early history of Illinois is filled with the record of the lives of its pioneers, who have always played so important a part in the development of any community. There always have to be those brave, sturdy, adventurous people who dare everything and fear nothing, in order that a beginning may be made. Some came for mere love of adventure, but the majority were filled with that intense yearning for an opportunity to make a home for themselves and their families. Kentucky, once the seat of so much frontier life, has furnished Illinois with many of its most desirable citizens, and it was in the County of Lincoln, in that State, that William Magill, the father of John Magill of Section 3, Montgomery Township, Crawford County, was born. He was there educated and lived until he was twenty-one, when he came to Crawford County, entered land which he cleared off and developed into a good farm. The children born to himself and wife were: Julia, Mary and Annis (deceased), Allen, John M., William, Mary and Emma, who are still living. Allen married Mary Maddox, but they had no issue, and after her death he married Lillie Farrell, and they have one child, Leonard, and live at Merom, Ind. Emma married Lemon Burkett, and they live on the old homestead, having two boys, Hugh and Herschell.

John M. Magill was educated in the schools of his native Township of Montgomery, where he was born December 28, 1854. When only twenty years old he began teaching, his first school being in Honey Creek Township, where he remained three years, then becoming a teacher in Montgomery Township for two years, and for one term taught in La Motte Township. After teaching for five years he attended Merom College, for one year, when he went to the Terre Haute (Ind.) Business College, which he attended for one year.

Returning home, he was married February 8, 1882, to Rosa Duncan, a daughter of John Duncan of Montgomery Township, and they have one child. Following his marriage Mr. Magill removed to Arkansas City, Kan., where he engaged in mercantile business, which for years he

operated successfully. His wife having died there, August 6, 1886, he then sold his mercantile interests and returned to Crawford County, locating on his present property. In 1887 he bought 120 acres, which form his present homestead. On August 3rd of that year he married Etta Ford, a daughter of Joseph Ford, and they have three children: Ethel, Edith and Velna, all of whom are at home and attending school.

Since casting his first vote, Mr. Magill has been a Republican, always supports the candidates of his party and is much pleased when the Republicans score a victory. He and his family are active members of the Methodist Church, and they give liberally, both of money and time, to its good work. Mr. Magill has always been a hard working man, and has succeeded in accumulating a considerable property through his own industry and economy. Naturally he and his wife take great pride in their children, and are giving them a good education designing to fit them for a successful and happy life. In their church relations the family are very fortunate, for they are among congenial people, and their efforts meet with hearty appreciation. Probably, it is not too much to say that the Magill family is as fairly representative as any of the very best interests of the farming element of Crawford County, where their name is so well and favorably known.

MAIL, Isaac Doll, Jr.—After a family has been settled in any community for several generations, an affection for it springs up in the heart of each individual, and the word home has a different meaning from that it has to one who is a new comer. The Mail family is an old one in Crawford County, Ill., where it is closely identified with the development and improvement of the land, and among the successful members of it is Isaac Doll Mail, Jr., who was born March 28, 1870, in La Motte Township. He is a son of Isaac Doll Mail, Sr., who was born in La Motte Township, March 6, 1831. The elder Isaac D. Mail married Mary Boatright, who was also born in La Motte Township, where her people, like the Mails, were pioneers of Crawford County.

Isaac D. Mail, Jr., attended the common and high schools, leaving school in 1887 when he began farming. His farm is a well-cultivated one of 200 acres, upon which stands a comfortable house, while his barns and outbuildings are substantial. In politics Mr. Mail is a Democrat, but has never held public office, although deeply interested in all public improvements. On November 2, 1897, he married Emma Sager at the Methodist parsonage at Flat Rock, the Rev. Lafayette Wilkin officiating. Mrs. Mail is a daughter of John and Isabelle Sager, farmers. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mail are as follows: Mary Isabelle, born September 18, 1898; John Frederick, born April 6, 1900; Lily, born January 11, 1902; William, born November 1, 1905. Mrs. Mail was born in Montgomery Township, August 5, 1877, and is a Methodist, having been a member of that Church for the past eleven years.

MAIL, Isaac Doll, Sr.—Among the distinguished men of Crawford County, Ill., and one who has taken a prominent part in the upbuilding and development of this part of the State, is the venerable Isaac Doll Mail, Sr., at one time Associate Judge of Crawford County, as well as County Treasurer, who is a native of the county, having been born four miles southeast of Robinson, March 6, 1831, a son of Frederick Mail. The latter was born four miles southeast of Vincennes, Ind., about 1805, and his father was one of the first settlers under the French in this locality. Frederick Mail learned the trade of blacksmithing, and came to Crawford County about 1828, settling in La Motte Township, where he bought 160 acres, to which he later added 320 acres. Later he bought more until he owned 600 acres, as well as town property in Palestine, including the Wilson Tavern, which was located on the present site of David Fife's hardware store. He refused any public office, although he had many opportunities offered him. He lived and died on his homestead, one of the prominent and honored men of Crawford County, about 1871, and was buried on the Wyatt Mills farm in La Motte Township. Frederick Mail married Louisa McGahey, a daughter of David McGahey, of Tennessee. She was one of a family of five children, and died in Palestine about 1870, and is buried by the side of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mail had children as follows: David Marlin, born June 10, 1829, died unmarried about 1856 on the old homestead; Isaac Doll; John T., born in 1843, lives in Fremont, Neb., where he is a farmer, is married and has two boys living and one deceased.

The education of Isaac D. Mail was received in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse, but he was thoroughly grounded in the common branches. The year of his marriage, his father gave him a farm of 94 acres, of which about thirty acres had been cleared, and on which was located a small log house with a stick chimney. Mr. and Mrs. Mail located in this house, which was later replaced by a frame building. Later they removed to another farm which Mr. Mail had purchased and here he erected a two-story residence, which was the family home until the fall of 1906, when he purchased the present home at No. 501 Pine Street, Robinson.

In October, 1855, Mr. Mail was married, in La Motte Township, to Mary P. Boatright, daughter of Samuel Boatright, and they have had seven children: Julia, who married Fernando St. Clergy, a dentist of Robinson, and has had three girls and a boy, the latter being deceased; Marlin (now deceased), married June Revell, daughter of A. J. Revell of Crawford County, and they had seven children, four of whom are living; Albert Thomas, married Nettie Hedden, of Robinson, and they have two boys and a girl; Virginia (is also deceased); John F., who is married and is a prominent attorney of Denver, Colo.; Isaac D., Jr., who married Emeline Sager, a daughter of John Sager, and they have two girls and two boys. The first Mrs. Mail died in 1873, in October, at the home place. The second

Mrs. Mail was Mollie Poland of Xenia, Ohio, who died about 1885, leaving no issue. The third Mrs. Mail was Adelpha Meskimen, daughter of David and Martha Meskimen, who came to Crawford County from Ohio.

In politics, Mr. Mail is a Jacksonian Democrat. He was County Treasurer of Crawford County for three years (1881 to 1884), and Associate Judge from 1861 to 1863. Fraternally, he is a Mason and has always been active in that order.

MALONE, Dr. A. (deceased), one of the honored physicians and surgeons of Palestine, Ill., was born March 20, 1819, in Gibson County, Ind., the son of James Malone, born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1792, was a farmer by occupation and died in 1877 in Owensville, Ind. He married Christina Hunter, who died in Owensville, Ind., having been the mother of five children. Dr. Malone graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1846, after having been employed as clerk and engaged in teaching school in order to earn money sufficient to pursue his medical studies. After graduation he went to Albion, Ill., and there practiced two years, when he moved to Lawrenceville, Ill. In 1850 Dr. Malone located in Palestine, and built up a large practice, at the same time operating a general store and a pharmacy. In addition, Dr. Malone found time to carry on a great deal of literary work, being the author of "Bible and Religion," and the "Age to Come," as well as an honored contributor to the "Cincinnati Gazette" and other political papers, the Chicago "Medical Times," the Cincinnati Medical Journal," and the "American Journal of Medicine," in addition to several religious papers, such as the "Prophetic Watchman," the "Gospel Banner," the "Herald of the Coming Kingdom" and the "Restitution." In December, 1842, Dr. Malone married Miss E. Fisher, who died in Palestine in 1861, having borne him three children: Alva C., Rosaline, and Abraham Lincoln. December 16, 1862, Dr. Malone married Miss A. M. Bisbee, born in Union Mills, Ind., who has borne him one son, Percy B. Mrs. Malone was educated by the late President James A. Garfield, at Hiram College, Ohio.

MARSHALL, Joseph F. (deceased), who for many years was County Surveyor and lived at Oblong, Crawford County, was born July 11, 1820, in Virginia, from whence he was taken at the age of thirteen years to Hamilton County, Ind., by his parents, and in the new home helped his father clear off the land. The farm was one and one-half miles west of Westfield, and there the father died in 1833, aged forty-two, and his widow died in the fall of 1834. For some years after the death of his parents, Joseph F. Marshall went from one to another county in Indiana, and operated several saw-mills as manager, until 1848, when he went to Philadelphia and became a merchant. In 1861 he came to Oblong Township and settled on a farm, there remaining until 1881, when he rented the farm and came to the village of Oblong. In 1875 he was



SAMUEL VINSEL,



ELIZABETH VINSEL,

elected County Surveyor and held that office for many years, as well as that of Justice of the Peace. On January 5, 1843, he married Susan Bryket, a native of Indiana, by whom he had four children: Mary Elizabeth, John, Henry and Joseph A.

MARTIN, Harrison.—Pioneers of Illinois led a hard life for many years, and many did not live to reap the fruits of their labors. In Crawford County conditions were particularly hard on account of the large amount of swamp land which, for many years, was practically useless. Other parts were in heavy timber, which had to be cleared off before crops could be planted. Indians were still roaming the prairies when Harrison Martin was born in Crawford County, three miles south of Palestine, June 22, 1829. His father, John Martin, who was born in Georgia, January 7, 1784, and died October 15, 1858, settled in Crawford County in 1810, before Illinois was a State, and John Martin's brother, Daniel, who came at the same time, first settled in La Motte Township, and later, about 1814, moved to Martin Township, which was named in his honor, there purchasing Government land at \$1.25 per acre. John Martin entered land south of Palestine and commenced his battle with wild animals, Indians, timber and swamp. The Indians becoming restless, as a matter of precaution he took refuge in the log fort at Palestine, where he spent much of the time during the War of 1812-15.

A number of distressing events during this period indicated that the Indians were on the warpath in earnest. A Mr. Dixon was feeding his stock in his own yard, when he was murdered by the Indians, two bullets entering his body. They mutilated the body, taking out the heart, which they set up on a pole in his yard. A Mr. Hutson, after whom the present town of Hutsonville is named, returned from work across the Wabash River to find his family murdered and his home burned. He was almost crazed with grief and joined what was called "the Rangers," spending all of his time trying to avenge the murder of his family by driving out the savages, but was finally killed by them.

John Martin's first land purchase consisted of 80 acres bought from the Government at \$1.25 per acre. Later he bought school land at \$6.00 per acre and cleared off every acre of it. His nearest market was Vincennes, Ind., and for some time the only product sent to market was honey and beeswax. In September and October he hunted the buck deer and marketed the hides and hams, with these purchased groceries and other necessities. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Garrard, who was a native of South Carolina. Her death occurred January 7, 1855, aged sixty-three, on the home place, three miles south of Palestine. She and her husband had seven sons and five daughters, all now deceased except Harrison Martin and a sister, Bethany Mills, who at the age of eighty-four is living on a farm three miles south of Palestine.

Harrison Martin attended the old log school-

house where was held the subscription school, three miles south of the homestead. Later the Baptist Church was used as a schoolhouse. After he had attained his majority, Mr. Martin attended the first free school, which was held at Vernon on the Vincennes Road. Following this he taught for one term, and then began farming, which he continued until September, 1906, when he bought his comfortable home in Robinson where he now lives retired from active life. He is a Jacksonian Democrat, and for the past twenty years has belonged to the Methodist Church.

Mr. Martin's first marriage took place one mile northeast of Hardinville, October 5, 1851, to Catherine Lemon, a daughter of William B. and Mary (Stalcup) Lemon, formerly farmers of Greene County, Ind., who came to Crawford County in 1849. Mrs. Martin died in Martin Township, August 22, 1887. On June 26, 1890, Mr. Martin was married in Oblong Township to Mary C. Parkinson, widow of Dr. J. D. Parkinson, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Laboyteaux, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Martin had a son and daughter by her first marriage: Joseph Raymond, born in Hardinville, September 27, 1884, engaged in business in Robinson and is unmarried; and Bessie Riker, born in Oblong January 28, 1878, married Frank Riker and they have two boys and one girl. Mr. Riker is editor of the "Wamego Times," of Wamego, Kan. The children born to Mr. Martin by his first marriage were: Emily, deceased, who married Edwin Cook, and had one daughter; John A., of Wisconsin, has four sons; William E., resides in Martin Township; Mary Louisa, died in infancy; James A., died aged five years; Rose, wife of Nelson D. Reed, of Oblong Township; Ida is the wife of William Keiffer, of Springfield, Okla.; Thomas J., died aged two years; three children died at birth; and Sylvester, living on the home place.

The farm Mr. Martin still owns contains 79 acres and he has sixteen producing oil-wells on it, and is constantly drilling for more. He is a man who has always been prominent in his community and has many friends at his old home and in Robinson.

MAXWELL, Darius A.—One of the pioneer families of Crawford County whose members have borne their part in its development and improvement, is that of the Maxwells, and its representatives are all men of intelligence, who have engaged in many callings, although the preference appears to be for farming. Darius A. Maxwell, a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 25, Martin Township, was born in his present home, November 30, 1864, a son of John D. Maxwell, now deceased, who came at an early date from Blount County, Tenn., and settled in Crawford County, remaining with his parents until he settled on Section 25, Martin Township, after his marriage with Rosa Garrett, who was born in Crawford County. She was a daughter of Wil-

son Garrett, also a pioneer of the County, who settled in Honey Creek Township.

The young couple settled on land which became their new home then consisting of 40 acres of timber land, and John D. Maxwell began to fell the trees in order to clear it for farming purposes. When the Civil War came he was not found lacking in patriotism, but enlisted and died in service. He had adopted the principles of the new party and died a Republican. He left a widow and two sons, Harlan and Darius A.

Having lost his mother when three days old, and thus left an orphan, Darius was taken by his grandparents and reared in Honey Creek Township, where he was married on February 9, 1887, to Alice Van Winkle, born in Honey Creek Township, a daughter of William Van Winkle. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell settled in their present home, and Mr. Maxwell set himself to the task of improving it. He added 80 acres, and now owns 120 acres of as good farming land as can be found in the township. Oil was discovered on it in 1905, and he now has ten wells in active operation. Nearly all of the improvements on the place were made by him, and he has a substantial home and barns, while his premises are kept in excellent condition. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have two children: Claude and Frank, both born in their present home. Mr. Maxwell is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 4677 of Hardinville. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

MAXWELL, Fred Lincoln.—It is often difficult properly to estimate the good done by a man until after his death. Then it is that his deeds, whether good or evil, stand out in their true character. The pioneers of Illinois, while living, receive very little praise for their wonderful work of developing the State and placing it so high among other commonwealths, but after they have passed away, the honor which is theirs surrounds their names, and their descendants reap the benefits of what the pioneers sowed in hard work and under many discouragements, sometimes with halting footsteps, scarcely knowing which way to turn. The Maxwell family, which was established in Crawford County by Archibald Maxwell and his wife, who located in Honey Creek Township at an early day and there spent the remainder of their lives, is intimately associated with the history of the county, and among its prominent representatives is Fred Maxwell of Honey Creek Township, Section 3, who was born on the farm where he now resides, March 29, 1865.

The late William Addison Maxwell was a man of considerable force of character, who made his influence felt in the township. He was born in Tennessee, December 19, 1833, and there was reared and educated. When a young man he came from his native State, some time in the 'forties, to Crawford County, Ill., with his father, James Maxwell, and the family entered land in the woods within the confines of Honey Creek

Township to the amount of 280 acres, which they at once began to improve. Before leaving Tennessee, James Maxwell had married Margaret Dixon, also of Tennessee, and they had four daughters and five sons, one of whom was born after their arrival in Honey Creek Township, and of them William Maxwell was the eldest son. The death of James Maxwell occurred in the Township in 1865, that of the mother having preceded in 1864.

William Maxwell started out in his business life with ninety acres of land which he partially cleared himself and improved. His marriage occurred January 29, 1863, to Margaret J. Love, who was born in Tennessee and brought to Crawford County when sixteen years of age by her parents, William S. and Clarinda J. (Hamil) Love, both natives of Tennessee, where they were reared, educated and married. Mr. Love was born September 30, 1812, and his wife September 19, 1821, and they came to Crawford County in 1858. There the father bought 120 acres, which he had partially cleared besides making other improvements. He lived in Honey Creek Township until his death, August 31, 1899, his wife passing away March 31, 1900. In politics he was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Associate Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Maxwell was the eldest of eight children, and they were all educated in the log school houses of that period, Mrs. Maxwell being educated in Tennessee, and the rest of the family in Crawford County. William A. Maxwell resided on his homestead until his death, which occurred when he was only thirty-nine years old, July 22, 1873. He was first married to Martha Duncan, who died, and by whom he had one daughter, also deceased. A life-long Republican, he took a deep interest in party affairs. He was a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church. Two sons and two daughters were born to William and Margaret (Love) Maxwell, namely: Frederick Lincoln, Lilly M., Belle and Ira.

Frederick Lincoln Maxwell was educated in the primitive log school house, and worked hard on the farm. May 29, 1895, he was married to Nora Bishop, born in Kentucky but brought by her parents, Thomas and Malissa (Redmon) Bishop, to Crawford County when sixteen years of age. Her father is a farmer of Honey Creek Township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell had three children: Verna, Ralph and Everett, all born on the present farm. Mrs. Frederick L. Maxwell died, April 2, 1902, and he and his widowed mother reside on the 195 acres of the homestead, a portion of which was cleared by Mr. Maxwell, and forty-five acres of which Mrs. Maxwell inherited from her father. In addition to adding sixty acres to the old homestead, Mr. Maxwell has made many of the present improvements. They have an oil and gas well on the farm, which adds much to its value. His mother is a member of the Associate Presbyterian Church, and both are well and favorably known throughout the township.

MAXWELL, George H. (deceased).—After the demise of any one much that was overlooked during life is remembered, and deeds, which the modesty of the one who has passed away hid from view, are discovered. George H. Maxwell, who was a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 1, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, was a man whose services to his county and township were rendered cheerfully and ably, and whose example still serves as a standard for the rising generation. Mr. Maxwell was born in Tennessee, in 1828, a son of Archelaus and Margaret Maxwell, who were natives of Tennessee, where they were married. He emigrated to Crawford County with his family, settling in Honey Creek Township where he entered, cleared and improved a good farm.

George H. Maxwell was married in Tennessee to Margaret McKamey, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. Bringing his family with him, Mr. Maxwell came with his father to Crawford County, Ill., and they settled on the same property. There his wife died. On May 21, 1878, he married Mary (Daly) Updyke, who was born in Kentucky, and was about fourteen years old when brought to Crawford County by her parents, Robert and Sophia (Martin) Daly. They settled in Honey Creek. An uncle of Mrs. Maxwell, Royal Daly, had located in Honey Creek Township and entered and cleared property there. Mrs. Maxwell attended the schools of the neighborhood. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell located on the present homestead of 200 acres, the greater part of which was cleared, and he immediately began improvements thereon, erecting a good home, barn and other outbuildings. He carried on general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Maxwell served in the Mexican War as Sergeant. He and his wife had two children: Alta and George H.

Mrs. Maxwell was married to John Updyke prior to her second marriage, and he was a son of one of the Virginia pioneers of Crawford County. The elder Mr. Updyke cleared off about 300 acres in the county. Mrs. Maxwell had six children by her first marriage: McClellan and Sylvester, both deceased; Ella; Johanna; Lelia, deceased; and Orval, all born in Honey Creek Township.

Mr. Maxwell was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in township affairs, although he never desired public office. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. A man of kindly spirit, unassuming, affable and naturally generous, he made many friends. His relations with his neighbors were of the most friendly character, and his demise, which occurred in June, 1900, was regarded as a public calamity.

McCARTY, George D., attorney-at-law, a patriotic citizen, and an independent thinker, and a representative of the best product in Illinois life, was born in Vermilion County, Ill., near the Indiana State line, May 31, 1867, a son of Alexander and Harriet A. (Good) McCarty. The father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, while his wife was born near Hebron, O. Al-

though a weaver by trade, the father later followed farming, and it was upon his farm that George D. McCarty was reared. He received a good education, first going to the common school at Hardinville, Crawford County, then to the State Normal School at Normal, Ill., later entering the Central Normal at Danville, Ind., and finishing with three terms at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. After this Mr. McCarty farmed and taught school in Martin Township, in the meanwhile studied law and was admitted to the bar August 25, 1895, at Mt. Vernon, Ill. He was principal of the public schools at Oblong, Ill., for two years, after which he moved to Robinson in May, 1893, and there continued the study of law with Bradbury & McHutton, being admitted at the time and shortly after forming a partnership with Judge W. C. Jones, under the style of Jones & McCarty, but upon the admission of Mr. Arnold the name was changed to Jones, McCarty & Arnold. Still later Judge Jones withdrew and the present style of McCarty & Arnold was adopted. This firm has the best working law library in the county, and probably controls the largest law practice, being connected with some of the most important cases in their part of the State.

Mr. McCarty is a Republican in politics, and fraternally a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Robinson Chapter and Gorgin Commandery, Olney, Ill. On December 13, 1891, Mr. McCarty was married to Miss Laura Haskin at Hardinville, born September 9, 1866, a daughter of Robert E. Haskin, one of the early settlers of Crawford County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are: Inez A., Willie, Everett Prentice, Palmer G., Gertrude, Harry Edward, Herbert Frederick and George H. Mr. McCarty owns his handsome residence on West Chestnut street, as well as very valuable oil-lands near Hardinville. He is a useful, high-minded, exemplary citizen who has done much for Robinson, and whose success as a lawyer is not measured by his years.

McCLURE, Samuel H.—Coming of an old pioneer family of Crawford County, Samuel H. McClure has an excellent recollection of the early days in its history and can appreciate the many wonderful changes which have taken place here, especially in his native Township of Honey Creek, where he was born September 8, 1852. His father is associated with many of these improvements, and bore his part in clearing off the land and placing it under cultivation. Samuel H. McClure is a son of William H. McClure, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States when a boy. Coming to Crawford County, he located in Honey Creek Township and entered the present property of his son, Samuel H. McClure, and later became the proprietor of other farms in the township. Eighty acres of the original farm was covered with heavy timber, of which he cleared 40 acres. He was married in Crawford County, Ill., to Hannah A. Wright, who was born in Indiana, but was brought to Crawford County in girlhood by her parents.

She was a daughter of Josiah Wright, a tanner, who followed his trade in Honey Creek Township. Mrs. McClure was reared in the township and attended the little log school. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McClure settled on what is now the Moore farm, cleared off a portion of it and also cleared the farm now known as the Dunlap farm. He then returned to the homestead, and rented his other properties. He and his wife had the following children: John (deceased), Samuel H., Albert (deceased), James, Thomas (deceased), Mary Jane (deceased), and William, all born in Honey Creek Township.

In the early part of 1865, Mr. McClure enlisted in Company H, the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his death occurred in Tennessee while in the service. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religious matters, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. His death occurred in 1864, and he left behind a name no act of his had ever tarnished.

Samuel H. McClure was married on April 10, 1878, to Ethelinda Clark, who was born in Crawford County, a daughter of John Clark, a prosperous farmer of Honey Creek Township. One child was born of this marriage—Della. Mrs. McClure died in 1879, after a year of married life. On September 16, 1880, Mr. McClure married Sally Hardy, a daughter of John Hardy of Honey Creek Township. Mrs. McClure was brought in childhood to Crawford County by her parents, and was there reared. Mr. and Mrs. McClure have children as follows: John, Addie, Noah, Nellie, Earl, William, Mary, Loy, and three who died in infancy, all of their children having been born in the township. After marriage, Mr. McClure moved on his present farm, which he finished clearing. He has made all of the improvements, and has a very fine piece of property, consisting of 79½ acres, which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as Township Clerk for two terms. He is a member of the Independent Order of Fellows, Flat Rock Lodge. He and Mrs. McClure are members of the Methodist Church.

McCOLPIN, Francis Elmer.—Few fully appreciate the importance of the tiller of the soil, or know how much depends upon his efforts and the success of his undertakings. If crops fail, bad times ensue. The manufacturer may manufacture to a certain extent, but if the farmer has no money, the merchant cannot sell, the market is overstocked, laborers are thrown out of employment, and a panic comes. Crawford County is exceedingly fortunate in having among its farmers, men who understand their work and how to get out of their land a good share of profit, and at the same time preserve the fertility of their broad fields. Of these, Francis Elmer McColpin, although a young man, is an excellent farmer and a prosperous resident of Martin Township, located on Section 27. He was born on his present property, December 14, 1880, a son of Levi McColpin, a farmer, who was born in Crawford County, four miles south of Pales-

tine, in 1835, the latter being a son of Abram McColpin, deceased, a pioneer of Crawford County, but born and reared in Scotland. The grandmother of Francis Elmer McColpin was Jemima Higgins, of Irish descent but reared in Kentucky. After marriage Abram T. McColpin and wife settled near Palestine, but later bought the farm on Section 27, which he cleared and placed under cultivation, and there he lived until his death. He and his wife had ten children, of whom Levi McColpin was the ninth.

Levi McColpin was educated in the early schools of his neighborhood, and at the same time learned to farm. In 1861, he married Elizabeth Cox, born and reared in Crawford County, where the Cox family is an old and honored one. They had children as follows: Elvina (deceased), Mary C., John William, James Abraham (deceased), Charles Levi, Elzara E. (deceased), George Anderson, Della Delilah (deceased), Francis Elmer, and Rosa Theodosia, all born on the present farm. The original farm was added to by Levi McColpin, until it now embraces 238½ acres of fine land. He worked hard upon the property, made many improvements and has a home of which all the family may well be proud. His political belief has made him a life-long Democrat. In religious matters he is an adherent of the United Brethren Church.

Francis Elmer McColpin attended the district schools of Martin Township, and learned to farm with his father. On April 14, 1904, he married Sarah Ella Good, born at Mattoon, Ill., but who came to Crawford County when a child, and was reared in Martin Township. She was a daughter of Levi Cox, deceased, a farmer of Martin Township, and the widow of Charles Good, also a farmer of the Township. Mr. and Mrs. Good had one son named William. By her second marriage, Mrs. McColpin has had no children. Mr. McColpin helped his father to clear off and improve the land, and is devoted to his work. In 1906 oil was discovered on the property, and there are now seventeen wells in active operation. Like his father, Mr. McColpin is a Democrat, and also a member of the United Brethren Church. He has always been an industrious, hardworking, frugal young man, honorably discharging all duties placed on his shoulders, and he certainly retains in marked degree the respect and confidence of his community.

McCRORY, George Bradbury.—The name of McCrory is connected with much of the pioneer history of this part of the State, as well as with the raising and training of thoroughbred horses and fine blooded stock. George Bradbury McCrory is a native of Crawford County, having been born on a farm near Hutsonville, June 19, 1869, a son of Winfield McCrory, who was born in Marshall County, Tenn., February 20, 1825. Although eighty-two years old, Winfield McCrory is as active as a man of fifty, and for many years he has been engaged in raising and training thoroughbred horses and blooded stock. He came with his parents, James and Diana (Drake) McCrory,



John Wall

to Crawford County from Tennessee in the fall of 1830.

James and Diana McCrory were natives of North Carolina, and married in that State. James McCrory's parents were born in Ireland, while his wife's parents were natives of Scotland, and they all emigrated to America. William McCrory, father of James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After coming to Crawford County, Winfield McCrory's father located in Hutsonville Township, where James farmed until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1851 when he was sixty-five years of age, while his wife died in 1839.

On August 12, 1868, Winfield McCrory married Zylpha Jane (Stiles) Hill, who was born in Hutsonville Township, September 8, 1834, a daughter of Silas and Betsy (Cox) Stiles, the former of whom was born in New York State, July 9, 1808, and died in Hutsonville Township, July 3, 1858; and the latter, born August 3, 1813, in North Carolina, and died in Crawford County at the age of eighty-two. They were married in Hutsonville Township. Mrs. Betsy (Cox) Stiles came to Crawford County with her mother when a small child, about 1816 or 1818, they making the trip with a colony of early settlers from North Carolina, with an ox-team. At the time of her death she was the last survivor of sixty-five people who were of this party. Zelpha Jane Stiles first married William Franklin Hill, who died in March, 1862. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being William Franklin, and Sara Ann, wife of John R. McCrory. By her marriage with Mr. McCrory, she had four children: George B., Winfield Scott (deceased), Amanda Lucinda (deceased), and Clara Belle, wife of Frank Hathaway. Mrs. McCrory died February 25, 1894, in Hutsonville Township. Winfield McCrory was first married March 9, 1852, to Lucinda Boatright, who was born November 14, 1832, in Palestine Township, Crawford County, and died in Tennessee in February, 1866. By this marriage there were five children: John R., James L., Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Sara B. (deceased), and Lucy J., wife of James Pace.

George B. McCrory was educated in the schools of his district, and having spent his life among horses, can handle and train them as can very few men, for it is second nature to him. Both he and his father have so associated themselves with horses that it is often said of the two, "What they don't know about horses isn't worth knowing." Until quite recently Mr. McCrory was the senior member of the firm of McCrory & Cunningham. This firm did an immense business in buying and shipping live-stock. During thirteen weeks of 1906 they shipped out of St. Louis to eastern markets, \$150,000 worth of live stock. In the stables of McCrory can always be seen numbers of the finest horses, both racers and trotters, to be found in the country. In addition to his large livestock interests he is the owner of valuable oil machinery, and is contracting in the oil fields for drilling wells and pulling abandoned ones.

He owns two strings of tools and a set of hydraulic jacks.

On December 16, 1894, Mr. McCrory married Miss Flora Newlin, daughter of J. T. Newlin, a farmer. She was born February 25, 1876, and died March 12, 1899. Three children were born of this marriage: Eugene, born October 5, 1895; Velma Catherine, born October 28, 1896, and Zylphia Glenora, born May 22, 1898. On July 25, 1900, Mr. McCrory married in Hutsonville, Elsie M. Correll, a widowed daughter of M. T. and Emma (Newlin) Riegel. The father is a blacksmith of Hutsonville. One child, Arthur, was born April 9, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. McCrory occupy a handsome modern residence of twelve rooms, surrounded with spacious verandas, set in the midst of a lovely lawn and dotted with flowers and great trees. This home place covers two acres and is fully supplied with every modern convenience, including large stables and abundant water.

In politics, Mr. McCrory is a Democrat, as is his father who lives with him. As Mr. McCrory is so busy with his own affairs, he has never had time to respond to any demands of his fellow citizens that he occupy public office. Mr. and Mrs. McCrory, with the elder Mr. McCrory are genial entertainers, and hosts of friends gladly avail themselves of their open-handed hospitality, sure of a warm welcome.

McGAHEY, Charles Allen.—England is not alone in its pride of family. Americans are just as proud of being descended from upright, industrious parents, whose names are honored and whose acts have made the history of the communities with which they have been associated, as are any inheritors of foreign titles. Particularly in Crawford County, Ill., are there families which trace their lineage back several generations in the county, and have on their genealogical trees names connected with the learned professions and various lines of industrial and commercial enterprise. Charles Allen McGahey is a member of just such a family, and his forebears, for several generations on both sides, have been located in Crawford County. Mr. McGahey was born in La Motte Township, January 10, 1857, a son of James Allen and Dorcas (Walters) McGahey, the former born in Palestine, Ill., March 15, 1830, became a farmer during his business life, and died on the home farm December 21, 1871. He was a son of Allen and Harriet McGahey, and grandson of David McGahey, who came to Crawford County from Tennessee in 1810. Mrs. McGahey was born two and a half miles northwest of Palestine, August 21, 1838, a daughter of Ethan and Margaret (Brinberry) Walters. A sketch of the Walters family will be found in connection with that of Mrs. Dorcas McGahey.

Charles Allen McGahey attended the district school of his neighborhood and learned farming thoroughly. He also had the advantage of one term in the Palestine school, but at the death of his father, he left school to help his mother upon the farm. On June 30, 1880, Mr. McGahey

was married by Rev. Mr. McHatton, of the Presbyterian Church, to Isabel Wesner, born March 26, 1855, a daughter of Enoch and Eliza R. (Allison) Wesner. Mrs. McGahey's parents were both born in Crawford County and they still reside in Montgomery Township. They had seven children, of whom Mrs. McGahey is the eldest, the others being: Mary Alice, who died in infancy; Samuel Douglas, William Franklin, Nancy Catherine, Charles Madison and Ira Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. McGahey have had children as follows: Claudie, born May 7, 1881, married R. N. Kent of Montgomery Township, and died March 23, 1905, leaving one child,—Claudie Gertrude, born February 14, 1904, who lives with Mr. McGahey; Cleo, born January 13, 1883; June, born June 15, 1888; David Eldon, born June 24, 1890; Esther Louisa, born April 25, 1893; Glenn, born October 3, 1895, and Lester E., born March 22, 1899—all living but the eldest.

In politics Mr. McGahey is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Modern Woodmen. His well cultivated farm consists of 185 acres, and he also owns valuable property in Palestine. The home residence is a comfortable one. The family is not only one of the oldest in the county, but also one of the most highly honored and Mr. McGahey has many friends in this part of the State.

McGAHEY, Mrs. Dorcas.—In looking over the records of any community, one thing is sure to strike the thoughtful person, and that is how little space is devoted to recounting the noble work of the women. Even in the biographies of the men whose names are intimately associated with the development and advancement of that particular section, no space is given to their wives; and yet how little any of them could have accomplished without the sustaining aid of wife and mother. Crawford County, Ill., has a history that is a result of the efforts of its brave men and women who, from the first settlement until the present, have ever labored to advance this locality to a foremost position, and the part which its women have played is not by any means a small one. Among the energetic and resolute women connected with its earlier days, is Mrs. Dorcas McGahey, widow of James Allen McGahey, who was born two and a half miles northwest of Palestine, August 21, 1838, a daughter of Ethan and Margaret (Brinberry) Walters.

Ethan Walters was a son of Isaac and Dorcas Walters, the latter being born in Crawford County. Her father, Joseph Brinberry, owned the east half of Palestine where Fort La Motte stood, and also owned a farm in what is now called Rich Woods; was a builder of flat-boats and made many trips on the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, but from the last trip he made never returned. The grandfather of Mrs. McGahey was Isaac Walters, who came from one of the Eastern States in 1812 to Crawford County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising and there died in 1859. Nine children were born to Ethan and Margaret Walters, of whom Mrs. McGahey was the eldest, and she

and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Marberry of Robinson, and another sister, Mrs. Amanda Lewis, a widow of Sullivan, Ind., are the only survivors.

The girlhood of Mrs. Dorcas McGahey was spent upon the farm and she attended the Palestine public schools. On March 22, 1855, she was married by the Rev. Mr. Lilly, a Presbyterian minister, to James Allen McGahey, son of Allen and Harriet McGahey. Mr. McGahey was born in Palestine, Ill., March 15, 1830, and died December 21, 1871, on the old home place, his life having been spent in farming. David McGahey, the grandfather of James A. McGahey, came to Crawford County from Tennessee in 1810, and became a prominent citizen of Southern Illinois, filling a number of important offices, including that of Representative in the Third and Fourth General Assemblies and Senator in the Ninth. Others of the family also served in the Legislature. He and George Bathe took up 640 acres of Government land on Section 9, La Motte Township, which was divided by them, Mr. McGahey taking the south half, and on this place the McGahey family burial ground was established, which has been in use for nearly 100 years, and with one or two exceptions, no one outside of the family has ever been buried there. The log portion of the barn now standing on Mrs. McGahey's farm, was a part of the old mill which was owned and operated by George Bathe in the very early days. When in operation, it stood on Section 9, La Motte Township, but in 1859 was moved to Section 4, La Motte Township, by James McGahey, and since that time to the present has been used as a barn.

Mr. and Mrs. McGahey had the following children: Charles Allen, born January 10, 1857, married Isabel Wesner, daughter of Enoch and Eliza Wesner of Montgomery Township, and they have had five daughters and two sons, the eldest daughter, Claudie, being deceased; Frederick Edgar, born October 30, 1859; Lucy Ellen, born October 4, 1861; Margaret Angeline, born August 28, 1864, and died July 30, 1869, less than five years old; and James Osman, born April 27, 1872. James Osman married Faytie Alexander, daughter of James and Adeline Alexander, of Palestine, and they had three daughters; Bertha, born November 8, 1894; Adeline, born July 7, 1896, and an infant daughter, born February 21, 1898, who died a week later. After the death of his first wife he married Frances I. Brown, daughter of William and Ruth Brown, and they have two children: Beatrice, born January 29, 1902, and James William, born June 27, 1907.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. McGahey took charge of the farm and managed her affairs very successfully and ably. She has brought up her children to be honorable, God-fearing men and women, and the debt they owe their aged mother can never be discharged. As a mother, a wife and neighbor, Mrs. McGahey has carried out in her life the faith of her church, and there are many who render her love and respect, not alone in her immediate family but throughout the community where she is so well and favor-

ably known. Mrs. McGahey has been a member of the Methodist Church since she was seventeen years old, her husband being a member of the same denomination, both attending the Swearingin Chapel.

McGOVERN, Philip.—The debt which the nation owes the veterans of the Civil War can never be repaid. It is one of those obligations that must continue as long as any of the descendants of the heroes of 1861-65 live and the flag which they fought for with such bravery floats over the heads of Americans. Without the services of the men who did not hesitate to risk life and limb in defense of the Union, there would be no country, no flag, no honorable prestige. The people of the country do not forget this debt, but take every opportunity of demonstrating their appreciation of it and give all honor to the survivors of the boys in blue. Philip McGovern, of Robinson Township, Crawford County, enlisted in the spring of 1862, although then a mere lad, in Martin County, Ind., in the Thirtieth Indiana Battery, Light Artillery. Capt. Nicklaw commanding. He was in many dangerous positions during his service against bands of bushwhackers, who were very numerous and troublesome in Kentucky. Two of the regiment's guns were captured at Mumfordsburg, Ky. (Green River Bridge). They had been sent on ahead to Castillian Springs, Tenn., where Morgan captured them after a fiercely contested fight. Mr. McGovern was with the two guns not captured at Castillian Springs, and from there he was sent to Gallatin, Tenn., to guard the hospital, and while there was engaged in building a yard fort of logs, being detained there eighteen months. He was then sent to Chattanooga, where he was kept until the close of the war, and then sent back to Indianapolis and mustered out, July 11, 1865. He was in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., for some time. He was a brave and gallant soldier and is now as good a citizen as he was a soldier.

Philip McGovern was born in Martin County, Ind., February 3, 1847, and was educated in the subscription schools of his vicinity, which when only fifteen years old, he left to enlist. After he was mustered out, still a boy in years, he returned to Martin County, Ind., but soon thereafter left that State for Illinois, and on August 11, 1866, located in Crawford County. On December 26, 1866, he was married to Louisa Morris, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Johnson) Morris, natives of Louisa County, Va., and of Indiana. Mr. Morris died in Crawford County, six miles north of Robinson, in 1856, when Mrs. McGovern was six years old. He was a very prominent man, having served Crawford County as County Judge, as member of the State Legislature for several terms, as Sheriff, and also filled a number of other important offices. Mrs. Morris died December 25, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Morris had two children: Louisa and Emily, the latter of whom married Elias Broadstone, a farmer of Crawford County, who was born April 23, 1853.

Mr. and Mrs. McGovern have had children as follows: Dr. J. H. McGovern, born September 25, 1868, is married, lives at Annapolis, Prairie Township, Crawford County, and has a son and daughter; Emily L., born September 23, 1870, married T. M. White, and had one child still living, herself dying June 18, 1907; Luella M., born September 22, 1872, married Arthur A. Hale, a traveling man, and they have three sons and one daughter, live in Portland, Ore.; Innis, born January 13, 1876; married H. M. Wiman, a farmer of Robinson Township, and have a daughter; Oris A., born March 1, 1883, married May Norton, daughter of Charles and Hannah Norton, farmers of Crawford County, and they have two boys. In politics, Mr. McGovern is an Independent, and belongs to the United Brethren Church, of which he is trustee, steward and has held all the offices within the gift of the denomination. He has never aspired to public office, being too much occupied with his own affairs. He owns 250 acres of fine farming land, all but 40 acres being under cultivation, and has eight producing oil-wells on his property. His home is an excellent one and his barn commodious. The premises are well kept, and he has good stock and the latest improved machinery to assist in his farming, for he is thoroughly up-to-date in his farm work.

McKAMY, Charles Sumner.—The future of Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., is in the hands of progressive, enterprising men whose force of character and determination to overcome all obstacles have already advanced them far to the front. Among those deserving of special mention is Charles Sumner McKamy, born at Flat Rock, Crawford County, Ill., August 2, 1878, a son of William and Mary Ann (Maxwell) McKamy. William McKamy came from Marysville, Tenn., in 1860, and was a son of William McKamy. In addition to his farming, William McKamy owned and operated a saw-mill, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was a prosperous and responsible man, but this did not deter him from enlisting in Company E, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and after participating in a number of other battles, during three years of service, he was mustered out at Springfield.

After attending the common schools of his vicinity, Charles S. McKamy had the further advantage of a course at the Robinson High School, then a year at the Danville (Ind.) State Normal School, and one year at the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. Having concluded his course at the latter school he became private stenographer to Judge W. C. Jones of Robinson, and served him faithfully and capably until 1898, when Judge Jones was appointed by Governor Tanner Judge of the Court of Claims, and Mr. McKamy accompanied Judge Jones to Springfield, receiving there the appointment of official stenographer. After filling this position for three years, he returned to Robinson and embarked on his own account in the abstracting, loan and insurance business, at the same time being elected Justice of

the Peace in April, 1901, and re-elected to the same office in April, 1905. During this time, he filled this important office to the satisfaction of his constituents. For three years he served as Assistant Postmaster under S. T. Lindsey, and then for a little more than one year was engaged in the abstract, loan and insurance business in partnership with X. F. Siler, under the firm name of Siler & McKamy, after which he was again appointed Assistant Postmaster, under Edward S. Baker, in March, 1907, and has acted in that capacity to the present time. In politics, Mr. McKamy is a Republican and is very enthusiastic in party work.

By reason of his father's services during the war, he is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and has been a member of Company D, State Militia of Robinson. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Tribe of Ben Hur, Modern Woodmen and the Redmen, and has served as clerk of the Modern Woodmen for two years. For a number of years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On March 30, 1901, Mr. McKamy was married at Marion, Ill., to Miss Maud Estella Berry, of Crawford County, and they have one child, Frances Estella, born August 10, 1905. Although but thirty years of age, Mr. McKamy has filled several positions which have required tact and a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and his success is largely due to his keen, shrewd adaptability and his genial, accommodating manner.

MEFFORD, Leonidas D., who is widely and favorably known as an industrious and prosperous farmer and noted stockraiser, is the proprietor of the Mefford Stables, which are known from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Mefford was born in Scott County, Ky., September 27, 1832, a son of David F. and Patsy (Samuels) Mefford. David F. Mefford was born in 1800, in Fayette County, Ky., a son of David and Lottie (Taylor) Mefford. The father of Mrs. David Mefford was a cousin of Zachary Taylor, a former President of the United States. David Mefford came from Germany to Virginia, where he met and married Miss Taylor. David F. Mefford's wife was born in Virginia, November 4, 1800, and her mother, whose maiden name was Gabrella Harrison, was a daughter of John Harrison of Virginia, so it can be readily seen that Mr. Mefford comes from distinguished ancestry on both sides of the family. His maternal grandfather, John Samuels, was a Virginian by birth who moved to Bryan Station, Ky., in 1808, and later to Scott County, that State, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-two years.

Combining attendance at the subscription schools with hard work on the farm, Leonidas D. Mefford gradually developed into one of the sturdy, hard-working farmers of Scott County, Ky., where he remained until 1890, when he came to Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., purchasing 190 acres adjoining Robinson on the north side and within the corporate limits. For thirty years he raised the finest of livestock, shipping car

lots to Cincinnati, Baltimore and Buffalo, and he also became noted as the owner and breeder of trotting stock, a large number of his horses becoming celebrated and establishing records. Among them may be mentioned Greenleaf, by Simmons, by George Wilkes, dam, Nellie Monroe. While the family homestead is comfortable, extensive plans are being made to build a commodious, modern home on the present site, which will be equipped with all the conveniences and improvements that add so much to the comfort of country as well as city dwellers. Mr. Mefford is a member of Robinson Chapter, A. F. & A. M., and Gorin Commandery of Olney, and has long been a member of the Crawford Lodge of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is a Republican.

On November 27, 1851, Mr. Mefford married Patsy Jane Griffith, born in 1834, daughter of Thomas Griffith, a farmer of Scott County, Ky., and his wife Nancy L. (Rollins) Griffith, both pioneers of Kentucky. Of this marriage four children were born, two of whom are now living: Dr. W. T. Mefford, a practicing physician of Chicago, and David Alonzo, who is a druggist of Robinson. Mrs. Mefford died March 25, 1900. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Mefford married Miss Mary Jane Firebaugh, daughter of David and Mary Firebaugh, the latter born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 4, 1855. Her father died at the present home of the Meffords, in 1887, at the age of seventy-six years, while his widow also passed away there, March 10, 1901. The maiden name of Mrs. Mefford's mother was Mary Ludwig, and she and her husband came from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Crawford County, Ill., in 1855, when Mr. Firebaugh purchased a farm in Robinson Township, on which was located a saw-mill, which he operated in conjunction with his farming until 1882, and then moved to Robinson and purchased the property where Mr. and Mrs. Mefford now reside. Here he and his wife resided until their deaths. Mrs. Mefford was one of the following list of children: Samuel L., now living on the old Firebaugh homestead, aged seventy; William H., lives in Austin, Texas; David, deceased; Henry C., also deceased, was a lawyer in San Francisco; Isaac, died in infancy; Dr. I. L., of Robinson; Charles W., lives in New York City; Joseph, a banker of San Francisco; Mary Jane (Mrs. Mefford), and Chester, who is practicing law in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Mefford have one child—Joseph Isaac, born April 8, 1902, a bright, happy, little boy and the apple of his father's eyes.

Mr. Mefford has the satisfaction of looking back upon a well-spent life, having established a reputation as an honest man, a kind and generous neighbor and a devoted husband and father, presenting an example for ambitious young farmers to emulate.

MESERVE, Stephen D., M. D. (deceased), who for many years was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Robinson, Ill., was born in New Hampshire, August 9, 1818. He spent four years in Fryeburg Academy, and then began reading medicine under Dr. Barrows of that place. After



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spending a year there he came to Ohio and continuing his studies, eventually entered into active practice. Five years later he attended Miami College, from which he was graduated in 1855, and later he took the addendum degree in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In 1848, he had come to Clark County, Ill., and in 1850 located in Hutsonville. In 1856 he established himself in Robinson, where he built up a large and very gratifying practice. Dr. Meserve was married October 23, 1850, to Martha Barlow, daughter of E. Barlow, who bore him four children who grew to maturity: Ashbel G., Mattie H., Maud and Blanche.

MEYER, John B. (deceased), for a number of years a tailor of Robinson, Ill., was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 9, 1824, and came to America in 1849, settling in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of a tailor. From there he went to Madison, Ind., and thence to Edinburg. In 1853 he established himself in Robinson, and began working at his trade. In 1862 he disposed of his business and enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, and was attached to the Army of the Cumberland. Among other battles in which he participated may be mentioned, Hoover's Gap, Kingston, Atlanta, Chancellorsville, Selma, etc. Mr. Meyer was discharged July 3, 1865. The year following he went to Germany on a visit, but returning to Robinson, re-established himself in his trade and built up a large and flourishing business.

MIDGETT, Joseph Elmer, M. D.—The medical profession is becoming more and more exacting, and the physician of to-day not only is obliged to be a college-bred man, but he also has to keep abreast of the times and thoroughly understand the great strides that are constantly being made in medical science. Crawford County is the home of some of our most skillful physicians and surgeons, and of this class is Dr. Joseph Elmer Midgett, of Flat Rock, Ill. Dr. Midgett was born east of Flat Rock, September 17, 1875, a son of John Addison and Elizabeth (Due) Midgett. The father was born southeast of Flat Rock, a son of Joseph A. Midgett, who was a private in the Civil War and served from the beginning to the close of the war. He was a farmer, as was his son John.

Dr. Midgett first attended school at the La Motte School, near Duncanville, then for two years he was in Danville, Ill., and finishing there, began teaching to earn money to enter upon his medical studies. For seven years he taught in a country school, and then entered the Illinois Medical College at Chicago, studying during the summer and continuing his teaching in the winter. In 1903 he was graduated and entered upon active practice in Flat Rock, in December, 1903. Here he purchased five acres of land on which was a residence, barn and store building, but he has disposed of half of his property at a good figure and now occupies an office in his own building. In addition, he has various interests

in Bokoshe, Indian Territory (now Okla.), owns 40 acres in Arkansas, and has an interest in 160 acres of oil property containing seven producing wells, with prospects of others. He also owns five shares in the Illinois State Zoo and Amusement Company of Springfield, Ill. Since locating in Flat Rock, Dr. Midgett has firmly established himself in the confidence of the community and enjoys a large and constantly increasing practice. He is a man of ready sympathy, wide experience and cheerful manner, and his patients feel the excellent effect of his presence as soon as he arrives. Dr. Midgett belongs to the Æsculapian Medical Society, the Crawford County Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. For fourteen years, Dr. Midgett has been a member of the Methodist Church, of which he is Trustee. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School for two years, and is now teaching a class of young men, and is making his influence felt among them.

On December 31, 1899, Dr. Midgett was married to Amy Miller Kent at the Wesley Chapel, Methodist Church, northeast of Flat Rock, by the Rev. L. W. Porter. Mrs. Midgett is a daughter of the late Joseph and Elizabeth Kent. Mr. Kent was a farmer who died of what was supposed to be rupture, when he was still a young man. Mrs. Kent died about ten years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Midgett have two children: John Kent, born July 27, 1902, and Katy Elizabeth, born September 12, 1904.

MIDKIFF, Samuel (deceased), for a number of years a member of the firm of Midkiff & Carey, lumber dealers of Robinson, Ill., was born in Granger County, Tenn., April 8, 1824, and when about six years old, was brought to Shelby County, Ind. Mr. Midkiff married February 14, 1848, Mary J. Keck. The following year he located in Wisconsin, but four years later came to Illinois and bought 300 acres within two miles of Robinson. This property he cultivated and improved, operating it as a stock and grain farm until December 6, 1882, when he bought a partnership interest in a lumber business at Robinson. Before his marriage Mr. Midkiff served in the Mexican War as a member of Company H, Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in Gen. Taylor's army, participating in the battle of Buena Vista and returning after one year's service. Mr. Midkiff had these children: Henriette P., Alphens J., William H., Daniel K., Benjamin F., Lucinda J. and Samuel P., all of whom married. Fraternally, Mr. Midkiff was a Mason.

MILLER, Emanuel (deceased).—The account of the simple, kindly life of Emanuel Miller strongly demonstrates the power exerted by a good man, imbued by the sense of duty and perfect faith in the creed he has adopted. The late Emanuel Miller was a farmer by occupation, and of necessity never entered public life, but by his own good deeds and example, he left his impress upon his neighborhood, and not only

his devoted wife, the nephew and niece whom he reared as his own and his other relatives, but the community at large, mourn his loss.

Mr. Miller was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 15, 1852, and died March 9, 1904. In early life he came with his father to Crawford County, Ill., becoming one of the prosperous farmers of Martin Township. On December 5, 1874, he married Elinor Connett, of which there was no issue. Their home, however, was gladdened by the orphan nephew and niece whom they adopted, and who grew up to be a comfort and solace to their foster parents. They are now married and have families of their own.

Mr. Miller's religious experience was very profound, he having been converted about 1891, and from that time on was able to bear up under affliction, sustained as he was by his faith in the wisdom of his Maker. In December, 1903, at a cottage meeting in his own home, he gained such strength and help from the service, that he was able to pass through all the trying phases of his last illness without once fearing for the future, or being shaken in his belief.

Mrs. Miller is a daughter of Hethcoate J. Connett, born May 17, 1817, who married on June 24, 1838, Annie Jane Clark. The latter was born May 17, 1820. They had children as follows: Jo Connett, born June 11, 1839; Amos, Connett, born July 4, 1841; Isaac Connett, born August 3, 1843, deceased; Temperance Connett, born September 26, 1845; Rachel Connett, born October 1, 1848; Ruth Connett, born November 6, 1850; Julia Ann Connett, born November 20, 1852; Woodrough Connett, born March 8, 1855; Elinor Connett, born March 28, 1858; and Finly J. Connett, born June 14, 1862.

MILLER, Israel (deceased).—Descended from a race of farmers, Israel Miller exemplified that self-reliant spirit of the early pioneer that never hesitated to attempt what needed to be done. Mr. Miller was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 4, 1846, a son of David Miller, also a native of Ohio. Here Mr. Miller was reared and educated, and on March 7, 1867, married Lydia Ann Ickes, who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, January 27, 1850, and was reared and educated in her native State. Her father, William Ickes, was a native of Pennsylvania, but was taken to Ohio when about ten years of age. By trade he was a mason but followed farming the greater part of his life. Mrs. Miller was of a family of twelve children, three of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had these children: Malissa, Lucinda, Grace, Cora, Crone, two infants who died unnamed, Fred and D. W., the first three born in Ohio and the remainder in Illinois. They were all well educated, and the boys all became farmers, except one who is a carpenter.

In 1864 Mr. Miller enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, although becoming dangerously ill on account of exposure while in the service. After returning home he began working in the coal mines in Stark County, Ohio, after his honorable dis-

charge. In 1875 he moved with his family to Robinson Township, Crawford County, where he bought thirteen acres of land which he cultivated. About a year after his marriage he had bought 120 acres in Oblong Township and, at the time of his death on June 26, 1905, was the owner of 140 acres, which he had improved and which had been his home up to that period. Mr. Miller had been a life-long Republican, and served very acceptably as School Director for years. Prior to his death he had leased his land to the oil company, but died before oil was located, which it was in 1906, and there are now eight wells in operation on it. Mr. Miller was a member of the G. A. R. and was a man widely known and much respected. During his life he was a hard worker and a kindly, intelligent man, beloved in his family and neighborhood.

MILLS, William Morton.—As a rule the man who grows up in a community naturally feels more interest in it than another who has come to it later in life. Especially is this true of those who inherit property that is handed down to them by fathers who have wrested it from the wilderness. William Morton Mills, of Section 2, Prairie Township, was born on the property on which he now lives, January 15, 1862, a son of Elihu Mills.

Elihu Mills was born November 15, 1823, in Wayne County, Ind., and early in life was compelled to go out and earn his own way in the world, his father having died when he was but three months old. He earned his first hat by picking brush at 12½ cents per day, and did not have shoes until when ten years old, and often was accustomed to relate how, with his feet bundled up in rags, he would chop wood until his feet grew numb with the cold and he was compelled to go inside the house to warm them. When about twelve years of age he came from Indiana to Vermilion County, Ill., and there worked for his brother Seth, until he was old enough to hire out, receiving \$12 per month for his labor. For a few years he worked as a farm hand and then came to Prairie Township, Crawford County, settling on the present farm of William Morton Mills. He entered 160 acres of land, about one-half of which was timber, and built a log house of one room, 18 x 20 feet. At the time of the death of his mother at this place, Mr. Mills was sick, and after his recovery he returned to Wayne County, Ind., and worked at the carpenter's trade for about six years, when he again came to Illinois, settling in Clark County at the home of his widowed sister, Charity Canada, whose farm he operated for four years. At this time his sister went to Parke County, Ind., and Mr. Mills came to Prairie Township again, renting his farm to a family with whom he lived. He was drafted into the army in 1864, but being a member of the Friends, or Quaker denomination, he did not believe in war, and as a consequence hired a substitute to take his place. After his marriage he returned to his first farm, and there continued to live for the remainder of his life. Mr. Mills was a hardy,

industrious man, and during the winter months often drove six miles to some timberland that he owned, split rails and hauled them to his farm. He cleared his property, on which he dug six wells, and made many improvements. His six children were all born on this farm and all attended the district school of the vicinity, his eldest daughter also having the advantage of a select school education in Clark County. His children were: Thomas Elwood, born October 25, 1862; Mary Catherine, born February 20, 1864; William Morton; Edward Everett, born December 1, 1866, died November 23, 1884; an infant son, born March 6, 1873, died March 7, 1873; and Sarah Frances, born December 22, 1874.

William Morton Mills attended school in Prairie Township, attending the Muddy Creek School regularly summers and winters until fourteen years old, and from that time until he was twenty-one years of age in the winters only. When not at school he helped in work on the farm, and on completing his education began farming in conjunction with his father. After his father's death, he took full charge of the home place, which he has since continued to conduct and has made many improvements on it, among which was the clearing up of twenty acres of timberland. He is known throughout the township as a skilled agriculturist and a man of honor and integrity. Since sixteen years of age he has been a member of the Friends Church, taking a neutral stand in local politics, but in national matters is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Mills was married April 16, 1895, to Lucretia Catherine Spraker, the daughter of Sylvester and Frances (Bell) Spraker, whose grandfather came to Illinois as a pioneer and purchased a large tract of land, which he divided among his children. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have become the parents of two children: Emeline, born January 27, 1894; and Allen Francis, born April 26, 1895, but died August 28, 1908.

MONTGOMERY, Samuel C., for many years associated with the agricultural interests of Montgomery Township, Crawford County, and a member of the pioneer family of that name, was born in Crawford County, March 25, 1849, a grandson of the pioneers, Andrew and Elizabeth (Colwell) Montgomery, who had a large family. Among these was Andrew, who married twice, his first wife being Sarah Carter who bore him five children. His second wife was Martha J. Highsmith, and she bore him eight children, of whom Samuel C. was one. The father died September 27, 1880, and the mother passed away December 9, 1872. The history of the Montgomery family is very interesting, members of the family having been in the various conflicts of this country, and they are still to be found ever conserving the best interests of their communities wherever they may be.

MONTGOMERY, Wiley (deceased), who for many years was prominently identified with the best farming interests of Montgomery Township,

Crawford County, was born in the Township named after his family, which has been connected with the history of Crawford County since a very early day. Members of this family are to be found throughout this section of the State. Mr. Montgomery was married in that Township to Hazael Lindsay, who bore his ten children: Abner, Hazael L., William E., John, Dewitt C., Lafayette E., Sarah R., Amos, Charley, and Effie. Mr. Montgomery was a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 447, Birds Station. He became the owner of 320 acres of land, and farmed upon an extensive scale.

MOORE, John Elmer.—A great deal has been said and written relative to the great work accomplished by the pioneers of all communities, and so very often what is being accomplished by the farmers of to-day is overlooked. It is not a small item in the history of agricultural life, for each season brings out something new, some advanced method of doing work that simplifies the task and produces greater results by the expenditure of much less labor. The farmer of to-day is not content with merely earning a living, but he expects his land to yield him a good profit just as any business man looks for results from any other investment. For this and other reasons, men of intelligence and much executive ability are confining themselves to farming, and they appear satisfied with what they are accomplishing, as they have every reason to be.

John Elmer Moore, one of the progressive farmers of La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill., is one of the leading men of his community, born in the village of Hutsonville, April 13, 1869, a son of John Alexander Moore, a pioneer of Crawford County, Ill., who died March 1, 1896, on his homestead, about a mile southeast of his son's residence. He was a soldier in the Civil War, and served for four years with distinguished honor. His first wife was Emma Houtz, who died about 1871, leaving two children: Lena Ota, born August 14, 1867, and John Elmer, born April 13, 1869. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Moore married Amanda Newbold, and they had four children: Levi, born February 8, 1873; Eldo, born October 12, 1875; Elma, born October 12, 1877, and Alma, born November 6, 1880.

John Elmer was educated in the Cauliflower and Moore Schools, attending in the winter time until he was eighteen years old, and assisting his father during the summer months. On March 10, 1897, he married Sarah Edith Jordan, daughter of William F. and Chloe (Stoner) Jordon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. M. V. Hathaway of the Christian Church. Mrs. Jordon was a daughter of Daniel Stoner. Mr. Jordon died February 14, 1892, but his widow survives and lives on the old home farm in La Motte Township. Mr. and Mrs. Jordon had children as follows: Sarah Edith, born October 29, 1867; Ira R., born December 9, 1869; William Lee, born October 27, 1871; Daniel Henry, born April 7, 1874; Mary Esther, born September 22, 1878; Nellie Maude, born May 6, 1881; Samuel P., born

August 17, 1883; Leslie Emerson, born December 7, 1885, died October 8, 1886; Gladys Edna, born March 13, 1889. All these children are married.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had two children: Orpha Jordon, born December 24, 1897, and John Byron, born May 26, 1903. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican, but has never aspired to public office. He is a member of the Christian Church, which he joined eighteen years ago. His wife having been a member of the same church for twenty-seven years. In 1897 Mr. Moore bought his present farm of 150 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. The family home is a pleasant one, and the Moores are among the leading citizens of their locality.

MOUSER, William.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County has revolutionized realty values, and the men fortunate enough to own oil-producing property are accounted among the fortunate ones of earth. William Mouser, farmer, stock-raiser and oil-producer of Section 19, Oblong Township, Crawford County, owns 240 acres of as fine property as can be found in the county, and is one of the prosperous men of his community. Mr. Mouser was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 15, 1841, a son of Samuel Mouser, now deceased, who was one of the pioneer farmers of Oblong Township. He was born in Virginia, October 25, 1815, but reared in Ohio, where he learned the trade of mill-stone making, which he there followed in connection with his farming operations. He was married in Ohio to Elizabeth Maiden, who was born in Virginia, September 25, 1816, but reared in Ohio. Of their five children, William was the eldest; Thomas B., resides in Tennessee; Salina, is the widow of Nehemiah Bottenfield; Henry, resides in Oblong Township, Crawford County; and Eliza is the widow of David Reed.

William Mouser came with his father to Crawford County in 1842, and can well remember having seen large herds of deer and shooting many turkeys. He also remembers that in the early days most of the trading was done at Palestine and Hutsonville, and can well remember when the present town of Robinson was nothing but a wild rolling prairie. His father Samuel Mouser entered land in Licking Township, Crawford County, which he improved into a farm and then sold to a Mr. Coulter, later purchasing the home in Oblong Township where his son William now lives, which he also improved, meanwhile carrying on general farming and stock-raising until his death. He was a lifelong Democrat, and in religious affiliations he was a member of the United Brethren Church. His death occurred May 20, 1873, at the age of fifty-seven years, and, although taken away in the prime of life, he had accomplished much and was well and favorably known. His wife died March 7, 1895.

William Mouser was educated in his district and assisted his father on the home place. On June 14, 1883, he married Melissa Tuel, a daughter of Martin and Katherine (Krise) Tuel, of German descent, but a native of Virginia, where

she was reared and educated. Mr. Tuel was a carpenter by trade and died in Virginia, and after his death his wife and family came to Illinois, and located in Robinson, where Mrs. Mouser resided until her marriage. The mother married again, her second husband being Solomon Biggs, a farmer of Robinson Township, where Mrs. Biggs died, August 30, 1899.

After his marriage, Mr. Mouser bought out the other heirs and has made many improvements, his property of 240 acres being exceedingly valuable. In May, 1906, oil was located on his farm, and he now has ten wells drilled, from which he derives a good income. The land upon which his father settled in Licking Township was purchased from the Government, as was also a part of the Oblong Township land, and on the former he built a log house in which he resided until selling the place. For some time the family lived in a log house on the Oblong Township property, which they later weatherboarded, but eventually, about 1860, Mr. Mouser built a frame house. This, in turn, has been replaced by a more modern structure by the son, William Mouser.

Mr. and Mrs. Mouser have these children: Emma, who married Ernest Reedy, a farmer of Oklahoma; Nora and Cora, all born on the present farm. In politics, Mr. Mouser is a Democrat, although he has never sought public office.

MUCHMORE, John Benjamin.—Coming of old and honored stock, a son of a veteran of the Civil War, and himself an important factor in the business life of Oblong, Crawford County, where for twenty years he has been actively engaged in conducting a large drug and painters' supply house, John Benjamin Muchmore is justly admitted to be one of the representative men of the county. Mr. Muchmore was born at Oblong, October 31, 1868, a son of Theodore Napoleon and Eliza Matilda (Redman) Muchmore. The father was born near Rushville, Ind., March 11, 1844, while the mother was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 25, 1842. The grandfather Benjamin Park Muchmore was born at Plainville, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 29, 1812, while his wife, Ruth L., was born in the vicinity of Robinson, Ill., near a place called Onion Hill, June 22, 1818. On August 9, 1862, Theodore N. Muchmore enlisted in General Wilder's celebrated brigade and participated in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Chickamauga, Siege of Atlanta, Selma, Ringgold, Knoxville, Mission Ridge and Nashville, and was mustered out at the last named city, in 1865, at the close of the struggle, after a long and honorable term of service. He is widely known throughout his county, and is a member of Albert Wood Post, G. A. R.

John Benjamin Muchmore received a common school education, and twenty years ago he and his father founded their big supply house, occupying the double store building which the firm owns, in addition to other valuable realty, including their homes in Oblong. The elder Mr. Muchmore is a Republican, while his son is a Democrat, but the latter is too much occupied



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to take a very active part in politics, although from 1898 to 1902 he served as Justice of the Peace. Fraternally he is a member of Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen, and is very popular in both orders, as well as socially. In 1893 Mr. Muchmore married Miss Allie Hill, daughter of Barton Hill, a pioneer of Crawford County, but they have had no issue. Mr. Muchmore is one of the enterprising, progressive young business men of Oblong, and his business shows a gratifying and healthy increase with each year, the firm controlling a large trade, not only in Oblong, but throughout a wide-spread contiguous territory.

MURPHY, E. E. (deceased), formerly one of the leading merchants of Robinson, was born February 18, 1834, in Licking County, Ohio, but was taken in childhood to Michigan by his parents. In 1854 he came to Palestine, Ill., and for three years clerked and then embarked in a mercantile business of his own. In 1875 he removed to Robinson, and established his mercantile house here, which became so well known. He built his own store, and carried a large stock, aggregating \$20,000.00 in annual sales. Mr. Murphy married Eliza Alexander of Palestine, June 11, 1857, and she bore him two children: Jeannette and Mary B. Mrs. Murphy died in 1867, and in February, 1872, married Sallie C. Swearingen, who died in October, 1875. He married in July, 1878, Frances Davis of Greenville, Ill.

MUSGRAVE, William (deceased), who was one of the distinguished pioneers of Crawford County, was born in Wayne County, N. C., February 8, 1816, a son of John and Charity (Cox) Musgrave, the father born in North Carolina in 1758 and died in April, 1824, while the mother, also a native of North Carolina was born in 1774, and died in June, 1824. The youngest son and sixth of his parents' seven children, William, was left an orphan at eight years old, and was brought to Union County, Ill., by his brothers Josiah and John. Another brother, Caleb, had come to Union County four years earlier and William made his home with him until 1833, when he came to Crawford County with his brother John, and the two worked together as carpenters. In 1834 occurred the marriage of William Musgrave and Eliza Ann Cox, who was a native of Greene County, N. C., born January 17, 1816. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom grew to maturity: Sally Ann, Anna M., Jonathan K., George A. and Herriet. After marriage Mr. Musgrave began farming upon what was his homestead, which had been improved by John Snipes, and in time he became possessed of 500 acres of desirable farm land, but he later divided the greater portion of it among his children. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave for years were consistent members of the Universalist Church.

NEELEY, James.—Farming is no longer carried on simply to obtain a living, but is as much a business as any other line of work. The farmer of to-day has to be enterprising, thrifty

and progressive, or he discovers that others are crowding him into the background, and that is something none of the farmers of Illinois are willing to stand, so independent have they become since they have realized how important is their calling to the welfare of the nation. James Neeley of Section 19, Martin Township, Crawford County, is one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of this locality. His father, Edward Neely, was born in Ohio, where he was educated and for some time was a farmer there. In 1853 he came with his family to Martin Township, he and his brother James driving a wagon. Edward Neeley entered from the Government, 160 acres of raw prairie and timber land, which he cleared and transformed into a good farm. Later he bought 40 acres adjoining that was already under cultivation. Still later he bought 80 acres more, 30 acres of which was cultivated. He cleared a portion of the remaining 50 acres, which was in brush and timber. He then bought 40 acres more of timber, which has since been cleared by his son, James Neeley. Edward Neeley died on his homestead after a long and useful life.

James Neeley secured his early education in Martin Township, but when only sixteen years old he ran away and joined the army, enlisting at Centralia, Ill., in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain Wood commanding, in July, 1862. A short time afterwards Captain Wood was discharged on account of illness, and Captain Young had charge of the Company. Mr. Neeley served under Captain Young until the promotion of the latter to the rank of Colonel, when he was succeeded by Captain Brown. Mr. Neeley was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., and was sent with his regiment to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out. Then at nineteen years of age returning home, he settled down to assist his father in clearing the land.

Mr. Neeley remained thus employed for three years, when he was married to Emily Enlow, daughter of David Enlow, a farmer of Martin Township. After his marriage he moved onto a farm of 120 acres in Section 19, which he cleared and fenced, afterwards adding thereto 40 acres, 20 acres of which was cultivated, the remainder being timber. Mr. and Mrs. Neeley have had one child, Arley, who married Flora Harris, daughter of Nicholas Harris, a farmer of the same township. Although not a member of any church, Mr. Neeley is very generous in his donations to religious organizations, and believes in their work. He is a Republican in his political relations.

NEWBOLD, D. F. (deceased), for many years associated with the agricultural interests of Oblong Township, Crawford County, was born in Scott County, Ky., October 25, 1825, and when five years old was taken by his parents to Rush County, Ind., where he was brought up on a farm, and given but a limited education. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in farming for himself in Rush County, but in 1857 moved to Oblong Township, and bought a farm, which

he operated until 1860, when he returned to Rush County. Once more he came to Oblong Township in 1863, and bought 80 acres in Section 25, to which he added 145, and this became his home place, which he devoted to grain and stock-growing. On January 1, 1847, he married in Rush County, Ind., Sarah Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a son, James Thomas. Mrs. Newbold died in Rush County, Ind., July 1, 1850. On August 30, 1854, Mr. Newbold married in Rush County, Ind., Eliza Jane Kirkpatrick, and they had three children who grew to maturity: Sarah Florence, Theodore and Jesse R. The second Mrs. Newbold died in January, 1873, in Oblong Township. Mr. Newbold married, the same year, Mary Ann Smith, who bore him one daughter, Nellie, and she had a daughter by her first marriage, Albina E. Smith. Mr. Newbold was a Democrat and held numerous township offices, including those of Collector, Assessor and Supervisor.

NEWBOLD, William Andrew.—The commercial activity of Crawford County is nicely gauged by the prosperity of the leading business men of the various communities within its confines, and one which occupies a prominent position is the house conducted by William Andrew Newbold, whose mercantile establishment is one of the leading concerns of its kind for a wide area. Mr. Newbold was born on a farm in Crawford County, January 7, 1867, a son of Andrew and Amanda (Gaines) Newbold. Andrew Newbold came from Rush County, Ind., to Crawford County in the '50s, and he and his wife were among the pioneers of this locality. Attending school in his district, William A. Newbold secured a fair common school education, and worked upon a farm until 1903, when he purchased the stock of I. A. Shire & Son, from the trustee in bankruptcy, where he has since conducted a large and flourishing business and now commands a flourishing trade. His executive ability and good management have made him a leader in his line.

On September 25, 1899, Mr. Newbold was married in Oblong Township to Miss Alice M. Kirts, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Kirts, both from Marion County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold have had two children: Charlie, born July 16, 1890; Belvia, born April 10, 1902. They have a delightful home in one of the most desirable residence districts of Oblong. In politics Mr. Newbold is a Democrat and has served acceptably as Collector for two terms and Assessor for one term. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 850, which he joined in December, 1893. He is a Methodist, having joined that church seven years ago, of which his wife has been a member since childhood.

NEWLIN, Andrew (deceased), who for many years was a farmer and stockman of Hutsonville Township, was born in Crawford County, Ill., June 25, 1829, a son of William and Rachel (Hill) Newlin, and grandson of Thomas Newlin who came of Irish descent. Both parents were

born in North Carolina, and the mother died in August, 1833, and the father about 1838. After a boyhood spent on the farm, with intermittent attendance at the subscription schools, Andrew Newlin, who was the youngest of his parents' six children, married April 8, 1830, daughter of Reuben A. and Barbara (Hockman) Holmes, the former of whom died in Crawford County, December, 1853, aged fifty-six years, while his wife died in Ohio in April, 1852. Mr. Holmes married a second time. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin had ten children: Albert, Amanda, Laura, Allen, Adaline, Stephen D., Lawrence, Ira, an unnamed infant and Clinton. Mr. Newlin eventually became the owner of 2,396 acres of land all in Hutsonville Township, except 60 acres in Clark County. This was very remarkable for he started his business career with but \$150, which he inherited from his father, so that all he accumulated was earned through his energy, foresight and economy. Mr. Newlin was a staunch Democrat, and served very acceptably as Supervisor for three years, and also filled other offices, always striving to do his full duty as he understood it.

NEWLIN, Cyrus (deceased), who for many years was associated with the agricultural interests of Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, was born in that Township, June 3, 1825, a son of James and Elizabeth (Simons) Newlin, both born in Orange County, N. C., the former on December 4, 1781. James Newlin was a son of John Newlin, also a native of North Carolina. James Newlin came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1818, and entered 480 acres of land in Hutsonville Township, where his son Cyrus later lived, and there he died in 1852, his wife having died there in 1850. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight lived to maturity and Cyrus Newlin was the youngest. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he attended the subscription school. When he was twenty-one years old he married, but remained with his parents until 1850, when he made the trip to California. In a year he returned and bought 160 acres in Crawford County. In 1862 he visited Chicago and Northern Illinois, and in 1872 went to Colorado, as well as other states for his health. In time Mr. Newlin became an extensive stockman, buying, raising and trading in local markets. Eventually he owned 400 acres of land, and was a very substantial man. In March, 1846, he married in Crawford County, Eliza Ann Hill, a native of that county, born September 12, 1825, daughter of John A. and Sarah (Barbee) Hill, the father born in 1801 and the mother in 1801. The former died in 1834, his wife surviving until 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin had three children.

NEWLIN, Judge Enoch Ellery, lawyer and jurist of Robinson, Ill. The highest type of character is displayed by the judicial mind, and he who can carefully weigh evidence and dispense justice evenly, especially among his neighbors and friends, must possess that clear insight into

the groundwork of human right which sooner or later appeals strongly to the people, and to maintain a judicial office for many years is the best evidence of worth and integrity a man can give his fellow men. Judge Newlin was born in Crawford County, Ill., February 22, 1858, a son of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Ruckel) Newlin, most highly esteemed residents of this section of the State.

Eli Newlin, the grandfather of Judge Newlin, came from North Carolina to Crawford County, Ill., about 1814 or 1815 and settled on government land in Hutsonville Township and continued to reside in that vicinity until his death. He was the father of eight children, namely: Mahala, the wife of Alfred Correll; Jonathan; Sarah, who married William Patten; Enoch; Mary, who married William Sutherland; Thomas, Frederick, and Kelley, all deceased, and all of whom reared families. Thomas Newlin was born in Crawford County in 1821, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company I, Seventy-Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he died of disease in April, 1862. His brother Kelley, and his nephews, Cyrus Patten and Luther Newlin, enlisted in the same regiment, and all died in the army. Previous to his enlistment he had been engaged in farming in Licking Township, Crawford County, where his widow, left with six children, the oldest of whom was twelve years of age, struggled along on a small pension, and although the family was in very straitened circumstances, managed to keep her family together and give her children a good education.

After completing a common school education, Judge Newlin began teaching a winter school when only sixteen years of age, and thus continued for eight consecutive terms, when in 1879 he took a course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. A year later he began taking a course in the law office of Callahan & Jones at Robinson, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Ill. Without money, property or clients, and with little to depend upon except his ambition to win success in his profession, he opened an office in Robinson, and two years later (in 1884) was elected State's Attorney for Crawford County and reelected in 1888, but declined the nomination for 1892. In 1888 he entered into partnership with Judge J. C. Olwin, under the firm name of Olwin & Newlin, which lasted until the death of Judge Olwin in 1890. The following year another partnership was formed with Judge W. C. Jones, under style of Jones & Newlin, and this was continued until the election of Judge Newlin to the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial District, in June, 1897. This district comprised twelve counties in the southeastern part of the State, of which Crawford is the most northerly. In 1903 he was elected to this office for the second term, which was a vindication of his record on the bench. Politically a Democrat, Judge Newlin has been prominent in the councils of his party, serving for eight years as Chairman of the County Central Committee, but upon his election to the Cir-

cuit Court, he retired from that office, believing that his duties in his new office would require all his attention.

Judge Newlin was married January 1, 1885, to Miss Clara A. Coulter, a niece of the late Judge Jacob Wilkin, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and of this marriage three children have been born: Mary Fay, born November 17, 1885; Frank Enoch, born July 13, 1887, and Marian Ora, born May 5, 1897, all at home. In 1887 Judge Newlin joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past twenty years has served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of his local church organization. He has been a member for many years of the Masonic fraternity. In his knowledge of the law Judge Newlin covers a wide range, and his ability both as a judge and attorney is undisputed. His ideals of the legal profession have always been high and he has lived up to them; and for many years he has been a leader in all movements for the improvement and advancement of legal procedure in the State and county.

NEWLIN, Leroy, M. D.—The thoroughly trained physician and surgeon of to-day is a man widely versed in many lines, able to take charge of a difficult case at a moment's notice, and with steady hand and clear head deal with the issues of life and death. Years of study and hard training go before the man of medicine is ready to begin his practice, and even then he cannot afford to relax his efforts but must keep on studying in order that he may keep abreast of the later discoveries and profit by his own observations. Dr. Leroy Newlin, who is one of the leading representatives of his profession in Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Crawford County, March 8, 1860, a son of Thomas and Mary Newlin, natives of Crawford County and Columbus, Ohio, respectively, the mother having been brought from Ohio to Crawford County when she was twelve years of age. Dr. Newlin worked hard to secure his education, first attending the district school and working on the farm; then saving a little money, went to the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., and thus, studying and teaching at the same time, spent about ten years of his life before he was able to take up the study of medicine. About that time he began to read medicine with Dr. C. Barlow of Robinson, and in 1887 entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He first began the practice of medicine in the village of Hardinville, where he continued for sixteen years, gaining a valuable experience. He was well known throughout all that territory not only as a skillful and conscientious physician and surgeon, but feeling that he needed a wider field of operation, in 1907 located in Robinson, where his brothers, Judge E. E. Newlin and Thomas J. Newlin, attorneys-at-law, were pleasantly situated. Since coming to Robinson he has made himself felt, not only in professional circles but also in political circles, although not as an office seeker and never having accepted

any public position except that of Pension Commissioner. He belongs to the Crawford County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, as well as the Æsculapian and Medical Society of the Wabash Valley. Fraternally he is a Mason and Modern Woodman.

Dr. Newlin was married on March 26, 1893, to Miss Louie O. Vance, born in Crawford County, a daughter of Mahlon and Margaret Vance. Mrs. Newlin attended the public school, graduating at the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. She taught school for a number of years and is a highly cultured lady. In religious affiliations both are members of the Christian Church, Dr. Newlin having been a member for twenty years, and his wife for five years. They have children as follows: Mary, born September 8, 1895; Harold, born October 15, 1896, and John E., born March 10, 1898. Dr. Newlin occupies a beautiful home, and also owns a fine farm of 70 acres, one-half mile north of the village of Hardinville, upon which are twelve producing oil wells.

NEWLIN, Martin.—Residing in a beautiful home in West York, Crawford County, Ill., surrounded with the comforts earned by years of hard work, Martin Newlin is justly recognized as one of the prosperous citizens of this locality. He was born in Crawford County, near West York, February 16, 1835, a son of Andrew Newlin, who was a native of Randolph County, N. C., born in 1810. Andrew Newlin came to Crawford County in 1818, and when he reached manhood bought Mexican War military warrants, thus acquiring 320 acres of land for less than a dollar an acre. He cultivated his land and gained a large and very valuable property upon which he resided until his death in 1877. His wife's maiden name was Rachel Halliday, her parents being Robert E. and Margaret (Willard) Halliday, also natives of North Carolina.

Until he was twenty-eight years of age, Martin Newlin lived on his father's farm, meantime securing what education could be obtained in the subscription schools. For thirty-eight years he lived and worked upon his own farm, near Annapolis, Crawford County, Ill., and during his residence in Prairie Township served as school director for a number of years, in politics always being a firm Democrat. His habits and inclinations were domestic and he never has allied himself with any church or society.

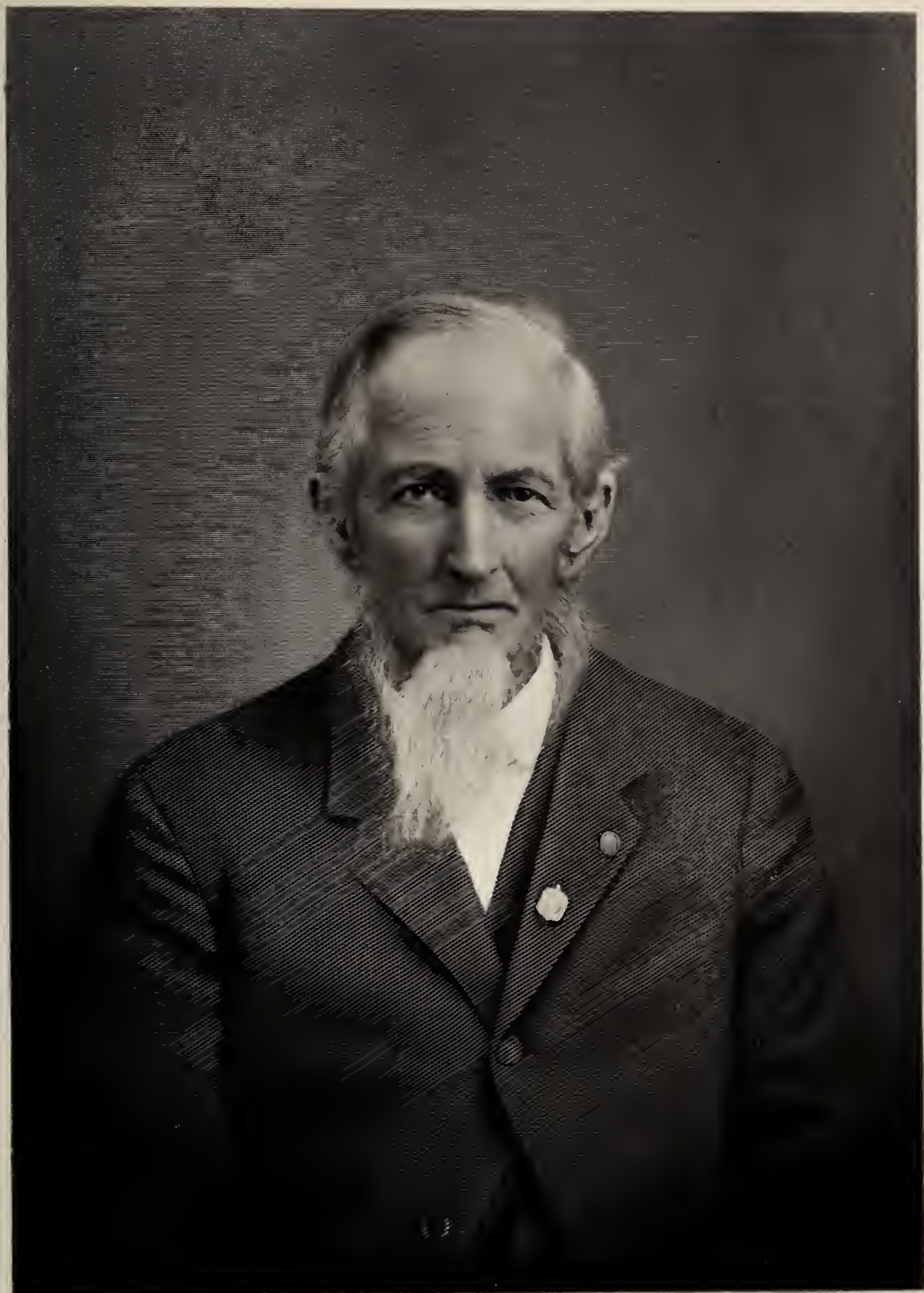
In March, 1863, Mr. Newlin married Miss Emma J. Hill, daughter of John and Lizare Hill, at the home farm, four miles west of Hutsonville, and the following children were born to them: Alice Victoria, born December 6, 1863, married M. C. Stanfield, a saddler and harness dealer at Annapolis, and they have two children, a girl and a boy; William Henry Robert, born August 24, 1865, deceased; John Andrew, born August 19, 1869, unmarried, lives in Winfield, Kas.; Nellie Jane, born June 4, 1878, married Ray Hill, son of Alva Hill, and they live at Annapolis where Mr. Hill is a farmer and stock-raiser. On March 26, 1895, Mr. Newlin married

as his second wife Miss Angeline Piety, daughter of J. D. E. and Eliza Piety, near Darwin, Clark County, Ill. Mrs. Newlin was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 1, 1853, and she spent her childhood on the home farm, later being engaged in teaching for ten years in Clark County. She has been a member of the Church of Christ for many years, in which she is an active worker. The family have a beautiful home in West York, and their lawn is delightful with its great forest trees and graceful flowers, the special care of Mrs. Newlin.

It is impossible to do justice to a family like the Newlins in so small a space, for their own history would fill a volume. Even in a restricted territory there are many, among whom may be mentioned the families of Judge E. E., Thomas J. and Dr. Leroy Newlin, living in Robinson; several others living in West York; the two brothers of the name who are bankers in Hutsonville, as well as many others who are bearers of the family name of Newlin in Crawford and neighboring counties.

NEWLIN, Sargent (deceased), was born in Crawford County, Ill., February 5, 1823, a son of John Newlin who was a North Carolinian, and in 1815, with his family and the Hill family emigrated to Indiana, and in 1818 came to Crawford County, Ill., entering 200 acres of land on Section 28, Hutsonville Township. To this he later added 120 acres, and becoming one of the earliest settlers of the county. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Hill, and she was born in North Carolina and died in Crawford County, having borne her husband eight children. Sargent Newlin lived on the farm and attended subscription schools, and when he was twenty-one he married and began farming on 20 acres given him by his father. To this he added until at one time he owned 317 acres. December 22, 1842, he married Jane Lackey, born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Newlin became the parents of three children: Anna M., John T. and Rose E. Politically he was a Democrat, and served in the capacity of Supervisor.

NEWLIN, Thomas J.—The legal profession offers many opportunities to those who have embraced it, and pitfalls as well; for, unless the attorney keeps his ideals high and his conception of the duties of a lawyer untarnished, there is danger for him. Thomas J. Newlin, one of the practicing attorneys of Crawford County, Ill., residing at Robinson, was born near Bellair, Crawford County, Ill., April 2, 1853, a son of Thomas and Mary E. (Ruckle) Newlin. By a previous marriage, Thomas Newlin, Sr., had two children: Martha, now Mrs. John Watt, of Hunt City, Ill., and J. M. Newlin, of Willow Hill, Ill. The children of the second marriage were George A., now deceased; Judge E. E. Newlin; Dr. Leroy Newlin, of Robinson; and Thomas J. Newlin, the subject of this sketch. The father died when the son, Thomas J., was five days old, leaving the latter to the care of his widowed mother, and he received his primary educational



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training in the district schools, while assisting in the support of the family by working on the farm, later taking courses in the Merom (Ind.) College and the Normal College at Danville, and subsequently teaching for seven years in the Crawford County public schools. The mother married as her second husband Thomas Lewis, and by this marriage there were three children: Nettie and Mandaline, both of whom died in infancy, and Delia Smith, who is a teacher, being at the present time at the head of the Primary Department of the graded schools of Oblong, Ill.

In 1889 Thomas J. Newlin began the study of law in the office of his brother, Judge E. E. Newlin, and was admitted to the bar in August of 1891, and in November of the following year was elected Circuit Clerk of Crawford County, serving four years, but declined a second nomination because he wanted to begin practice of the law. In 1897 he became a member of the firm of Jones, Eagleton & Newlin, and remained in this partnership until April 1, 1900, when he retired from that firm and formed an association with Valmore Parker, being still a member of the firm of Parker & Newlin. They are conveniently located in a suite in the Woodworth Block on the west side of the Public Square in Robinson, Ill. When the oil business began to attract attention in Crawford County, Mr. Newlin having great faith in the future oil industry, took an active interest in it, and invested in lands that have become the best oil-bearing property in the county, from which he derives handsome dividends. Mr. Newlin owns the home which he occupies in Robinson, and some farming land in the county.

In 1892 Mr. Newlin married Miss Sarah F. Kirts, of Oblong, Ill., and they have two children, Floy, aged fifteen, and Ralph, aged thirteen. Fraternally, Mr. Newlin is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and Masonic orders. Politically he is a Democrat. His religious belief makes him a Methodist, and he is a liberal contributor to the church of his faith. Mr. Newlin is one of the most progressive young men of his locality, and is always foremost in supporting all movements tending towards the betterment of the community, generally.

NICKLE, Albert W.—The career of Albert W. Nickle of Robinson, suggests many interesting considerations for the student of character. His intelligent energy attracted, his superior ability won distinction, and his marvelous success has been won by his own efforts. Mr. Nickle was born in Venango County, Pa., at what is called Old Bullion Furnace, April 30, 1851. His father, James Nickle, was of English stock, and during the gold excitement in California, he left home to try his luck in mining after which no trace was found of him. He had formerly been manager for several large blast furnaces. The mother was of New England stock, but born in the Genesee Valley, N. Y.

Born in moderate circumstances, Mr. Nickle furnishes a wonderful example of what can be accomplished through true grit. At eight years

of age he was earning his own living; at nine, was receiving four and a half dollars per month and board as laborer on farm in Mercer County, Pa.; at ten his work was driving the horses which moved the drill then used in boring oil wells, at Mecca, ten miles north of Warren, Ohio. A year later, he was driving three horses on the Erie Canal from Erie to Beaver, and he was then barely eleven. Continuing this work for a season, which lasted from April to November, he earned \$36 each month which was really a remarkable amount for a lad of his years to earn. Out of what he then earned he spent only \$7.50, and this was for clothes, for his food and lodging, such as it was, was included in his wages.

In 1865 Mr. Nickle had reached Oil Creek, and tells many interesting facts relative to the early discoveries of oil in this locality. Oil was first found by the Indians, who gathered it as it came to the surface, and called it Seneca Oil, Indian Oil and Rock Oil, and claimed various medicinal properties for it. He well remembers the excitement attending the drilling of the first oil well in the Oil Creek District. The discoverer of the well, Colonel E. L. Drake, had become discouraged and went to Franklin, Pa., hoping to obtain financial assistance, for he had no appliance other than the old fashioned pole drill. The driller, William Smith, continued his operation and at a depth of 69½ feet struck oil, and sent word to his employer that he had a twenty-barrel well, which was considered a large one for those days, and the date of the discovery, August 27, 1859, was marked with a red letter. Of course, many other wells were drilled, and Oil Creek became densely populated by eager oil seekers. The great difficulty to be overcome was the cost of transportation, it costing from 50 cents to five dollars per barrel to get it to the river, and varying sums from there to Pittsburg, where the only refinery in that region was located. Mr. Nickle became interested in Oil Creek, and through hard work, industry and thrift, gained a foothold in life. In February, 1906, he came to Robinson, where he has flourished until, to-day, his name is associated with many of the largest concerns of the city, among which may be mentioned, The Riddle Oil Company, of which he is general manager, director and treasurer, and the Baty-Nickle Oil Company of Marion, Ind., in which he is largely interested, and of which he is a director.

On December 25, 1874, at West Monterey, Armstrong County, Pa., Mr. Nickle married Miss Loretta Munn, daughter of Leaverton Munn, a prominent business man and lumber merchant in West Monterey. He and Mr. Nickle were in partnership in several undertakings for a number of years. Although eighty-five, he is in excellent health and has recently made a trip to visit his daughter, Mrs. Nickle, utterly disregarding the fatigue of so long a journey. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nickle: Clyde L., Edward Earl, and Alta L. Clyde was born January 18, 1875, is married and has three children. He is Vice-President of the Baty-Nickle Oil Company of Marion, Ind. Edward

Earl was born February 2, 1877, and is also in the oil business, being a well driller and meeting with excellent success. Unmarried, his home is in Robinson with his parents. Alta L. was born March 18, 1879, and was carefully educated at Warren, Pa.; Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, a finishing school for young ladies, and Bucknell College for music and painting near Philadelphia. She is married to V. W. Davis, an attorney, and has two children, her home being in Robinson.

Fraternally, Mr. Nickle is a member of the Order of Elks and Odd Fellows. He is a Republican, but while always willing to support all measures which he believes to be for the good of the community, he is not a seeker for public office. The beautiful modern residence of the Nickle family is one of the most complete in Crawford County, and is supplied with all modern conveniences, including running water, hot air heat and electricity. The grounds surrounding the house are very spacious and beautifully laid out and planted with trees, shrubbery and flowers, so that it is regarded as one of the show places of the town.

Much more might be said of the business career of Mr. Nickle, for his experiences have been varied and interesting; but, after all, the main fact is that commencing when almost a baby, he has worked himself up to his present position of affluence and prominence, and that he is held in high esteem by the people of Robinson, and wherever he has been connected in a business way.

NORTON, Charles Jefferson.—The farming activities of a community are influenced largely by the climatic conditions, the fertility of the soil, and the transportation facilities. Crawford County, Ill., offers almost ideal conditions for successful farming, and the many intelligent men who are engaged in it demonstrate that the people of this county are not backward in appreciating these advantages. One of the prosperous agriculturists of this locality is Charles Jefferson Norton, who was born near Burr Oak, St. Joseph County, Mich., November 26, 1847, a son of Alonzo Norton, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y., February 20, 1807, and died in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, May 18, 1879. He had a family as follows: William, born April 17, 1838; Rowena, born December 16, 1839, married Allen Magill, and they have a son and daughter and live in Montgomery Township; Harris, born December 25, 1843; Alvira, born May 7, 1841; Almira born October 24, 1845; Charles Jefferson; Harriet, born February 19, 1850, and Harris (2), born June 13, 1854. The mother of this family was Nancy (Bethelow) Norton, who was born in Virginia, January 22, 1815, and died in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, April 4, 1879. In 1855 Alonzo Norton came to Crawford County and purchased 120 acres in Montgomery Township, on which was a small log house, where the family lived for a number of years.

Charles Jefferson Norton attended the district school in Montgomery Township until he was seventeen years old, and then until his marriage

worked for his father on the farm. On February 26, 1871, he was married by the Rev. Young Allison, minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, to Hannah E. Lackey, who was born, April 18, 1852, and is a daughter of Alexander and Diana (Norton) Lackey, the former born in Lawrence County, Ill., and the latter in Ohio. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Norton: Harriet Armida, born February 27, 1872, married Doss A. East, a son of Joseph and Mary (Pethtel) East, have had three children, lost their oldest daughter but have a son and daughter still living and reside in La Motte Township; Harris Putnam, born April 23, 1874, married Cora Buzzard, daughter of Rev. Samuel Buzzard, and they have one daughter and live in Colorado; Thede May, born February 25, 1876, married Oris McGovern, and they have two sons; Urban, born October 12, 1878, married Mary Seymour, daughter of Morton Seymour, and they have a son and daughter and live in Indiana; Bertie C., born March 28, 1880; Lela A., born December 28, 1882; Elmer F., born February 21, 1885, married Iva Fitzpatrick and they have one daughter; Charles E., born January 4, 1887, married Zella Baker, daughter of Jesse and Flora Elizabeth (Shoulders) Baker, no issue; and Owen R., born January 24, 1889. Mrs. Charles E. Norton was born April 27, 1884, in Montgomery Township, where her parents were also born, she being the eldest of the six daughters and four sons born to them.

Mrs. Charles Jefferson Norton was one in a family of five children, the eldest of whom, Sarah, is deceased. Asa, the second child, is living; James is also deceased; Mrs. Norton is the fourth child, and the fifth, Frank, is deceased. The Lackey family was one of the most prominent in Lawrence County, Ill., where Mr. Lackey owned considerable property and took a prominent part in the affairs of his township.

Mr. Norton is a Republican, and while interested in local affairs, has never aspired to political honors. Mrs. Norton is a member of the Christian Church, which she joined when she was seventeen years old. The Norton farm consists of 260 acres, which is highly cultivated and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. The large residence was erected by Mr. Norton and is one of the most pleasant farm houses in the township. Mr. Norton has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and is recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to his work. A quiet, conservative man, he is content to devote his time to his personal affairs, but his neighbors find that, in times of trouble, he is a friend to be depended upon.

ODELL, David W.—No one man has borne as prominent a part in the development of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., as has David W. Odell, who has been connected with almost every enterprise in the flourishing little town of Oblong, and who is now President of the First National Bank of that place, senior member of the firm of D. W. Odell & Son, President of the Oil Bent Traction Company, President of the Illinois Oil Company,

Vice-President of the Clark Byers Machine and Supply Company, and Treasurer of the Oblong Manufacturing Company. Mr. Odell was born on a farm one and one-half miles south of Oblong, June 21, 1867, a son of S. H. and Margaret A. (Perkins) Odell. The father resides in Oblong Township, Crawford County, on the place which his father bought about 1854-55, where the former is now a prosperous farmer. The grandfather, David W. Odell, for whom David W. Odell is named, moved from Indiana to Illinois and started the first store in Oblong, buying 160 acres on the present site of the village, fifty-seven years ago. With him came his son S. H. Odell, and the two became pioneers of this new country. Many acres of prairie land did both break up with the primitive method of an ox-team attached to a heavy plow. Game of all kinds supplied the table with fresh meat, and David W. Odell, the younger, early learned to be skillful with his gun, but from earliest boyhood he was ambitious, and while other boys were playing he tramped about the country selling books, fruit trees and other commodities, trying to get a start in life. When only twenty-one years old he decided to abandon farm work and become a business man, and he founded a mercantile house at Oblong, there continuing until January 1, 1897, when he went to Robinson, and for two years was in business there. In February, 1899, he returned to Oblong and for a year was engaged in mercantile business, but on January 1, 1900, established the Oblong Bank, which, in April, 1907, was re-organized as the First National Bank of Oblong, of which he was made President, a position which he still holds. He also conducts a large store adjoining the bank building, under the firm style of D. W. Odell & Son, and carries a full line of shoes, controlling a large trade. In every line of business in which he has embarked, Mr. Odell has met with marked success, and is justly recognized as the leading business man of Crawford County.

Mr. Odell has been married three times; on April 5, 1890, to Miss Dora A. Allison, who died March 24, 1896; on April 3, 1897, to Miss Hattie Carroll, who died October 25, 1902, and on November 21, 1904, he married Miss Josie M. Larabee, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah J. Larabee, who was born at Oblong, Ill. He has the following children: S. F., born February 25, 1891; D. E., born November 12, 1894; I. W., born August 11, 1902; Ida M., born February 17, 1894; Mildred A., born July 29, 1899, and Bernice J., born April 15, 1907. Fraternally, Mr. Odell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and Modern Americans. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1886. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never aspired to political honors. He is a man widely and favorably known and in the business world, his word is as good as his bond.

ODELL, William Jasper (deceased).—In the death of the late William Jasper Odell, Oblong,

Ill., lost one of the finest types of citizen that any community can boast. He was a man of the highest integrity; gentle, and warm-hearted, he drew hundreds to him and retained their friendship and respect through life. No one who knew him failed to respect him, and no one who had any knowledge of his kindly, busy life, but felt a keen regret when he knew that his span of activity had ended.

Mr. Odell was born in Hancock County, Ind., January 5, 1836, and died in Oblong, February 10, 1888. He was a farmer, dry-goods merchant and hotel proprietor, and a man of many excellent qualities of heart and mind, which he developed to a marked degree. When about seventeen years old he came to Illinois with his father, D. W. Odell, Sr., a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Odell was brought up in his native County and in Oblong Township, where he attended school, and he was reared to farm life. On March 22, 1855, he married Isabelle Ryan, who was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 13, 1836, a daughter of William Ryan, deceased, who was a farmer and pioneer of Jasper County, Ill., born in Virginia, where he was reared, educated and married to Sarah Tindolph. His wife was also a native of Virginia, and was reared at Richmond. Mrs. William J. Odell is the third of a family of four daughters and two sons, two born in Virginia and the remainder in Ohio and Jasper County, Ill. William Ryan, her father, came to Illinois with his family in 1866, and locating in Jasper County, entered a quarter-section of land, which he cultivated and improved. He became a very prominent man of Jasper County; politically he was a Democrat, and took an active part in local affairs; was a Mason in fraternal relations and active in the order. His death occurred on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Odell lived in Oblong Township for eighteen years, where he became the owner of 140 acres of land, besides 160 acres in Jasper County, all of which he improved and cultivated. In 1872 he retired from the farm and moved to Oblong, where he opened a general store, and for two years operated the only store in that place. In 1874 he embarked in the hotel business, opening the Oblong House, which he conducted until his death, and under his management this became a very well known and popular hostelry. A strong Democrat, he was much interested in local affairs and made his influence felt for good. Mr. and Mrs. Odell had children as follows: Arminta, Emma Minor, William Washington (deceased), Agnes Johnson, Pearl Sheets and Dallas T. Odell, all born and reared in Oblong Township.

OLWIN, Judge J. C., attorney-at-law, and Judge of the Crawford County Court, now deceased, was born December 6, 1838, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and brought up on the farm, receiving a good, common school education. In 1860 he commenced studying law in Dayton, matriculating in 1862 in the Ohio State and Union Law School at Cleveland, and in 1863 came

to Crawford County, for one term teaching school near Palestine. He then settled in Robinson and entered into active practice. Judge Olwin became very prominent as a Republican and was elected to the Thirty-second General Assembly, his term expiring in 1882, and he rendered such efficient service that the same fall he was elected County Judge, also served as Master-in-Chancery for four years. Judge Olwin married January 4, 1866, Amelia A. Tobey, of Montgomery County, Ohio, and they had a family as follows: Harry, Claudia E., Ora M., Tobey, Beulah and Jessie. Judge Olwin's popularity in a Democratic county is sufficient testimony to his unswerving loyalty to duty and his ability as a member of Bar and Bench.

OLWIN, John.—Some of the most beautiful homes in Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., are occupied by men who have retired from the battles of business life and yet keep up their interest in civic affairs. Among them is John Olwin, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, fifteen miles west of Dayton, December 5, 1838. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Darke County, Ohio, and here he grew to manhood on a farm, helping clear off the timber and assisting his parents, David and Nancy (Graybill) Olwin, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and both of German extraction. Both died in Ohio, where they had become successful in agricultural life.

John Olwin received the usual common school education of his time and locality, and at the outbreak of the Civil War in April, 1861, enlisted for three months in the Eleventh Regiment, Ohio, Infantry. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and from there to camp in a wheatfield near Cincinnati, known as Camp Dennison. The regiment established itself there and before the men were properly trained the three months had expired. Mr. Olwin returned to his farm life, but the spirit of patriotism was still strong in him and in June, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for a period of three years or during the war. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and taken through Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. During his long service, Mr. Olwin participated in many engagements, including the Siege of Knoxville, a raid on the Cumberland, the raid to destroy Loudon Bridge near Knoxville, and here many were captured while climbing the mountain. Mr. Olwin was among these unfortunates, and was sent to Libby Prison where he was kept six months and then exchanged. He immediately rejoined his regiment at Knoxville, and was then transferred to the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon after his transfer, however, Mr. Olwin was placed on detached duty in the commissary department, where he remained until June, 1865, when he was mustered out. While in the department he had charge of the Post Bakery.

In August, 1865, Mr. Olwin came to Palestine, where D. B. Olwin, an uncle, was living, and

after he paid him a visit he decided to remain in Crawford County with his cousin, Fred Ernest, also from Ohio, and they opened and operated a furniture store at Hutsonville on the Wabash River. Soon thereafter, they sold to J. A. Parker and Mr. Olwin entered the employ of the new proprietor, remaining as salesman for a year, when occurred his marriage. In the fall of 1867, Mr. Olwin became a partner of his father-in-law, J. R. Hurst, in a general store under the name of Hurst & Olwin, with Mr. Olwin in charge. He soon induced Mr. Hurst to add a grain business to their undertaking. Still later, the business was enlarged to include hardware, and the success that followed was highly satisfactory. For seventeen years this association continued, when Mr. Hurst retired and his sons, W. B. and L. C. Hurst, assumed his interest. In 1883 Mr. Olwin sold his interests to his partners, W. B. and L. C. Hurst, and coming to Robinson entered into partnership with H. O. Wilkin in the dry-goods business, but a year later the stock was divided and each member embarked alone. At this time the John Olwin & Company firm was started, and continued for sixteen years, or until 1903, the partners being members of his family. The present location of the Farmers' and Producers' Bank, on the corner of North Cross and Main Streets, was the site of his old place of business. He carried a line of general merchandise and enjoyed a very large trade. Mr. Olwin erected a big elevator in 1895 on the Big Four Railroad and continued to operate it. In 1903 he disposed of his dry-goods business, in that year buying the stock of goods owned by the Estate of J. C. Alexander, which was soon reduced to an exclusive shoe-house, the only one in the county, which is now owned and operated by Mr. Olwin's son, O. G. Olwin. In December, 1906, in conjunction with W. B. Hiteshew and others, Mr. Olwin organized the Farmers' and Producers' Bank, with himself as Vice-President and director. The affairs of the bank are in a flourishing condition, with deposits of over \$400,000.

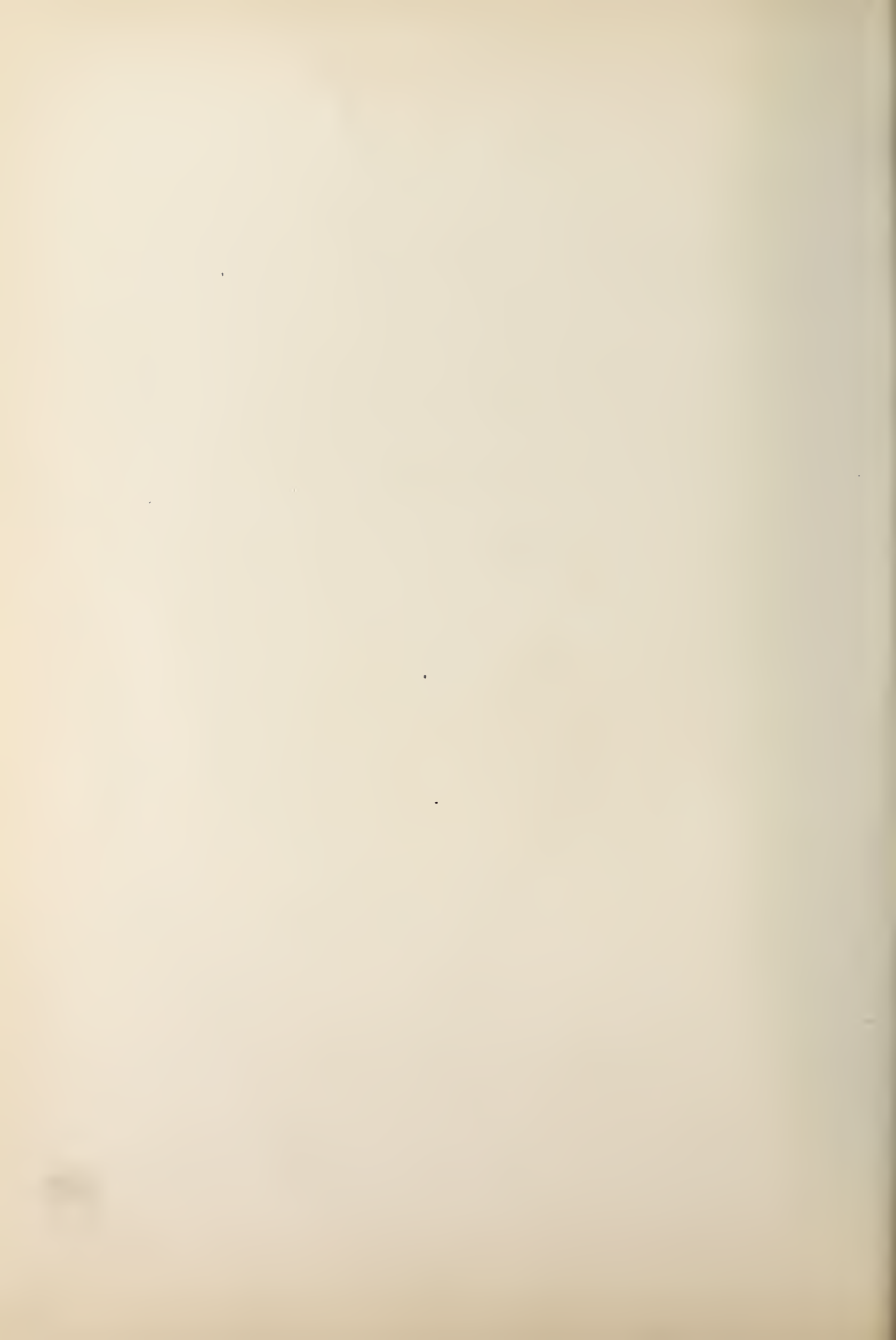
For the past twenty-four years Mr. Olwin lived in the comfortable home on West Main Street which he erected in 1884, but has recently sold this place and erected a more modern dwelling. In 1874 he met with a serious loss when his building and stock were completely destroyed by fire, but the firm reopened business at another stand, and soon after the firm erected a new building of their own.

Few men are more staunch in their support of the Republican party than Mr. Olwin, and he prides himself upon having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Olwin is deeply interested in civic and county affairs, and can always be counted upon to give his support to whatever measures he believes will conserve the best interests of the community. For forty years he has been a member of the Masonic order at Hutsonville and for years was its Worshipful Master.

On October 4, 1866, Mr. Olwin married Florence R. Hurst, daughter of John R. Hurst, a



AP Woodward



merchant of Hutsonville, where she was born and reared, she being then twenty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Olwin have had the following children: Charles H., a commercial salesman of Robinson; Lola, died at twenty, was an artist of unusual ability, and was decorating the house in pastel and water colors when her death suddenly occurred; Georgia G., wife of William C. Swartz, of Danville, an osteopath; Ocie G., now proprietor of the Olwin shoe store; Fred B., a dentist of Hammond, Ind.; Byrd G., a commercial salesman of Robinson; Clara B., wife of W. Russell Hodge, a bookkeeper of Marshall, Ill.; Nan B., wife of Leslie G. Palmer, a clothier of Robinson, and Lois B., wife of S. S. Spencer, a commercial salesman of Williamsport, Pa.

OLWIN, Ocie Gordon.—Of good judgment and high purpose in life, Ocie Gordon Olwin's years have been busy ones, and he has succeeded in building up a very fine trade and in becoming one of the leading merchants of Robinson. Mr. Olwin was born in Hutsonville, Crawford County, Ill., February 1, 1873, the son of John and Rebecca Florence Olwin, the former born in Darke County, Ohio, December 5, 1838, and the latter born in Crawford County, Ill., May 23, 1846. John Olwin is a retired merchant of Robinson. Ocie G. Olwin began attending school in Hutsonville when only five years old and when the family located in Robinson he continued his studies until seventeen, when he entered his father's store as a clerk. After two years there, he attended the Parsons Horological School for watchmakers for one year. In 1892 he located in Albion, Ill., in the jewelry business, then returning to Robinson, worked for his father. Once more he left home, this time to engage as a traveling salesman for a queensware house of Indianapolis. After one year with that firm, he engaged with Barker, Brown & Co. of Huntington, Ind., manufacturers of shoes, and remained with them for five years, thoroughly learning the business in all its practical details. In March, 1907, in partnership with his father and brother he purchased an extensive stock of dry-goods and shoes and opened his large quarters. In June of the same year, Mr. Olwin bought out the interests of his father and brother, and sold out the dry-goods, so that in October, 1907, he opened the only exclusive shoe-store in Crawford County, and enjoys a very large patronage, while his business shows a healthy increase.

On October 6, 1897, Mr. Olwin married Miss Daisy Endsley, born in Westfield, Ill., and one child, Clotilde Florence, was born to them March 31, 1899. Mr. Olwin is a Republican in politics, and fraternally was initiated as a member of the Knights of Pythias, in 1896, the Modern Woodmen in 1904, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in 1906, and became a Mason at Robinson, Ill., in 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Olwin are engaged in erecting one of the most beautiful homes in Robinson, thoroughly equipped with every modern appliance and with conveniences without number, and pleasantly located on South Cross Street.

His thorough knowledge of his business, and good business sense have gained him a fair share of this world's goods. Strict honesty in business dealings, loyalty to his friends and the deepest love for his family have made a record which all who know him may well envy, and which has established him among the popular and progressive young men of Robinson.

OTHEY, E. N., who has been so prominently identified with much of the building operations of Robinson, and, as a member of the firm of Otey & Son, has operated a large planing mill here, was born in Palestine, Ill., in March, 1831. Learning his trade in Terre Haute, Ind., Mr. Otey returned to Crawford County, where the most of his work has been done. Mr. Otey accumulated considerable property during his business life, including an excellent farm and some valuable town residences. On December 20, 1854, Mr. Otey was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Mary C. Hebb, and they have had four children: Harry E., Rose, Clifford F. and Helen.

OVERSTREET, Frederick A.—To faithfully discharge the duties of any public office shows reliability of character and decided energy. As distributor of mails in the postoffice at Robinson, Ill., Frederick A. Overstreet shows the same scrupulous care that has characterized him ever since he started out to earn his own living, and those who recognize his excellent qualities know that he is devoted to the interests of the public. Mr. Overstreet was born five miles northeast of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill., October 9, 1886, a son of John Roland Overstreet, who came from Kentucky. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Louise Larrabee, was born near Oblong, and died in Robinson.

Frederick A. Overstreet attended the Robinson High School and also the Peoria Polytechnic School, and held responsible positions in the jewelry establishments of Mr. Swern in 1906, and Mr. Seitz in 1906-07, respectively. His appointment to the postoffice was made October 9, 1907, and was received favorably by all who knew the young man. In politics he is a very active Republican, and contributes generously towards the support of the Methodist Church, of which his wife is a member. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Red Men.

On March 25, 1908, Mr. Overstreet married Orabelle Dodge, daughter of W. E. Dodge, Superintendent of the Warren Machine Company of Robinson. Mrs. Overstreet was born at Cooper Tract, Pa., March 22, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet have a beautiful home on Madison Avenue, Robinson, where they welcome their many friends with delightful hospitality.

PARKER, George (deceased), for many years one of the successful farmers of Honey Creek Township, was born in 1812 near Four Mile Creek, which runs through Butler County, Ohio, a son of Samuel Parker. The latter was born in Kentucky in 1782, and moved to Ohio in an early day, and to Illinois in 1819. In Kentucky

he married Sarah Newman, born about 1783, and they had the following family: Merinty, John, George, William, Julia, Rachel, James, Annie, and two who died unnamed. George Parker's boyhood days were spent assisting his father, and securing what education the subscription schools afforded. Early in life he joined the Missionary Baptist Church and preached in various places throughout the county. His first marriage occurred when he was united to Pattie Henry, by whom he had these children: Annie, William, Eliza J., John, Henry, Julia, Sarah A., Washington, LaFayette and Barbara A. His second wife was Mrs. Jane Mouroe. On the paternal side of the house, the ancestors were English, while on the maternal side they were Dutch.

PARKER, George N.—Eminently successful as a lawyer and business man, prominent in local, county and State politics, and possessing large legal knowledge, wide experience, the judicial temperament, unsullied integrity and a high sense of honor, George N. Parker is one of the leading representatives of his profession in Crawford County, having resided in Robinson since boyhood. Mr. Parker is a native of the county, having been born within its limits April 9, 1843, a son of Samuel and Emeline (Lanham) Parker, the former of whom was a native of Miami Township, Butler County, Ohio, and the latter born in Clinton County, Ia. Samuel Parker, with his father, Jonathan, came to Illinois before it was admitted to the Union in 1818, and there Jonathan Parker died near Flat Rock, Crawford County.

As his father was a farmer, George N. Parker early was accustomed to work upon the farm, and attended the district school in his vicinity, following this later by a course in Palestine Academy, then attending the Union Christian College, finally finishing at the University of Michigan. On October 4, 1866, the family moved to Robinson, where Mr. Parker has since resided. Returning to Robinson from the University of Michigan, he taught school and was honored by election to the office of County Superintendent of Schools of Crawford County, which he efficiently filled until 1869. Having in the meanwhile taken up the study of law, Mr. Parker was admitted to practice in the State Courts in June, 1870, and in 1879 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and was engaged as attorney for the construction of the Indianapolis Southern Railroad. Mr. Parker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Robinson, is a Director in the Terre Haute, Robinson, Olney and Mt. Vernon Railroad, and is largely interested in many other enterprises which he has assisted in organizing. As an attorney he has been associated with some of the most eminent members of his profession in the country, and his ability and enviable reputation for upholding all that is highest and best in his profession are unexcelled.

On May 5, 1870, Mr. Parker married Miss Julia Alice Crowley of Coshocton County, Ohio, at Newton, Jasper County, Ill. of this marriage

there being no issue. Mrs. Parker is an honorary member of the Society of Ben Hur, and is a member of the Dickens Literary Club; is also a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a cultured, charming lady who presides over her home with gracious hospitality. Mr. Parker is connected with the Modern Woodmen, Society of Ben Hur and the order of Modern America. All his life he has been a Democrat from principle and has been very active in politics, serving four years on the Democratic State Central Committee, and for twelve years was Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. In 1908 he was sent as delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver which nominated Bryan and Kern. Mr. Parker's influence on public men and public events has been exerted in many ways, and always for ultimate good. Powerful from dignity of character and wisdom, he is much more than a great lawyer; is one of the great citizens of Crawford County, and he is engaged in the great work of making history.

PARKER, George Washington.—The ranks of the veterans of the Civil War are thinning, and each year the number of the survivors grows fewer. Among those who fought for the preservation of the Union, and also contended with the disadvantages of private life when Crawford County was still in a partially undeveloped state, was the late George W. Parker, who was a farmer and stockman on Section 28, Houey Creek Township, Crawford County, where he was born December 25, 1842. He was a son of Newman Parker, a pioneer of Crawford County. Newman Parker came to the county when a boy and here grew to manhood. Entering a large amount of land, he cleared it off and placed it in a state of high cultivation. He married Maria Attaway, a member of a pioneer family. Later Newman Parker participated in the Black Hawk War, and was a very prominent man of his time.

After receiving as good an education as the schools of his times afforded, George W. Parker worked with his father, and as he was the fourth child in a family of fifteen, there was plenty for him to do. When he attained his majority his father gave him 80 acres of land in the woods, and he cleared a portion and then sold it. Later he bought 101 acres which forms the family home. This he also cleared to a large extent, and he worked hard to get it in good shape. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years, returning home at the close of the war, when he moved his family to Lawrence County, where he owned and cleared 80 acres of land, but eventually sold this and came back to his former home in Honey Creek Township.

On February 18, 1863, Mr. Parker married Sarah Jane Lewis, born in La Motte Township, October 25, 1846, a daughter of the late Samuel Lewis, a farmer and stock-raiser of La Motte Township, who came to Crawford County with his father, Samuel Lewis, from their native State,

North Carolina. Samnel, Sr., was a soldier of the Black Hawk War, and also a farmer and early settler of La Motte Township, where he owned and cleared a large tract of land. Samnel Lewis, Jr., who was the eldest child of the family, was reared in La Motte Township, and there married Ellen Garrard, who was born in Crawford County, Ill., a daughter of Jacob and Susan Garrard, who settled in Martin Township and became extensive landowners there, clearing off a large tract and placing it under cultivation. Mrs. Parker is the eldest in her father's family, which was as follows: Sarah Jane, Lucy (deceased), Palmer (deceased), Rosie, Ella, Samuel, Emma—all born in La Motte Township, where Mr. Lewis bought a farm and brought it into a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis died at Robinson. He was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker had the following family: Maria J., born April 11, 1864; John H., born April 18, 1866; Lucy E., born April 26, 1868; Cora E., born October 7, 1871; Dessie A., born July 13, 1874; Myrtle N., born February 2, 1877; Hallie M., born December 25, 1879; Millard A., born September 23, 1882; G. F., born September 5, 1886, and one who died in infancy. Three were born in Lawrence County, and the remainder in Crawford County. Mr. Parker was a Republican and a member of the G. A. R. His death occurred May 20, 1887, when he was in his forty-third year. Mr. Parker was a man who did much for his township, although more as a private individual than as a public official. He erected a comfortable home, a good barn and all other buildings appertaining to a first-class modern homestead. His fields were well laid off for the growing of grain and for pasturage, and the fences were substantially built and kept in good repair. In his business transactions he was upright and far-seeing, and in his home he was the wise and tender husband and father. In his demise the neighborhood lost one of its best and most reliable citizens.

PARKER, Henry.—Those who have been born on Illinois soil have a love for the State not possessed by those who come to it, and this is especially true of the farmer who gains his living from the soil, and who learns to know all its possibilities and true value. Henry Parker of Section 15, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, was born on his present farm March 23, 1840, a son of William Parker. The Parker family is a numerous one, and its representatives are to be found throughout the State, especially in this county, and they are associated with various lines of industry.

Henry Parker remembers well the primitive log schoolhouse in which he received his education, as well as the many hardships the family endured in those early days in the history of the county. Remaining at home until his father's death, he later rented 60 acres of the original homestead, and began to develop and cultivate the land which he had helped his father clear.

On October 16, 1860, he married Mary Allison, a native of Lawrence County, Ill., who was brought to Crawford County by her parents when eleven years old. She is a daughter of Harvey Allison, now deceased, who was for a number of years a farmer of Honey Creek Township. He spent five years in California prospecting for gold, going there overland and returning by water. After his return he remained for a time in Crawford County, but later went to Texas, where his death occurred. Mrs. Parker is the eldest of four children, of whom one was born in Honey Creek Township, and all educated in the district school. The mother, Elizabeth (Parker) Allison, was born and reared in Crawford County, but died prior to her husband, who married again in Texas and had four children by his second marriage. The children by his first marriage were: Mary, Alvira, Redman and Eliza Dew. By his second marriage the children born were: Harry, Ambrose, William and Ambresia.

After his marriage Mr. Parker settled on 80 acres of the old homestead to which he has added until he now owns 260 acres of as good land as is to be found in Crawford County, nearly all of which he has cleared, and made all improvements. This land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and he has operated a threshing machine for a number of years. Mr. Parker also has a saw-mill on his property which he operates, and in all of his enterprises he is successful, being a good manager and excellent business man.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker have had children as follows: Valmore, Eliza, Ellen, Sarah E. (deceased), George, Harvey, Albert, Anna (deceased), and Millie and Estella (twins), all born in Honey Creek Township. Mr. Parker is a Democrat and for six years was Township Supervisor. In 1905 oil was discovered on his premises and he now has twenty-five wells in active operation. In fraternal relations he is a Mason, and for forty years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

PARKER, Lafayette.—The young men of today are revolutionizing farming by applying scientific methods to their work, just as their brothers are in other lines of commercial and industrial activity. No longer do they till the soil and raise their cattle in a hit or miss way. Each task is done with reference to a carefully laid plan, and as a result the land is made to yield manifold crops that were the result of the labors of their ancestors. Lafayette Parker is one of these representative young farmers of Crawford County, conveniently located on Section 11, Honey Creek, where he was born March 6, 1854, the youngest son of George Parker, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Parker attended school in the little log schoolhouse of the neighborhood, and helped to clear the land his father owned, thus passing his boyhood usefully. When his father died he was the owner of 120 acres, the greater portion of which he cleared and upon which he had made all improvements. He built his home, barn and

other outbuildings, and put up the fences. Here he has carried on general farming and stock-raising, carrying a good grade of horses. To his 120 acres he has added 20 acres, and his wife owns 25½ acres, nearly all improved. Three oil wells are in active operation on his place, and this has rendered his property all the more valuable.

Mr. Parker married Mary Jane Richards, who was born, reared, educated and married in Lawrence County, on a farm. Five children were born of this marriage: Jesse W.; Ota, deceased, and three who died in infancy, all born on his present farm. Mrs. Parker died and later he married Martha A. Ford, who was born in Honey Creek Township, the daughter of Warner Ford, now deceased, who was a farmer of Honey Creek Township, also reared in Crawford County, his father being one of its pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have had no children. Mr. Parker has always been a Democrat and also taken an active part in the affairs of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

PARKER, Washington.—The Parker family is closely associated with the pioneer history of Crawford County, and its members have largely assisted in its development and improvement. When the family was located in this County the land was either timber, brush or swamp land, and practically worthless until hard work and skillful management had changed it into the many fertile farms and prosperous cities it contains. The children of these pioneers endured as much as their elders, and are now reaping the benefits. Washington Parker, a farmer and stock-raiser of Honey Creek Township, located on Section 3, was born in that Township, January 15, 1852. He is a son of the pioneer George Parker, now deceased, who was a farmer of Honey Creek Township, born in Butler County, Ohio, March 20, 1812. When about six years of age he came to Honey Creek Township with his father, Jonathan Parker, now deceased, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

George Parker attended the early log schoolhouse of the Township, and worked hard assisting his father in clearing the land he had entered from the government. Remaining at home until his marriage, he then entered land from the government for himself, starting with 25 cents. This he cleared and improved, and then added to it. He gave each of his sons 80 acres and his daughters 40 acres. He and his sons did an immense amount of work developing these different pieces of property. George Parker married Mary Henry, born in middle Tennessee, where she was reared. A family of five sons and five daughters were born to them, namely: William (deceased), Eliza Jane (deceased), John, Henry (deceased), Julia Ann (deceased), Sarah Ann, Anna (deceased), Washington, Lafayette, Barbara (deceased)—all born in Honey Creek Township, and all having been married. George Parker was a Democrat, a member of the Grange, and

a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His death occurred in Honey Creek Township.

Washington Parker was given all the educational advantages Honey Creek Township afforded, although the only school was held in a log house, with all the primitive conditions. He was twenty-six before he left home, and so did more than his share of work in helping his father clear the home place. In February, 1878, he married Sarah Ann Weger, who was born in Honey Creek Township. She is the daughter of William Weger, deceased, one of the pioneers of Honey Creek Township. Mrs. Parker also acquired her education in the log schoolhouse. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker: Everett E., Maggie Olivia, Charles Grover, Daisy Ellen, Tura Gladys, Chester Leroy and Agnes Lurena—all born in the township.

About five years after marriage. Mr. Parker located on his present farm, which then consisted of 90 acres. This he developed and improved, adding to it 100 acres, and on it devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. A Democrat in politics, he has been active in local affairs, and has held the office of Constable. He has been a member of the Grange and he and his wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

PARKER, William (deceased).—The late William Parker was one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, of which he is a native. During his useful life he built up for himself a lasting reputation as a man of unblemished character, honorable in all business transactions. He was imbued with that generous public spirit, always ready to assist in whatever is calculated to promote the welfare of the community. Mr. Parker was born on Section 13, Honey Creek Township, February 15, 1841, a son of John Parker, a pioneer of Crawford County and a native of Ohio. John Parker was brought to Crawford County when a boy by his parents, Samuel and Polly (Newman) Parker, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book. At an early date John Parker entered and settled on land in Honey Creek Township which he cleared and placed under cultivation.

William Parker was educated in the primitive schools of the township, and worked on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. On April 2, 1865, he married Elizabeth Allison, the daughter of Alfred Harrison Allison and Susan Ann (Highsmith) Allison. Ezra Allison, father of Alfred Harrison, came to Crawford County with his son, and they were very early pioneers of the county. One of the brothers of Alfred Harrison Allison was killed by the Indians after the family settled in Crawford County. Mrs. Parker was reared and educated in Lawrence County. Mr. Allison was one of those who helped to clear the county of Indians, and the old Fort Allison was named after him. Later he moved to Lawrence County, but returned to Crawford County, and still later went to Coles County. Again he re-



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turned to Crawford County, but liking Lawrence County better, he went back there, and there died, January 25, 1858, his wife dying August 4, 1881. He spent his life as a farmer and cleared a great deal of land. Mrs. Parker is the sixth child in the family of ten children born to her parents, one of whom died in infancy. The four sons and six daughters were born in Crawford, Lawrence and Coles Counties. Mr. Allison was a staunch Republican from the formation of the party.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parker moved to Honey Creek Township, where they located on 120 acres of land, about ninety acres of which Mr. Parker cleared. In September, 1885, they moved to their present farm, which they had purchased, and at the time of his death Mr. Parker owned 320 acres. All of this was in Honey Creek Township, and of this he cleared about 120 acres. He carried on farming and stock-raising until his demise, and was recognized as one of the successful farmers in this part of the country. All of the improvements on his land were made by him. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Parker had a family as follows: Harrison, Viola F., Martha J., John (deceased), George Washington (deceased), Henry (deceased), Albert (deceased), Mary Ann (deceased), Carl Carlton, Grover C., and an unnamed infant. On November 28, 1903, Mr. Parker passed away, and his remains were interred in Good Hope Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Clements, and the community attended in large numbers to pay honor to his memory.

PATTON, Mrs. E. A. (deceased), was born in Palestine, Ill., December 6, 1817, a daughter of William Wilson, one of the pioneers and the first Postmaster of Palestine, born April 4, 1790, and died February 12, 1850. He was a member of the Legislature and a very prominent man. He married Miss E. Kitchell, and they had fifteen children, Mrs. Patton being the eldest. Mrs. Patton married December 31, 1835, Dr. E. L. Patton, born November 31, 1809, in Tennessee. Dr. Patton was educated in Washington College, Tenn., and followed the practice of medicine in Palestine until his demise, which occurred December 30, 1862. Dr. and Mrs. Patton had twelve children, many of whom became prominent in various lines of business and professions. Mrs. Patton was a very active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and she lived in the comfortable residence in Palestine built by Dr. Patton. Mrs. Patton will long be remembered as a worthy, devout, Christian lady, a good neighbor and kind friend.

PAULL, Findley (deceased), who was connected with the mercantile life of Palestine in its earlier days, was born in Fayette County, Pa., February 26, 1809, a son of James, born in 1781, in Fayette County, Pa., where he died in June, 1856, having been a farmer and iron manufacturer, and one of the most successful men of his locality. He was married three times and became the father

of fourteen children, Findley being the eldest. The mother of Findley bore the maiden name of Hannah Jackson. The grandfathers and great-grandfathers of Findley Paull were in the Revolution. Findley Paull attended school in Fayette County, Pa., and when fifteen years old commenced clerking in Wheeling, W. Va., for his uncle, and in 1835, with his uncle opened a general store in Palestine, Ill. Five years later he purchased his uncle's interest, and continued the business alone, becoming very successful. In time he retired from active life and lived in Palestine. In 1835 he married in Wheeling, W. Va., Ann M. Bayless, who was born in 1811 and died in Palestine in 1877, having borne her husband seven children. Mr. Paull married again, June 15, 1880, Mrs. E. Gorman, widow of Dr. C. Gorman. For many years Mr. Paull was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, was an ardent Republican, and interested in prohibition and an active worker in the temperance cause.

PEARCE, L. B. (deceased), was born September 18, 1810, in Champaign County, Ohio, a son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Pearce, natives of New York and Maryland. John Pearce was a soldier in the War of 1812, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Of a family of pioneers of Indiana, L. B. Pearce, who was one of eight children, secured a very meager education in the subscription schools of that period. Before becoming a farmer, he engaged in constructing some saw and grist mills on the present site of Logansport, Ind., for the Pottawatomie Indians, under the supervision of Gen. Tipton. After this Mr. Pearce began farming in Fountain County, Ind., and two years later bought land in Warren County, Ind. In three years he moved to Kankakee Marsh, near Lake Michigan, in Indiana, but soon sold and went to Benton County, Ind. For some time he was in a dry-goods business at Independence, Ind., but in 1851 came to La Motte Prairie, Crawford County, Ill., and subsequently was a dry-goods merchant at Hutsonville under the firm name of Pearce & Neely. In three years he sold out, and once more became a farmer. Later he again entered mercantile life in Hutsonville, and in 1861 secured a contract to transport soldiers from Sumner, a point on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at the close of the war buying a farm. He settled in Hutsonville in 1863, and for many years lived there retired. In 1830 he married Anna Hurley, daughter of Zadock and Lillns (Campbell) Hurley, natives of Maryland and South Carolina, who died in Warren County, Ind., the parents of eleven children. Zadock Hurley was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and he and his wife were Methodists, as was Mrs. Pearce, although Mr. Pearce was a Universalist. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce had eight children. He was a Republican, and held some of the offices of his township, and always took an active interest in temperance matters.

PERRINE, James.—In that struggle in which man pitted himself against primeval forest and

aboriginal inhabitant, the strongest types of manhood and womanhood were evolved and traits of character were handed down to the present generation. The Perrine family has been prominent in the pioneer history of this country for many years, especially in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in fact, representatives of the name may be found in many other States. James Perrine, a farmer and stock-raiser on Section 35, Oblong Township, Crawford County, was born in Franklin County, Ind., June 8, 1844, a son of James Perrine, also a farmer and stock-raiser, now deceased, who was born in Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In Ohio, he married Matilda Miller, who was born in Virginia, but reared in the Buckeye State. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. James Perrine, Sr., moved to Indiana, locating in Franklin County, but in 1858 they made another change, and settled near Robinson, Crawford County, where the father rented property until he bought twenty acres in Oblong Township, and having cleared off this property, lived upon it until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-eight years old. Of his five children, James Perrine was the fourth. One son, David, died during the Civil War while in service in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry. In politics the elder James was a Democrat, was very prominent in local affairs and widely and favorably known.

James Perrine, the younger, was reared and educated in Indiana and Illinois. In 1869 he married Katherine Perrine, who bore him one son, Lesley, and died February 15, 1888, aged forty-six years and two days. On July 14, 1889, Mr. Perrine married Alice Melissa Perkins, daughter of Ute Perkins, born in Clinton County, Ind., and came to Crawford County to keep house for her uncle, with whom she lived until her marriage. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine have two sons—James Ute, a druggist, and Andrew Franklin, both of whom were born on the home place. This homestead, when originally purchased by Mr. Perrine, consisted of only fifteen acres, but he kept adding to it until he now owns 103 acres of well improved land that is yielding him a handsome income. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliations he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is industrious, thrifty and enterprising, and the success which has attended his efforts is certainly well merited.

PICKERING, William.—If the recollections of the veterans of the Civil War could be compiled in one volume, the country would have a history of that conflict which would prove not only very interesting but highly instructive. While these veterans are honored and respected, too little attention has been paid to their standpoint relative to the stirring occurrences of the early '60s. Unfortunately, space forbids any lengthy description in this article, although the account given by William Pickering of some of the engagements in which he participated ought to be placed on record. William Pickering was born

March 2, 1844, in Fairfield County, Ohio, a son of James Pickering.

James Pickering was a native of Rockingham County, Va., where he lived until ten years of age, when his father, Jacob Pickering, removed with his family to Fairfield County, Ohio, there purchasing a farm. Jacob Pickering and his wife, Hannah, had these children: James, John Jackson, Jacob Hampton, Harrison, Catherine, Grace and Elizabeth. James Pickering started out to make his own way in the world at the age of twenty years, renting a farm of eighty acres, to which he kept adding until he had 200 acres. Shortly after his marriage he lived with his father, helping him to clear the timber and brush from his farm, on which was a hewed log house of one room, 18x20 feet, to which James Perrine afterwards added a frame addition. At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Pickering was married to Catherine Smith, and they became the parents of nine children: Jacob Hamilton, Hannah, Amanda, William, Phillips, James, John Harrison, Mathia Smith and Catherine.

William Pickering remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, his education being received in the Swamp Schoolhouse, and later in the new Oak Schoolhouse, which had been built to take the place of the Swamp school. When about twenty-one years of age, Mr. Pickering enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, for service in the Union army, becoming a member of the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Col. Sanders and Capt. Morgan. His regiment was first ordered to Atlanta, and later to Marietta, Ga., where Mr. Pickering was placed on picket duty on the day of arrival. The regiment remained at the latter place for a month and was then ordered to join Sherman in his famous March to the Sea. At the memorable battle of Macon, Ga., Mr. Pickering's regiment was ordered to make an attempt to capture the Confederate breastworks. The attempt was a gallant one, but failed owing to the prompt reenforcement of Confederates. The Union soldiers, being compelled to retreat, retired to a creek which had high banks, and here they remained while the shot and shell of the artilleries of both armies buzzed over their heads from opposite sides of the creek. After the battle of Macon, the regiment went to Andersonville, the trip taking three days and three nights, and the only sleep the soldiers got was in the saddle, or while the horses were feeding. At the close of the war, Mr. Pickering was at Greensburg, N. C., whence he went to Salem, N. C., and was there discharged. The regiment was then sent to Columbus, Ohio, where it was mustered out, the one-year men, of whom Mr. Pickering was one, being the first to be sent home. William Pickering has the record of a brave soldier, of which any veteran might well be proud.

After the war Mr. Pickering returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, and for a time worked out by the month at farming. For one year after his marriage he rented a farm, coming to Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., on a visit to the Price family who were old friends of his

family. Here, with his army pay which he had carefully saved and some money which he had received from the sale of some stock, he purchased sixty-two acres of farming land in Section 2, on which he did not locate, however, until one year later, owing to the fact that a family was residing there. On this place was a log cabin in which Mr. Pickering and his family lived for ten years, and to which he has added from time to time until it became the substantial home it is to-day. Only ten acres of his land had been cleared, but he now has it all under cultivation and in excellent condition.

On December 5, 1869, Mr. Pickering was married by Rev. George Helperman to Hannah Matz, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Lupt) Matz, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was brought by her parents to Wayne County, Ohio. Three children have been born to them: Edwin Leo, born April 16, 1875, who died June 24, 1880; Elnora C., born June 29, 1881, died October 24, 1908; and Brady C., born January 9, 1886.

Mr. Pickering is an independent voter, and has served three years as School Director. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His war record entitles him to membership in Joseph Shaw Post, G. A. R., at Annapolis, of which he is a popular comrade.

PITTINGER, Charles William.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County within recent years has completely revolutionized values in this locality. Increasing its commercial and industrial activity, and bringing into existence new corporations, and developing many private business possibilities. Charles William Pittinger, one of the large oil men of Robinson, Ill., was born at Carlton, Mercer County, Pa., February 25, 1876, a son of John Fisherman and Amelia Ann (Shilling) Pittinger, the former born at Sharon, Pa., April 17, 1839, and the latter from Shaw's Landing, Pa. She was descended from the family of Henry Wolf, a descendant of General Wolf of Quebec fame. James Shilling, a brother of Mrs. J. F. Pittinger, died in Andersonville prison during the Civil War, and her father served through the entire struggle, a member of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. His brother, Nicholas Pittinger, was killed at the second battle of Bull Run.

The boyhood of Charles William Pittinger was well filled with school and farm duties. Until ten years of age, he lived at Carlton, when the family moved to Shaw's Landing, near Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., where they remained three years. The lad then returned to Carlton, and remained there until he attained to his majority, attending school, and working on the farm. At school he was a very apt pupil, and seemed to be a born leader, organizing and directing all the exercises, the spelling matches and the singing schools. He was specially fond of hunting and skating and played ball whenever he found an opportunity. Developing a desire for more studies, he attended Bryant, Stratton & Smith's Business College at Meadville, Pa., where as president of his class he graduated with high

honors in 1892. He then went to Volant College at Volant, Pa., where again as president of his class he graduated in 1898. He then attended Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., a number of terms, and taught there as Principal of the Business Department. From this institution he received the degree of B. S., and also taught in the public schools there for three years. This position was a difficult one, because for years the boys were belligerent, and no teacher could control them, until Mr. Pittinger was placed in charge. He knew how to master the boys and to win their confidence and respect, and when after three years he left for wider fields, these **same boys joined with the board** and people of the community in urging him to remain. He then went to Kennerdell, Pa., to enter the employ of **H. T. Newmaker & Son**, whom he served faithfully as bookkeeper and business manager for two years. At the expiration of these two years, he entered the oil field as bookkeeper for Mr. Pew of Pittsburg, and three years later was promoted to the management of the branch office at Marcus Hook, eighteen miles south of Philadelphia. He remained there three years more, until November, 1906, when he came to Robinson to take charge of the Sun Company, a progressive oil corporation, where he has since remained.

July 21, 1897, Mr. Pittinger was married at Robinson's Mills, Wetzel County, W. Va., to Mary L. Dunkle, daughter of W. S. and Margaret Dunkle, both of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock. The mother is dead, but the father still survives. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pittinger, Margaret Amelia, born May 11, 1905.

Mr. Pittinger is a prominent Mason, belonging to Pittsburg Lodge No. 484, to Chester Chapter No. 258, and Chester Commandery No. 66. He is a Presbyterian, and not only was prominent in church work in Chester, Pa., but also in the First Presbyterian Church of Robinson, Ill., one of the largest churches of Crawford County, and has been elder in each. He also held the position of Superintendent of the Sunday School at Chester and Robinson, and was one of the men to organize the Union Sabbath Association at Robinson. The Pittinger home on West Walnut Street, Robinson, is one of the most delightful in the city. Mr. Pittinger is a man who has never sought influence or advancement politically, but is happiest when his business duties are discharged, to work for his church and for the good of humanity.

POSTLEWAITE, Alva Stiles.—The blood that flowed in the veins of the French Huguenots has been transmitted to some of the very best of our American people of to-day. Driven from their native land by religious persecution, they sought refuge in a country where they would be free to work out their own destiny, and worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. The Postlewaite family dates back to a French Huguenot by that name, who came to this country with a number of others in the seventeenth century. Alva Stiles Postlewaite, of La Motte

Township, Crawford County, is also descended from an illustrious family which dates back to the grandmother of Joel Ferree, who was the father of the grandmother of Alva Stiles Postlewaite. She was a widow who fled from France to Germany and came to America on the same ship as William Penn. She had made the acquaintance of William Penn in Germany and was introduced by him to Queen Anne of Germany, who kept her in her train during the six months she was in that country. The widow was given a grant of land by William Penn of 1,000 acres in Lancaster County, Pa. Her descendants lived in Lancaster County for several generations but later removed to Sullivan County, Ind.

Alva Stiles Postlewaite was born in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, Ill., February 25, 1862, a son of James Leath and Amanda J. (Stiles) Postlewaite, the former born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 21, 1821, and the latter in Montgomery Township, Crawford County. She was a daughter of Alva and Hannah (Brown) Stiles, both from New York State. The parents were married October 25, 1860, and they had the following children: Alva Stiles; Mary M., born November 1, 1864; James J., born December 21, 1867; Electa A., born November 19, 1870; and twins, George W. F. and Martha G. F., born December 12, 1873. By a former marriage, James L. Postlewaite had two children, Rachel Jane, born April 18, 1857, and John William, born February 8, 1860. His first marriage occurred October 12, 1854, to Mary Edgington, daughter of William Edgington of Montgomery Township.

James L. Postlewaite came to Montgomery Township, Crawford County, in 1852, from Sullivan County, Ind. For a number of years he taught school in the township, and for sixteen years was Justice of the Peace. His father, Isaac Postlewaite, was born in Lancaster, Pa. When a boy he went to West Virginia, from there to Kentucky, and then to Sullivan County, Ind., where he married Anna Ferree, a daughter of Joel Ferree, and born in that county. Isaac Postlewaite died October 3, 1857, and his wife died November 3d, of the same year, both passing away in Sullivan County, Ind. James L. Postlewaite died January 12, 1891, in Montgomery Township, Crawford County.

Alva Stiles Postlewaite attended the district school until he was twenty-one, and at the same time assisted his father on the farm. On February 27, 1883, he was married in La Motte Township, by the Rev. Massey, the Methodist clergyman of the township, to Sarah E. Fulling, a daughter of Henry Fulling, Sr., and Samina (McColpin) Fulling. Mr. and Mrs. Postlewaite have had the following children: Edith M., born March 12, 1884, married H. E. Richards, son of James Richards of Palestine, and they have these children.—Claude Eugene, born September 18, 1905, Paul Ethelbert, born August 31, 1907, an infant daughter born October 27, 1908, and they live in Palestine; Henry Leath, born August 25, 1891, and a son and daughter who died in infancy.

Mrs. Postlewaite was the third of six children, four of whom are living: John; Mary, wife of Alonzo Wesner; Mrs. Postlewaite, and Henry; Annie and Fannie (twins), who are deceased. Her father, Henry Fulling, came from Germany to the United States in 1840, when sixteen years old, first locating at Terre Haute, Ind., whence he removed to Palestine, Crawford County. In 1849 he married Samina McColpin, who was born in Crawford County, August 24, 1826, her parents being among the earliest settlers of Crawford County. Mrs. Fulling died February 5, 1905, but Mr. Fulling is still living in La Motte Township, aged eighty-four years. He has always pursued the occupation of farming, in which he has been very successful. He has about 600 acres in his own name and a third interest in the property of his sons.

Mr. Postlewaite's farm of 120 acres, situated on Section 17, La Motte Township, is known as the "Richwood Farm," and he makes a specialty of raising Percheron registered horses, hogs and Shropshire sheep, feeding sometimes as many as 100 sheep. Besides this he owns 80 acres in Montgomery Township. He has been breeding horses for the past twenty-five years and ships to Eastern markets. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. Since he was seventeen, Mr. Postlewaite has been a member of the Christian Church, and his wife has belonged to it for the past thirteen years.

PRICE, Cyrus Edgar, M. D.—Possessed of that subtle something that goes so far towards making the man of medicine a friend as well as a doctor, Cyrus Edgar Price, M. D., of Robinson, Crawford County, is a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Westfield, Clark County, Ill., July 26, 1869, a son of James C. and Sarah J. (Smith) Price. James C. Price was also a physician, born in Kentucky, while the mother was a daughter of Robert Smith of Palestine, Ill. Dr. Price, Sr., served in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and there contracted a disability which resulted in his death when the son, Cyrus Edgar, was but eighteen months old. In 1877 his mother married Dr. C. Barlow of Robinson, and the boy was reared by his step-father whom he loved very tenderly.

Naturally the lad's mind was turned toward the medical profession, and after he completed a common school course, he entered Eureka College at Eureka, Ill., and after finishing his course there, went to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1893. Beginning the practice of his profession at Eaton, Crawford County, he remained there fourteen years, and was very successful, but grew to feel that, although he had many friends and a good practice, he needed a wider field. So in July, 1908, he removed to Robinson, where he is meeting with success. Dr. Price is a member of the Crawford County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and



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the Æsculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley. He is a Mason, having become a member two years ago. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, which he joined eight years ago. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Price was married October 12, 1895, at Streator, Ill., to Harriet J. Galloway, who was born at Chenoa, Ill., a daughter of David and America Galloway, pioneer settlers of Streator. She had graduated from the high school of Streator, and had been a teacher in the public schools for six years prior to her marriage. The following children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Price: Harold Edgar, born July 20, 1896; Helen Marjorie, born September 15, 1898; Robert Smith, born May 20, 1902; Charles Donald, born May 10, 1904, and Harriet Virginia, born April 20, 1907. Dr. Price is becoming as popular in Robinson as he was at Eaton, and his wife is gathering around her a charming circle of friends, so that the Price home is a center of delightful hospitality.

PRICE, Thomas L., a man who has occupied positions of responsibility and trust in Robinson, Ill., was born in Crawford County, Ill., May 1, 1850, a son of James D. and Mary E. (Smith) Price, was brought up on a farm and educated, first, in the common schools, later attending Westfield College for seven months and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute for three years. After graduating from the latter in 1873, for five years he was engaged in teaching and was then appointed Deputy County Clerk under Mr. Reavill. He occupied this office only one year, when he bought an interest in the "Constitution" newspaper. In August of the following year he sold this interest, and was appointed to fill out for the remainder of the year the vacancy in the County Clerk's office caused by the death of Mr. Reavill, being duly elected County Clerk in November following. In 1882 he was again elected to the same office. Mr. Price married December 17, 1879, in Palestine, Ill., Fannie B. Haskett, born in Crawford County, November 19, 1859, and two children were born to them: Ralph W. and Harry H. Mr. Price is a member of Robinson Lodge, No. 250, A. F. & A. M., and of Crawford Lodge I. O. O. F. The father of Thomas L. Price, James D., was born in Calloway County, Ky., in 1806, but moved to Illinois in 1829, settling first in Palestine, but later locating northwest of Robinson, where he died November 22, 1873. His first wife was a Miss Caldwell, while his second wife was Mrs. Mary E. Smith, widow of Guy W. Smith, an early settler of Crawford County, born March 13, 1821. There were two children by the first marriage, and eight by the second.

PURCELL, John William, whose excellent tract of 140 acres of farming land is situated in Section 30, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., is not only an energetic and enterprising agriculturist, but has taken a prominent part in township affairs. Mr. Purcell was born September 12, 1857, in Lawrence County, Ill., a son

of William J. Purcell, who came to Crawford County, Ill., from Sullivan County, Ind., his father having entered some government land which he cleared from the wilderness. He attended the public schools of this locality, and was married in Lawrence County to Elizabeth Shelton, a native of that county. Two sons were born of this union: John William and James Jefferson, the latter of whom is deceased. Some time after his marriage, William J. Purcell returned to Crawford County, where he rented land for a time, and purchased several small tracts. In addition to farming for some years, he operated a grist and saw-mill in Lawrence County. As a soldier during the Civil War he served bravely and faithfully for about one year, and afterwards became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In political matters he was a life-long Democrat. His death occurred in 1902, his wife having died in 1860.

John William Purcell attended the public schools of Honey Creek Township, and, until his marriage in 1879, assisted his father on the home place. For some time after his marriage he moved from one place to another in search of a suitable location, and in 1889 purchased his present place, starting with 40 acres, but has since increased his holdings to 140 acres of very desirable land. He has made many improvements on his place, carries on general farming and stock-raising, and in addition has operated a saw-mill and threshing machine from Vincennes to Palestine and throughout the surrounding country. In political matters he is a Democrat, on that party's ticket was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and is now serving his second term, besides being a member of the School Board. Prior to adopting his present views, however, Mr. Purcell was a Republican, and while a member of that party served one term as Highway Commissioner. He is a member of the Woodmen at Hardinville, No. 4697, and his religious associations are with the Christian Church.

In 1879 Mr. Purcell was married to Samantha A. VanWinkle, born in Honey Creek Township, the second child of William L. VanWinkle, a sketch of whose life will be found on another page of this work. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, namely: Fred M., James Arthur, Grace, Fannie, Mary, and two who died in infancy—all born in Honey Creek Township.

RAFFERTY, Theodore Newell, M. D.—None of the learned professions require so much preparation, or such exhaustive study afterwards, as that of medicine. The physician of today must needs be not only intelligent, well-educated, skillful, well-trained, possessing wide experience and profound knowledge, but he must keep on studying to breast the advance in scientific discoveries. Dr. Theodore Newell Rafferty is one of the successful physicians of Crawford County, pleasantly located at Robinson, where he has resided since 1883. He was born in Springville, Lawrence County, Ind., January 12, 1846, a son of Mitchell Crooke and Mary Shore (Benedict)

Rafferty, the father born in Kentucky, April 17, 1817, and the mother at Nicholasville, that State, March 14, 1824.

Dr. Rafferty attended the common schools, the Indiana University at Bloomington, and then clerked for his father who was a merchant. Later he taught school for three years. In 1867 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and from there went to the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the Class of 1869. Immediately thereafter, Dr. Rafferty located at Palestine, Ill., and there continued until 1883, when he settled in Robinson, and has remained there in active practice ever since. Dr. Rafferty belongs to the following medical societies: Crawford County Medical Society, the Æsculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican, but has never accepted public office.

On October 7, 1872, Dr. Rafferty was married in Palestine to Sadie E. Donnell, born in Palestine March 12, 1849, daughter of Deunis and Eliza (Nethertou) Donnell. Mr. Donnell was one of the pioneers of Crawford County. Dr. and Mrs. Rafferty have had children as follows: Pearl R., born December 8, 1873; Herbert N., born September 18, 1878, in partnership with his father and a very popular young physician; Glenn A., born February 28, 1880, is a dentist of Robinson.

RAINS, LaFayette (deceased), formerly a farmer and stockman of Hutsonville Township, was born in Crawford County, September 26, 1833, son of Ambrose B. and Charlotte (Cox) Rains. When seventeen, after a boyhood spent on the farm, LaFayette Rains went to California, but after sixteen months he returned home and began farming, buying a farm of 80 acres in 1854. In 1858 he sold this farm and bought 80 acres where he resided for many years, in time becoming the owner of 546 acres, which was well stocked and provided with a large residence and barn. In 1872 he began raising stock, and made a specialty of that business. In January, 1856, he married Nancy Cox, a native of Crawford County, and daughter of Thomas and Deborah Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Rains became the parents of four children: John C., Martha, Mary A. and Emily. Both Mr. Rains and his wife belonged to the Baptist Church, while fraternally he was a Mason and in politics was a Republican.

RANDOLPH, Levi Holliday.—In every community in Crawford County there are some men who have attained prominence above the ordinary class in nearly every line of business life. Among those who are worthy of notice among the prosperous farmers of this county is Levi Holliday Randolph, of Robinson Township, who was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 10, 1868, a son of William and Nancy (Reinhardt) Randolph.

The father was also born in Perry County, Ohio, and the mother in Pennsylvania.

William Randolph and wife had children as follows: Haunah Theresa, born in Perry County, Ohio, January 5, 1851, married Andrew Stantz, a farmer of Crawford County, Ill., November 14, 1872, and they have two sons and five daughters; Thomas Creighton, born in Perry County, Ohio, July 6, 1854, and married Catherine Headley, who died in 1885, leaving four children, after which he married Sarah Dart, daughter of Chauncey and Amanda Dart, and they have six daughters and two sons. But only of four of the girls are living; Laura Estella, born in Perry County, Ohio, February 3, 1859, married William A. Alexander, June 29, 1879, and they had two daughters living and one deceased; Vastie, born in Perry County, Ohio, October 18, 1861, married Dorsey G. Walters, September 28, 1879, and they live at Oblong, Ill., and have three daughters and four sons; Clara, born in Ohio, March 1, 1863, married Wallace Eaton, October 8, 1883, and he died in the summer of 1908, leaving three daughters and five sons; William Howard, born June 24, 1866, married Cora Price, July 8, 1889, and they have two sons and two daughters; and Levi H., the subject of this sketch.

Levi Holliday Randolph attended the Grassy District School during the winter until he was twenty-one, and engaged in farming during the summer months. On September 4, 1890, Mr. Randolph was married in Robinson Township by the Rev. Fields, pastor of the Methodist Church, to Amanda Jane Sankey, daughter of Morton and Mary (Beam) Sankey. Mrs. Randolph was born in Sullivan County, Ind., November 12, 1867. Mr. Morton Sankey was a farmer of Sullivan County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph have a son, Carlton Oriel, born January 18, 1902. In politics Mr. Randolph is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for about nine years, while his wife joined the same church some sixteen years ago, prior to that time being a member of the Union Baptist Church, which she joined at the age of seventeen. Mr. Randolph owns 64 acres of excellent farming land, and has a commodious residence of nine rooms. There are nine oil producing wells on his property, and he is preparing to drill for more.

Mr. Morton Sankey, the father of Mrs. Randolph was born August 1, 1837, in Sullivan County, Ind., while his wife was born near Springfield, Ill., May 1, 1844. Mr. Sankey died at Terre Haute, Ind., November 3, 1894, and his wife in what is now Prairie Township, Crawford County, July 18, 1885. For some years Mr. Sankey was employed in the construction of Merom College at Merom, Ind. He and his wife had the following named children: Sarah Amelia, born October 17, 1864, died in 1866; Mary Frances, born March 25, 1866, married Enoch Balyem, died in August 1902, leaving three sons and two daughters; Mrs. Randolph; William Thomas, born February 28, 1871, married Anna Myers of Iowa, and they have two sons and one daughter and live in Longmont, near Denver, Col.; John Lewis, born March 7,

1874, married Carrie Knowles of Fort Lupton, Col.; Jesse Morton, born April 1, 1880, is unmarried and lives in Oklahoma. Jesse was a soldier in the Spanish-American War, enlisting at Terre Haute, Ind., in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Company M, U. S. Volunteers, in the year 1900, and arrived at Manila, P. I., November 6, of that year, serving two years.

RANDOLPH, William Howard.—The Randolph family is well represented in Crawford County by men of intelligence and prosperity engaged in several lines of business, although the majority of them are associated with farming and oil interests. They are men of integrity and strictest probity, who have attained their present positions through industry, thrift and perseverance. William Howard Randolph is one of the members of this family, who is the owner of a fine farm of 80 acres on Section 14, in Oblong Township. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 24, 1866, a son of William and Nancy (Rinehart) Randolph, both now deceased. William Randolph, also a native of Perry County, Ohio, born October 28, 1827, died in Crawford County, Ill., December 25, 1899, aged seventy-two years, two months and seventeen days.

On March 14, 1850, William Randolph married Nancy Rinehart, and they had seven children, all born in Perry County, Ohio: Theresa, born January 5, 1851, married Andrew Stentz, a farmer of Crawford County, November 14, 1872, and they have two sons and five daughters; Thomas Creighton, born July 6, 1854, married Catherine Headley, who died in 1885, leaving four children, later married Sarah Dart, daughter of Chauncey and Amanda Dart, and they have six daughters and twin sons, only four of the daughters now living; Laura Estella, born February 3, 1859, married William A. Alexander, June 29, 1879, and they have two daughters living and one son dead; Vashti, born October 18, 1861, married Dorsey G. Walters, September 28, 1879, and they live at Oblong, having three daughters and four sons; Clara, born March 1, 1863, married Wallace Eaton, October 8, 1883, and died in the summer of 1908, leaving three daughters and five sons: William Howard, the subject of this sketch, and Levi Holliday, born December 10, 1866, married, September 4, 1890. Amanda Jane Sankey, daughter of Morton and Mary (Beam) Sankey, and they have one son, Carlton Oriel, and live in Robinson Township.

When only twenty years old William Randolph became a member of the Methodist Church of which he was Steward in the Prairie Chapel Church for sixteen years. His funeral was conducted by the Rev. Turner of the Methodist Church, his remains being tenderly laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining his church. He was one of the best men the township has ever known and his loss will long be felt. In church, in business, and most of all, in his home, he was true-hearted, generous and kind, winning friends and making few, if any, enemies. Mrs. Nancy (Rinehart) Randolph was born in Pennsylvania February 10, 1832, and died October 27, 1902, when

in her seventieth year. For over fifty years she was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Her funeral was also conducted in Prairie Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Neil of Oblong delivered the funeral address. Too much cannot be said of this gentle Christian woman, whose every thought was uplifting and who spent her life in loving service for others. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband.

When William Howard Randolph was four years old the family came to Crawford County, Ill., in a wagon, and he was educated in the district school of Oblong Township until he was twenty-one. On July 8, 1888, he married Cora E. Price, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Ikemier) Price, both from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph have had the following children: Pearl Nell, born April 13, 1889, married Winfield Young, an oil producer from Salina, Ohio, no issue; Hosea, born March 28, 1891; Ralph, born July 9, 1893, and Mildred, born December 30, 1900. Mr. Randolph is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Modern Woodmen and the Court of Honor. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church for ten years and take a deep interest in its good work. They have a very pleasant home and welcome their many friends to it with cordial hospitality.

REAVILL, A. J. (deceased), formerly a farmer of Montgomery Township, was born December 24, 1834, in Montgomery Township. The grandfather Reavill was born in France, but emigrated to this country where he married a Miss Crow. They had a son, David, born in Delaware in 1782, who came to Illinois in 1810, settling in Kaskaskia which was then the capital of the Territory. In 1812 he went to Vincennes, Ind., and became a tanner, there. He married Ann Montgomery, born in South Carolina, September 12, 1792, and she became the mother of nine children. A. J. Reavill was educated in Crawford County, where he married December 13, 1856, Martha A. Seanev, born October 9, 1835, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Attaway) Seanev. Mr. and Mrs. Reavill had nine children: Sarah J., William, John D., Ahulra, Charles McClellan, David A., Parmar Seymour, Dora and Edmund H. Mr. Reavill became the owner of a large amount of land, and was a very prominent man. When only twenty-two years of age he was elected Justice of the Peace; he was Township Treasurer, Supervisor and held other offices. In a business way he also was active, and served as a Director of the Robinson Bank for many years. He was also a Director of the Paris & Danville Railroad, afterwards consolidated with the Wabash. In 1875 he was one of the organizers of the Bishop, Meserve & Co. syndicate, that completed the Paris & Danville road from Hutsonville to Vincennes. Mr. Reavill served two terms as Representative in the General Assembly for the Forty-fifth District (1876-80), and two terms in the State Senate (1886-94). Belonging to the Masonic order, he was connected with Lodge No. 250, Robinson.

REED, Nelson D.—The farming interests of Crawford County are represented by responsible, industrious, thrifty men who know the full value of their property and how to secure the best results out of it. Nelson D. Reed of Oblong Township, is pleasantly located on Section 15, and was born in Honey Creek Township, December 7, 1858, a son of Simon Peter Reed, a retired farmer now living in Mississippi, but born in Pennsylvania, July 23, 1834. The father of Simon Peter Reed, Henry Reed, was a pioneer farmer of Martin Township, also born in Pennsylvania, where he married. By trade he was a merchant tailor. His wife whose maiden name was Katherine Alloway, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and of the large family born to them, Simon Peter Reed was the youngest who grew to manhood. Coming to Crawford County in 1849 he located in Martin Township, at Hardinville, where he entered land, a portion of which he cleared and on it lived until his death in September, 1863.

Simon Peter Reed was educated in the primitive schools of his time and neighborhood, and married in Honey Creek Township Mary Garrard, born in that township, a daughter of Jesse W. Garrard, one of the pioneers of Crawford County. Jesse W. Garrard was one of the sons of John Garrard, who settled near Palestine at an early day. The children born to Simon Peter and wife were: Nelson D., Wilson A., Lilly May (deceased), Charles (deceased), G. P., Katherine, who married Allen Markee of Palestine; and one who died in infancy—all born in Crawford County. Until 1863 Simon Peter Reed rented land near Palestine, and in that year bought 20 acres in Honey Creek Township. About this time he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. Returning home he located on his homestead and lived there until 1876, when he sold this property and bought 80 acres in Oblong Township. Clearing a portion of this, he made some improvements, then moved to Palestine, and having retired from farm life embarked in the butchering business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. Having finally sold out in February, 1906, he moved to Mississippi, where he is now living retired. He has been a member of the Democratic party ever since he cast his first vote. For a number of years he has been a member of the G. A. R.

Nelson D. Reed remained at home until his marriage, receiving a good common-school education in Honey Creek Township, and later attended the Illinois Normal School at Dixon, Ill., where he took a special course in surveying and civil engineering, and was graduated in that branch. For ten years Mr. Reed taught school in Crawford County, proving himself a most able educator. Later he began to make use of his knowledge as a surveyor, and at the same time farmed, and for sixteen years served as County Surveyor. Becoming proficient in surveying and civil engineering he has devoted his attention to this field exclusively since 1895. He has also served twenty-six years as Township School

Trustee. He moved to his present home in October, 1882, buying 40 acres of land, to which he added 40 acres more and now has 80 acres on which he has made all the present improvements. In 1906 oil was discovered on his property and he now has six wells in active operation.

On October 18, 1881, Mr. Reed was married to Rose Martin, born in La Motte Township, a daughter of Harrison Martin, who was born in Crawford County, a son of John Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one daughter, Nola M., who was born on their present home. Mr. Reed is a Democrat politically and fraternally is a member of the Ben Hur Lodge, at Robinson. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, being connected with Leeper Chapel, of which he is one of the Trustees, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday School there for fifteen years. He is an alert, enterprising and progressive man, who makes friends everywhere, and is much esteemed throughout Crawford County.

REINOEHL, Sanford S.—The discovery of oil and gas in Crawford County within the past few years has made an immense difference in the character of industrial and commercial life of that locality. Land that contains these products, naturally is much more valuable than that where none are to be found, and one of those who are profiting by this development is Sanford S. Reinoehl, a farmer and stock-raiser on Section 29, in Honey Creek Township, who has four gas wells on his property. Mr. Reinoehl was born on his present place, December 26, 1855, a son of George H. Reinoehl, who was a pioneer of the Township. The father was born January 31, 1831, in Wayne County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated, and married Eliza J. DuCommon, born in the same county, September 8, 1833. In September, 1853, George H. Reinoehl came to Crawford County, and settled on the family homestead, buying 160 acres of timber land, and devoting his energies to clearing it off. He cultivated the land and put a house and barn upon it, and what he failed to finish, his son, Sanford S., has accomplished.

The only child, Sanford S. Reinoehl, remained with his father until his death, which occurred in May, 1878. The elder Mr. Reinoehl was a Democrat, and very active in his party, serving very acceptably as Highway Commissioner. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Ducommon came to Martin Township, Crawford County, where he bought 80 acres of land, cleared it and made his home upon it. His family numbered seven children, of whom the elder Mrs. Reinoehl was the eldest, while two sons attended school at Palestine. The paternal grandfather, Philip Reinoehl also settled in Crawford County, buying property in Honey Creek Township, where his death occurred when he was in his eighty-fourth year.

Sanford S. Reinoehl attended the district school which he left to take a commercial course at Westfield, Ill. At his father's death he took charge of the farm, and has added 96 acres to the

original 160 acres, and here he carries on general farming and stock-raising, having been engaged in these lines all his business life. On July 6, 1876, he was married to Maria E. Parker, who was born in Honey Creek Township, April 23, 1857, a daughter of T. N. Parker, who was a farmer of Honey Creek Township, born in Kentucky and came to Illinois when in boyhood. He was reared in Honey Creek Township, south of Flat Rock, and is the son of Jonathan Parker, who located in the Township about 1816, and here entering land which he placed in an excellent state of cultivation. Mrs. Reinoehl was reared in the same Township and there received her education in the public schools. She was one in a family of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Reinoehl have had children as follows: Mande, married Clarence Kaly; Harry L.; Mary L., married Elmer Moore; Emma E., married Frank Powdew; Charles G.; Lottie B.; Addie M., and Wilber L., all born on the present farm. Mary L. taught school for a year in the county schools. In politics Mr. Reinoehl is a Democrat, and like his father has been active in township affairs. He served very acceptably in the positions of Supervisor and Township Clerk. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Mason, belonging to Hardinville Lodge. Energetic, a hard worker and thrifty in his habits, Mr. Reinoehl has added to his possessions, and the results are what was to be expected from a man of his capacity for good work and his ability as a manager.

RICHART, John Calvin.—Those of the present generation cannot fully appreciate the spirit that animated the heroes of the Civil War when they enlisted in the service of their country, or how willingly they risked their lives to preserve the Union. Facing death in some of its most horrible forms, they served bravely, not only for months but years, and yet when the struggle was over they quietly returned home and resumed their occupations. No one was exempt. Fathers enlisted with their sons. The white-haired man stood shoulder to shoulder with the beardless boy, and both were equally brave. Now we have but a few left of the gallant many who once formed the very flower of our country's defenders, but these we honor and respect as we do no other class of men, not only for their bravery as soldiers but also for their ability to return to the life of private citizens after their years of excitement and danger.

John Calvin Richart, of Martin Township, Crawford County, is one of these veterans of Illinois, being born in Owen County, Ind., January 5, 1840, a son of Isaac and Lucy Ann Richart. Isaac Richart was born in Bath County, Ky., October 31, 1804, and died May 26, 1879. His wife was born in Brown County, Ohio, being the youngest of a family of three children. Her father came from Binghamton, N. Y., to Brown County, Ohio. Her death occurred June 6, 1869. Isaac Richart came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1850, at a time when wild game was still plenti-

ful and entered 480 acres of Government land at \$1.25 per acre. He made the trip overland through Indiana, and after reaching their destination in Illinois, the family lived in a log house for many years. Isaac Richart and wife had eleven children as follows: Andrew, born November 19, 1831; Henry Clay, born August 15, 1833; William O., born February 17, 1836; Phoebe S., born February 7, 1838; John Calvin, born January 5, 1840; Elias, born August 12, 1842; Daniel Webster, born December 28, 1844; Martha Ann, who died in infancy; Isaac Watts, born in October, 1849; Jonathan, born August 23, 1852; Duncan O., born in August, 1856. Of these, Andrew died February 26, 1888; Henry Clay is living; William O. died in November, 1853; Phoebe S. is living; Elias died May 4, 1855; Daniel Webster is living; Isaac Watts died March 22, 1900; Jonathan is living, and Duncan O. died in March, 1860.

John Calvin Richart attended a subscription school in Crawford County, and continued his education from the age of ten until eighteen, when he taught school for two terms, and then worked on the farm until his majority, when his father gave him 120 acres of land in Crawford County. He was married November 7, 1880, in Martin Township, to Eleanora Stagner, daughter of John J. and Mary Jane (Chaffee) Stagner, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Richart have had these children: Webster, born January 15, 1883; Henry C., born February 5, 1885; Joseph, born November 11, 1888; Alva C., born August 23, 1893. Webster died May 29, 1896, and Henry C. married Lydia Forman, daughter of Shepard and Virginia (Knott) Forman, and they have one son. Mr. Richart is a Republican, and has been a member of the Christian Church for eighteen years, his wife also belonging to the same denomination. They reside on their fine farm of 120 acres on which they have two oil-producing wells. Their home is a comfortable one, and in it they dispense a cordial hospitality.

In April, 1861, Mr. Richart enlisted in Company G, Capt. G. W. Peeks commanding, Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which saw its first service under Gen. U. S. Grant as Colonel, and participated in many engagements, among which were: Fredericktown, Mo.; Perryville, Ky.; Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Chickamanga, Tenn., and was in Sherman's campaign, marching back to Nashville, and participating in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. The regiment was mustered out in December, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, and discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., January 1, 1866, and Mr. Richart arrived at home January 19, 1866, to resume his farming operations.

RICHEY, John.—The farmers of today are not only landowners, but many are largely interested in other enterprises, sometimes as owners of valuable realty in large cities, occupying official chairs in connection with banks, or as proprietors and operators of commercial houses. Crawford County is the home of many prosperous farmers

whose industry and thrift have placed them among the capitalists and representative men of their neighborhood. Among those who are especially worthy of note in this connection in La Motte Township is John Richey, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, and who between fourteen and fifteen years of age came to America with an older brother and sister. They first went to Cincinnati, but soon after removed to Xenia, Ohio, where the brother rented a farm and John assisted in operating it, meanwhile spending some time in school there.

The brother was only four years John's senior, so he was little more than a boy himself when the three ventured out into the world. The parents, Andrew Richey and wife, Elizabeth, never left their native Ireland, but there died. They had children as follows: Sarah Elizabeth, born in County Derry, Ireland; Margaret, born in the same county, as were the others; Robert, Jane, Samuel, Mary, John and James.

In March, 1864, Mr. Richey enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio National Guard Infantry, known as the Home Guard, in which he served four months, most of the time being spent in Newcot, W. Va., where the regiment was attacked by the Confederates. The service of this regiment was chiefly confined to checking the movements of Gen. Mosby in the South, although they took part in several skirmishes.

In 1868 Mr. Richey came to Crawford County, and bought 225 acres of land in La Motte Township, which at the time of purchase was occupied by John Beach. Although Mr. Richey's education was a very limited one, about the only opportunity he had for attending school being while living in Xenia, Ohio, he has made good use of his knowledge and, aided by his native intelligence and wit, has never felt much need of other advantages.

On March 11, 1869, he was married by Rev. William Kane, of the Methodist Church, in La Motte Township, to Sarah Adeline Fox, born in Montgomery Township, January 26, 1840, a daughter of John and Emeline (McGahey) Fox. They have had children as follows: Abbie J., born July 13, 1871, married Edward Beeson, a farmer of La Motte Township, and they have a son; William O., born October 10, 1873, married Lelia Haskett, daughter of Harlan Haskett and Ellen Haskett, they have a son and two daughters, and live in Palestine, Crawford County, where he is bookkeeper in the First National Bank; James C., born April 11, 1876, married Cora Poe of Palestine, they have a daughter and live in Palestine where he is in the employ of the Richey & Richey hardware store; Fred F., born September 24, 1878, married Bessie M. Kitchell, a daughter of John and Rachel (Wilson) Kitchell, of Palestine, and they have one son; David A., born October 12, 1881, is unmarried and lives in Sierra Madre, Cal.

Mr. Richey has been extremely successful. Coming to America a raw, uneducated lad of fourteen, he has accumulated a fortune, and at one time owned 1223 acres of as good land as

can be found in this part of the State. He has given 305 acres to his daughter, Mrs. Beeson, 272 acres to his son William, and 420 acres in Hutsonville Township to James C. and David A., and the home place of 225 acres to Fred F. In addition to these valuable holdings, Mr. Richey is one of the proprietors of the Palestine hardware store operated under the name of Richey & Richey. In politics Mr. Richey is a Republican, and although he takes an active interest in public affairs, he has not desired public office. For forty years he has been a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which for the past thirty years he has been an elder, and is one of the church's largest contributors. Genial, kind-hearted, a good friend, an indulgent husband and father, Mr. Richey has endeared himself not only to his immediate family, but also to a large circle of appreciative friends throughout the entire county. No record of Crawford County would be complete without extended notice of this representative and successful man, John Richey.

ROBB, Judge Franklin, attorney-at-law, was born in Gibson County, Ind., February 15, 1817, and when he was sixteen his parents moved to Laporte, Ind. He attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville for five years, and was graduated from the classical department of that institution in 1840. Mr. Robb then studied law with Judge Embree, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. For a short time he practiced law at Princeton, but became interested in medicine and studied it for three years and attended lectures at Louisville, Ky., and at Cincinnati. In 1845 he located in Robinson, where he engaged in the practice of medicine, but was forced to abandon it on account of his health, when he resumed his law practice, and at the time of his death was a well-known man throughout the county. He was a Republican and held many offices, including those of County Superintendent of Schools, Justice of the Peace, member of the School Board, etc. In 1879 he was elected County Judge, and served one term, but declined a second nomination. He was married June 13, 1844, to Martha J. E. Ing, daughter of Thomas Ing.

ROUSCH, William Tilden.—One of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers and stock-raisers of Crawford County is William Tilden Rousch, of La Motte Township, Ill., who has probably one of the best stocked and furnished farms in Illinois. Not only does he understand thoroughly every detail of the work and how to do it most expeditiously and economically, but he has all the necessary machinery that modern invention affords. Mr. Rousch was born near Dayton, Ohio, January 8, 1862, a son of John Peter Rousch, who was born in Germany, but came to Johnstown, Pa., about 1845, and from there to Dayton, Ohio, about 1858. He married Rosena Wildt, and they had children as follows: Maggie, William T., Barbara, Mary, Peter, Emma, and Flora, all except the subject of this sketch being deceased. The mother died in La Motte

Township, June 11, 1882, while the father survives, and is a resident of Terre Haute, Ind. He is about seventy-three and is living retired from active life. He married a second time and by that marriage has one son, John Peter, Jr.

William T. Rousch attended the district school in La Motte Township, and after attaining his majority operated a threshing machine for about three years, and then purchased about 100 acres of land. To this he added another 100 acres, then 20, then 40, until he now owns 260 acres of excellent land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation except four acres of timber. His modern residence is one of the most fully equipped farmhouses in the County. In addition to his other property he owns 480 acres of heavily timbered land in Hazen Township, Prairie County, Ark. His farm is fully equipped for every requirement of farm life. He has three large barns, a gasoline engine of three-horse power for pumping water and a twenty-horse power steam engine for baling hay, a sawmill, a shredder for fodder, a hay baler and a corn crusher. Recently wells have been drilled on the farm to supply the city of Robinson with water. The wells are partially completed and the line is piped to the city. In 1908 he shipped eighteen head of Polangus and Shorthorn cattle and sold the shipment for \$1,645. He has a Polangus bull that weighs about 1,800 pounds. Mr. Rousch keeps about fifteen head of horses all the time. His shipments are made in car-load lots. For fourteen years he has been in the business of shipping to Eastern markets, and his profits are large, for the quality of his product is generally recognized and his stock commands highest prices everywhere.

On February 10, 1888, Mr. Rousch married Salena Newlin, a daughter of Elias and Elizabeth (Holmes) Newlin. Mr. and Mrs. Rousch have had children as follows: Elsie Elizabeth, born September 7, 1889; Usher Eugene, born October 13, 1891; Minnie Aubrey, born April 16, 1894; Charles William, born March 4, 1896; Berl Emilio, born October 2, 1900. Mr. Rousch is a Democrat in political faith.

RUDELL, Henry Thomas.—Every branch of commercial and industrial activity offers certain inducements to enterprising men who realize the opportunity for attaining success. Of late years the business of furnishing hotels and restaurants with dairy supplies has grown to large proportions, and engaged the attention and efforts of some of the best farmers in Crawford County. The profits from such a line of business are larger than those derived from ordinary farming, and Henry Thomas Ruddell, of Robinson Township, is one of the men thus occupied. He was born in this township January 17, 1864, and there attended district school until he commenced farming.

In September, 1886, Mr. Ruddell married Katie Shaw, a daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Oxford) Shaw, natives of England and West Virginia, respectively, and they have become the

parents of the following children: Karl, born July 19, 1887; Keith, born October 5, 1890; Ralph, born August 5, 1893; and David, born September 10, 1895.

Mr. Ruddell owns 192 acres of excellent farming land, and has a commodious residence, in which a pleasant hospitality is dispensed; is a Democrat in political faith and for some years has served on the School Board and is interested in educational matters. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

SCHMIDT, Gustave Francis, M. D.—Like many others, the medical profession has made greater progress in the last twenty years than in several centuries prior to the beginning of the nineteenth, and a practitioner at the present time must be better equipped by far than those of a decade or so ago, if he would succeed in his chosen profession. Among the well-known physicians of Crawford County, Ill., is Gustave Francis Schmidt, who, although the best of his life is still before him, is thoroughly abreast of the times and his calling. He was born in New York City, March 11, 1878, a son of Gustave Frederick and Mary (Krupp) Schmidt. Gustave Frederick Schmidt was born in Germany, January 22, 1857, and as a young man came to America and located in New York City, where he is now engaged in the construction of large buildings, having a wide reputation in his line. Mrs. Schmidt, also of German ancestry, was born at Akron, Ohio, January 25, 1856.

Gustave Francis Schmidt received a liberal education, beginning his training in the public schools, later attending the high school, and subsequently entering Bellevue University, where he studied for three years. Deciding upon the medical profession as his life work, he went to Chicago, where he took the full course of study at the Illinois College of Medicine, from which he received his diploma. He then attended Columbia Hospital, New York City, for three years, and for eight months was House Surgeon of Flushing Hospital. Choosing the town of Robinson, Ill., as his field of practice, he there opened a well-appointed office on the south side of the Public Square. He met with almost instantaneous success, and has since won the confidence and esteem of the community generally.

On January 26, 1906, Dr. Schmidt was married at Newark, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Butler, who was born at Newark, November 20, 1881. One child has been born to this union, Gustave William, born February 25, 1907. The doctor's religious belief is that of the Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Aerie Physician of the Order of Eagles, is Vice-Royal Fellow in the Beechonan Medical Society of New York, and is Medical Examiner for a number of insurance companies and secret societies. Dr. Schmidt can claim military connection by his family, as an uncle on his mother's side was a General of Volunteers and served with distinction throughout the Civil War.

SEANEY, Samuel.—Pioneer life in Illinois has developed in many men what was best in character and made them sturdy, strong to work and endure, and upright in their dealings. One of the names intimately associated with the pioneer history of Montgomery Township, Crawford County, is that of Seane, and one of its oldest living representatives is Samuel Seane of Section 33, who was born in the locality where he now resides, October 22, 1824.

The father, also Samuel, was a native of North Carolina, who started west with his family during the War of 1812. For a time they remained in a fort in Wayne County, Ind., and there Samuel, the elder, worked at farming, but eventually the little family resumed their westward trip in a wagon, and in 1814 settled in Montgomery Township. There the father entered 40 acres of Government land, on which he remained until his death. He married in North Carolina, Catherine Wishon, who was born, reared and educated in her native State and at the age of twenty-two years was married. The children born to Samuel Seane and wife were: Polly, Susan, Minta, Lucy, John (born in 1812), Margaretta, Honor, Catherine, Matilda, Samuel and Nimrod.

Subscription schools were the only ones in Crawford County when the younger Samuel Seane was educated, and which he attended while helping his father until he was twenty-three years old, when he was married to Cinderilla Kamplam, daughter of William Kamplam, who was a farmer. Her mother was Mrs. Clemana Kamplam, her parents being natives of Indiana and Massachusetts, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Seane have had children as follows: Alvin, Leander, Patrick Henry, John Franklin, Herman, Charles, Thomas Marling, David Bruce, Andrew Jackson, Arena Flora, and Nancy Ellen.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Seane settled on rented land, which Mr. Seane farmed for a year. Having entered 40 acres of land he then built a log house on the farm which he now owns; later bought 80 acres, and kept adding to his holdings until at one time he owned 340 acres. The property was all covered with timber, but he cleared off the land, placed it under cultivation and made improvements upon it, transforming it into one of the most valuable farming properties in the county. All of the children except Alvin were born on the homestead. Mr. Seane is a Democrat and has nine sons who vote as he does. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and for a number of years was School Director and Trustee for the district in which he resides. He has been a member of the Christian Church for sixty years. Advanced in years, he is well preserved, and retains an excellent memory regarding the various changes he has witnessed, many of which he has been instrumental in making.

SEARS, Elinor M.—One of the representative women of Crawford County, and one who has seen many of the changes which have taken

place in its development, especially those connected with the discovery of oil, was born March 28, 1858, in Bluffton, Wells County, Ind., a daughter of Hethcoate and Annie Jane (Clark) Connett, the former of whom was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 17, 1817, and the latter was born in May 17, 1820. They were married June 24, 1838, and had children as follows: Jo, born June 11, 1839; Amos, born July 4, 1841, and died when two years old; Isaac, born August 3, 1843, died some fifteen years ago, leaving five boys and five girls, his wife dying many years before him; Temperance, born September 26, 1845, died about forty-two years ago, after attaining to womanhood; Rachel, born October 1, 1848, reared a family, and died in 1907 in Palestine, Ill.; Ruth, born November 6, 1850, died April 7, 1909, leaving a husband and several children; Julia Ann, born November 20, 1852, lives near Springfield, Mo.; Woodrough, born March 8, 1855, was accidentally shot and killed by a boy friend when he was about eighteen; Mrs. Sears; J. F., born June 14, 1862, and lives in Oblong Township.

While living in Ohio, Mr. Connett worked in a stone quarry, but after coming to Illinois, engaged in farming. Arriving in Crawford County, he located on a farm four miles south of Robinson, near Hebron, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

Mrs. Sears was reared by good, Christian parents, and when only sixteen years of age was converted and joined the Methodist Church, since which time she has been one of its most earnest members. On December 5, 1874, she married Emanuel Miller, and made him a devoted wife for thirty-one years. While Mr. and Mrs. Miller had no children themselves, they reared an orphan nephew and niece, and their home was always open to the unfortunate and needy. On December 30, 1906, Mrs. Miller married Henry O. Sears, and they live in Robinson, having moved to the city on November 15, 1908. Mr. Sears is a Republican in politics.

Mrs. Sears owns a very valuable farm of 60 acres in Oblong Township, on which have been opened up sixteen wells. The discovery of oil on the property has greatly enhanced its value and made Mr. and Mrs. Sears very wealthy. Mrs. Sears is one of the most highly respected women of her community, always ready to do a neighbor a kindness and to give liberally of her means to help others. She is devoted to her family and her church connections, and is a powerful influence for good with those who know her.

SEARS, Henry O.—The farming activity shown in Crawford County has been stimulated by the discovery of oil in this region and the consequent doubling of values. Among the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Oblong Township, Crawford County, Henry O. Sears takes a prominent place. He was born in Henry County, Ind., December 27, 1854, a son of Harrison S., who was born in Pennsylvania, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Sarah Byrket, a daughter of David Byrket, a farmer of Pennsylvania.

Harrison Sears had come to Indiana when a boy, with his father, locating near Ogden, that State, where both parents died. They had children as follows: Elizabeth Ellen, Solomon (deceased), Henry O., Sarah Olive, Harrison Elmer and Alice.

During the Civil War, Harrison Sears enlisted in the Fifth Cavalry, Company F, Captain J. H. Wood commanding. Mr. Sears was honorably discharged in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and ordered back to Springfield to be mustered out. Returning from the war, he settled in Martin Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, which he improved, and established a reputation as a farmer as good as that he had won as a soldier.

Henry O. Sears has been married twice, his first wife having been Sophronia King, a daughter of William King, a farmer of Crawford County, where the marriage occurred. Three children were born of this marriage, two of whom died in infancy, the other being William J. Mr. Sears married in 1897 Elinor Connett, daughter of H. C. Connett, a farmer of Crawford County. The early education of Mr. Sears was somewhat meager, but he has added to it by observation and reading, until he now ranks as a well informed citizen. When twenty-one years old he bought 24 acres of land from his brother, and later bought the adjoining 120 acres, where he resided until the death of his first wife. Mr. Sears now owns a fine 100-acre farm, which he and his sons manage together. The first oil discovery was made on the property of Mrs. Elinor M. Sears in 1896, and she now has sixteen wells in active operation. In politics Mr. Sears is a Republican and in religious faith a Methodist. Mr. Sears is a man who took advantage of the best available schooling, has shown good judgment and high purpose in life, and while his years have been those of hard work, his diligence and perseverance have resulted in ultimate and well deserved success.

SEED, Elias William.—Material possessions are very well in their place, but they should not be permitted to usurp the place of the more important things of life. Character, truth, honor, justice, love, faith, righteousness, good deeds—there are the things of real worth, besides which the value of the world's wealth fades into insignificance. The trouble with this age is that it places too much emphasis on externals. These should not be despised, nor should they be unduly exalted. They are but the incidents of life, not the essentials. The need of the hour is to get things in right proportion again, to cease permitting the material to crowd out the spiritual.

Elias William Seed, minister of the Methodist Church, and a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 17, Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., October 5, 1843, a son of John Seed, deceased, who was a farmer of Lawrence County, Ill., but born in Ireland, where he was reared, coming to the United States after attaining to maturity. He joined an uncle in Kentucky, but after a short

stay there proceeded up the Wabash by steamer to Lawrenceville, where he bought a farm of 160 acres and cleared it off. He was married in Crawford County to Emily (Cullom) Taylor, a widow who, by her earlier marriage, had two children: John Edward, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern Illinois Conference, and one who died in infancy. Mr. John Seed and wife had the following children: one who died in infancy; Elias William; Essie Anna, deceased; Mary E.; Henry Shepherd; George A., a minister of the Methodist Church; Emily Jane, deceased; and Francis, deceased, all born in Lawrence County. For several years after his marriage, John Seed conducted a store in Lawrenceville, having brought his father and mother from Ireland, and placed them on his farm. He was a minister of the Methodist Church, and organized the first Methodist Church in Lawrenceville. He also farmed extensively, and owned at one time 1,000 acres of land. His parents passed the remainder of their lives on his first farm, and died happy and contented, surrounded by comforts their earlier years had never known. During the war Mr. Seed was a member of the Union League, and when he died in 1872, was mourned by hundreds to whom he had ministered, and to whom he had set a beautiful example.

Elias William Seed received a common school education in Lawrence County, and was taught to work hard on the farm. On June 2, 1869, he married Elizabeth Doney, who was born in Ohio, July 4, 1845, a daughter of Harvey and Eliza (Howell) Doney. Mr. and Mrs. Doney moved to Indiana, in 1851, settling in Greene County, that State, where Mrs. Seed was educated. Mr. Doney was a carpenter and farmer. Mrs. Seed had a twin brother. In all there were twelve children in the Doney family, of whom five are now living. Mrs. and Mr. Seed have these children: Eliza Bertha, George Lycurgus, Anna Phoebe, Ralph Roy, Mary Ethel, and three who were the eldest born, but are deceased: John Harvey, Emmett Doney and Frank Dow. Eliza Bertha married John Mifford and they have three living children and one deceased; George Lycurgus married Alta Kent and they have one child; Anna Phoebe married E. W. Porter and they have one child, and Mary Ethel married Edgar Ford and they had one child who is deceased.

After marriage Mr. Seed located on the farm and in the same house where he was born, remaining there for sometime when he moved to another farm in Lawrence County in 1878, locating on his present property which he had owned for some time. It consists of 80 acres, a greater part of which he has cleared. Here he had the misfortune of being burned out. All of the improvements on his property have been made by him. While a good farmer, Mr. Seed's interest centers in the ministry, and he is much beloved by those to whom he ministers. He has always been active in temperance work and is a member of the Society of Good Templars. In politics he is a Republican.

SEEDERS, Cazzie Neal, and Ossie Cammie.—The remarkable sympathy that exists between twins has always been a subject of much interest both to the medical profession and the laity. The mysterious operations of nature which produce two children at one birth have never been thoroughly understood, but it is a recognized fact, that twins are more closely bound together than those connected by ordinary blood or fraternal ties. There have been striking instances of devotion between twins that lasted after the death of one of them, the surviving one dying of a broken heart.

A remarkable case of this kind occurred in the Seeders family. On October 29, 1879, James Bennett and Mary Lavina (Walker) Seeders had born to them twins, Cazzie Neal and Ossie Cammie Seeders. This worthy couple lived in La Motte Township, Crawford County, two and one-half miles north of Palestine. The boys were sent to the same school, shared the same pursuits during boyhood, but as they grew into young manhood, Cazzie Neal became a farmer and Ossie Cammie, at twenty years old, went to work as a clerk for the Illinois Central Railroad in their office in Palestine, Ill. After serving for a time in that capacity, he took a business course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in June, 1901, in bookkeeping and telegraphy. He then went to Newton, Ill., and was telegraph operator for the Illinois Central Railroad for about a year, when the charms of agricultural life proved too strong for him and he came back to La Motte Township to engage in farming.

Cazzie Neal Seeders was married August 18, 1901, by the Rev. John Boatright, to Alta Gertrude Jeffries, born April 26, 1882, a daughter of John and Rose A. (Walters) Jeffries, both natives of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Cazzie Neal Seeders have one child: Irene L., born July 12, 1902. John Jeffries, father of Mrs. Cazzie Neal Seeders, had the following family: Percy Lee, born August 17, 1875; Rushton G., born July 26, 1878; Cora C., born February 3, 1881, married G. A. McLaughlin, had one child, Ethel Ione, and died September 3, 1908; and Alta Gertrude. Percy Lee married Flora J. Richey, daughter of James Richey, and they have four children—Paul, Ray, Pansy May and Rena.

James Bennett Seeders was born in Kentucky, but came to Crawford County at an early day, and died in La Motte Township, August 9, 1899. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen, and that order paid to his estate \$2,000 after his death. James B. Seeders married Mary Lavina Walker, a daughter of Charles and Sarony Walker, and she died October 9, 1891, aged thirty-six years, eight months and twenty-four days. There were three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Seeders: Percy Lee, born August 10, 1875, and died February 9, 1877, and the twins, Cazzie and Ossie, who were born October 29, 1879.

These twin brothers are both Democrats, but neither has entered the political arena. Ossie

Cammie Seeders is very prominent fraternally, belonging to the Palestine Lodges of both the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He is connected with Palestine Lodge, No. 849, A. F. & A. M., and La Motte Lodge, No. 826, I. O. O. F., both of Palestine. Neither brother belongs to any church, but Mrs. Cazzie Neal Seeders is a member of the United Brethren denomination.

Both brothers have good farms, which they are operating according to scientific principles, and the satisfactory results they have attained demonstrate their wisdom in making every foot of their land yield a good income. They are public spirited young men, who take an interest in the affairs of their community, although their private affairs occupy most of their attention. Mr. Ossie Cammie Seeders is yet unmarried.

SHANKS, James.—Farming and stock-raising have always engaged the attention of the majority of people in rural communities, and to-day this is true just as it was when the Children of Israel herded their flocks on their journey to the Promised Land. Among those who are appropriately mentioned in a history of this description is James Shanks, a farmer and stock-raiser on Section 7 and Section 8, Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., who was born in Clark County, Ill., April 3, 1863, a son of Joseph Shanks, who was a native of Sullivan County, Ind.

Joseph Shanks was left an orphan in infancy and was taken by a Mr. Engles, by whom he was reared to manhood. Mr. Engles moved from Indiana to Clark County, Ill., and settled on 40 acres of land which he entered from the Government. From the time Joseph Shanks was old enough to work, he had little time or opportunity to secure an education, being kept busy on the farm. He remained with Mr. Engles until he was married to Catherine Simms, a daughter of Lang and Catherine (Elombough) Simms, when he entered 20 acres of land. His father-in-law gave him five acres more, so he had 25 acres in all. Moving on to the land, he commenced clearing off the brush and timber and planted crops when the soil was ready. In addition to working on his property he made rails for others, so as to add to his scanty income, and never was afraid of what lay before him. Twenty years later he went to Missouri, and located in Macon County, that State, renting a farm, but after remaining two years moved to Douglas County where he remained one year engaged in farming, and then returning to Crawford County, Ill., located on his old farm. After his wife's death he once more moved, settling in Casey, Ill., where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Myrah Manda Cassell, until his death, at the age of seventy-two years and eight months. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shanks were the parents of ten children, namely: William, John, James, Elex, Thomas, Noah, Henry, Amanda, Rosa and Lillie.

James Shanks attended the Clark County district schools two or three months in winter.

until he was ten years old, when his father moved to Macon County, Mo., making the trip in wagons. After arriving there, the son continued his education when not busy helping his father. When he was twenty-four years old he married Cora Athey, daughter of J. Thomas Athey, who was born in Frederick County, Md. Her mother was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 31, 1837, married September 13, 1857, by Judge Stears of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Athey became the parents of the following children: George W., born December 1, 1858, died September 29, 1865; Henry O., born June 29, 1860; Clarissa E., born April 10, 1862, died July 20, 1904; Mary A., born August 9, 1864, died October 9, 1865; Cora A., an infant son, born August 9, 1871, died on the same day; and an infant daughter, born November 14, 1873, died on the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks have had six children born to them, namely: Otto, born October 29, 1887, died September 14, 1889; Alice, born November 26, 1889; Lucy, born November 16, 1891; Evert, born March 25, 1894; Lawrence, born October 16, 1896; Raymond, born December 30, 1907.

Mr. Shanks has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Annapolis. Mrs. Shanks is a member of the New Light Christian Church, and Mr. Shanks has been liberal in his donations to church work.

SHIPMAN, Daniel, one of the oldest residents of Martin Township, and a man who for many years has been prominently identified with the agricultural and stock interests of Crawford County, was born near his present home February 7, 1837, a son of William Shipman, now deceased, who was a pioneer of Martin Township, and a native of Indiana, from whence he came to Crawford County, Ill., when a boy, with his father, Stephen Shipman, about 1830. The family located in Martin Township, near the present site of Hardinville. The land on which the schoolhouse now stands was also given by this family. Stephen Shipman cleared his land, placing it under cultivation, and brought up his family upon it. William Shipman was the second in a family of eight children, and was educated in a little log-house subscription school. He married Jennie Martin, who was born in Kentucky, but married in Martin Township. She was the daughter of Daniel Martin, for whom the township was named. Mr. Martin married in Kentucky Bettie Gray and came to the county at a date earlier even than the Shipman's and donated the ground for the cemetery at Hardinville.

At the time of his marriage William Shipman, who had remained until then at home, bought 40 acres near Hardinville and this he cleared off and placed under cultivation. Later he sold this tract and entered 120 acres, which he cultivated with the aid of his son Daniel, and lived upon it until his death. Of the family of nine children, Daniel was the eldest, the others being Stephen, James, William, Jack, Eliza, and three

who died early in life. All his life he had been a Democrat and he died firm in the faith of the Christian Church.

Daniel Shipman was reared on the homestead, and there remained until his marriage May 11, 1856, to Nancy Purcell, born February 23, 1836, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Jefferson Purcell, now deceased, a farmer of Martin Township, who entered and cleared off a fine farm. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman had four children, William and Stephen (both deceased), Carrie and James. Mrs. Shipman died March 29, 1872. In 1872 he was married to Mary Sappenfield, born in Crawford County, the daughter of Henry Sappenfield, now deceased, who was a farmer of Martin Township. Four children were born of this marriage: Calvin, Louise, Elizabeth and Henry, all born in Martin Township except Louisa, who was born in Texas. The second Mrs. Shipman died February 27, 1901.

In 1861 Mr. Shipman enlisted in the Sixtyleth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battle of Murfreesboro, and other engagements, including Chickamauga, being there in Thomas' Division and detailed for skirmish duty, and later participated in the Sherman's famous march to the sea. When he was honorably discharged, Mr. Shipman returned to Illinois, and for four years lived in Lawrence County, where he bought 80 acres of land, but later sold this and bought the tract on which he now resides, having now 100 acres. In 1876 Mr. Shipman and his family went to Collins County, Texas, and bought two sections of land. He remained there less than a year, when he sold out and returned to Crawford County. In addition to placing his present property in fine condition, Mr. Shipman has 80 acres of clearing to his account in Lawrence County. He has ever been ready to lend a hand to any measure tending to the advancement of the county. Since the formation of the Republican Party, Mr. Shipman has been one of its zealous members, as would be indicated by his war record. He is very prominent in the G. A. R., belonging to Oblong Post. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, in which he is an active worker and liberal contributor. Recently oil was discovered on his property, and this has greatly increased its value. Mr. Shipman has three wells in active operation, and without doubt others will soon be drilled. He is a patriotic, honorable, and thrifty citizen, a kind neighbor, and an excellent Christian gentleman who has many friends throughout his own and Lawrence counties.

SHIPMAN, Everett M., M. D., physician and surgeon. The physicians and surgeons of to-day are improving to the utmost in original research and progressive experiments, constantly adding to exact knowledge in therapeutics and surgery, until the marvels they accomplish seem almost miraculous. Dr. Everett M. Shipman, of Hardinville, Martin Township, Crawford County, Ill., belongs to the most advanced representatives of his profession, and is thoroughly versed in all

pertaining to his practice. He was born in the township where he now resides, March 16, 1874, a son of John Shipman, now deceased, but who was a prosperous farmer of Martin Township, where he also was born in 1850, was a son of William and Jane (Martin) Shipman, now deceased, pioneers of the township. The latter also were the parents of James, A. J., William, Daniel, Stephen, Lida, Jessie and George, who are deceased.

John Shipman was educated in the early log schoolhouse of Martin Township, and there grew to maturity, marrying in the township, Frances McNeece, a native of Crawford County, Ill., and daughter of Lawson McNeece, now deceased, a farmer of Lawrence County, who with his wife, died when Mrs. John Shipman was still a child. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman had but one child, Dr. Shipman. In politics John Shipman was a Democrat.

Like the majority of farmer boys, Dr. Shipman attended district school, but early showing superior talent, was sent to the Robinson school, and returning home, taught school for four years in Martin Township, and one year in Hardinville, all the time cherishing the hope of fitting himself for the medical profession, although he did not begin the study of medicine until 1898, when he entered the university at Louisville, Ky., and was graduated in 1900. Immediately beginning practice, he located in Landes, Ill., in Southwest Township, remaining there until August 12, 1906, when he moved to Hardinville, where he has since remained, building up a large and satisfactory practice, being the only physician in Hardinville and the surrounding country.

December 26, 1894, Dr. Shipman was married to Clara Hurlbert, born in Kosciusko County, Ind., a daughter of William and Jane (Hall) Hurlbert, of Robinson. Mr. Hurlbert came from Indiana to Martin Township in 1881, and engaged in farming for some years. Mrs. Shipman attended the district schools of Martin Township and at Robinson, and is a very well educated and charming lady. Dr. and Mrs. Shipman have two children: Pansy and Fresco, both born in Crawford County. In politics Dr. Shipman is a Democrat and fraternally he is a Mason. He has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people of his neighborhood, who admire and respect him, and his success in his practice is something of which he may well be proud.

SHIPMAN, James.—Thrifty engaged in farming and stock-raising on his well-developed farm, on Section 34, Martin Township, Crawford County, James Shipman is one of the representative men of his neighborhood, having been born in Martin Township April 8, 1841. His father, William Shipman, was one of the pioneers of Martin Township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. James Shipman, the fourth born child and third son in a family of twelve children, was educated in the early subscription schools, and as soon as old enough began working, remaining with his father until he attained

his majority. Prior to this he had enjoyed the advantage of a course at the high school at Olney, Ill., and had thus been qualified to become a teacher. For about four years he taught school successfully in Crawford County, but his inclination turned his attention to farming, and he returned to the farm and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

On November 3, 1865, he married Maria A. Fritz, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Adam Fritz, a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Martin Township, but now deceased. Mrs. Shipman was about eight years old when she came to Martin Township with her parents who settled on wild land, and she was there educated in the district schools. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman have become the parents of the following children: George, deceased; Mary Katherine, is the wife of Peter Greggs; Sarah Jane, deceased; Ira E.; Ezra Edward; Orley, deceased—all born in Martin Township.

For some years Mr. Shipman operated a sawmill and also farmed on rented land for a time, when he bought 40 acres which he later sold and bought 120 acres. This he improved, but six years later bought another farm of 160 acres upon which he moved in 1882. Mr. Shipman also improved this farm, but in 1908 removed to the village of Hardinville. On this property is one oil well and plenty of gas. Mr. Shipman has been a life-long Democrat and has been active in local affairs. For four years he was Justice of the Peace; for one year held the office of Supervisor of the township, and has held many other offices, being an efficient and conscientious public official. Fraternally he is a Mason. His life tells the story of a man whose years have been well spent, whose industry has been well rewarded, and whose public deeds, like his private ones, reflect the character of the man.

SHIPMAN, James Newton, one of the representative and prosperous farmers of Hardinville, Martin Township, Crawford County, Ill., is a native of that township, being born February 25, 1853, a son of Savilla D. Shipman, deceased, who was a pioneer of Martin Township, born in Jackson County, Ind., February 5, 1824. He came to Crawford County with Stephen Shipman, his father, and attended the early subscription schools held in log schoolhouses, and grew to maturity on the homestead, helping to cultivate and improve the land, and transform it into the fine property it is to-day, now owned by Savilla Shipman, Jr. The father was married in Martin Township to Mary Doyle, who was born in that township, January 1, 1826, a daughter of William Doyle, now deceased, who was also a pioneer of the township. A native of Indiana, William Doyle came to Crawford County when still young, and settling in Martin Township, bought 40 acres of raw land and made improvements upon it. He married Rebecca Hicks, a member of another pioneer family, and they had five children, of whom Mrs. Savilla Shipman was the third in order of birth. To his first 40 acres, Mr. Doyle added another 40

acres, and still later another 40, and made a fine homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Shipman had seven children, of whom James Newton Shipman is the third child and second son. The mother died October 9, 1874. Later the father married Frances Sears, a native of Indiana, who was brought to the county when about sixteen. She was the widow at different periods of Daniel Martin and Hugh Doyle and James Myers. By her first husband she had four children, and five by her second, all of them being born in Martin Township. In politics Mr. Shipman was a Democrat, and was active in local affairs, holding the office of highway commissioner for years. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died firm in its faith, August 12, 1905, deeply lamented by all who appreciated his sterling traits of character.

James Newton Shipman was educated in the district schools, and worked on the farm. On November 30, 1903, he married Nancy Ellen (Sanders) Hicks, a widow of G. B. Hicks, and born in Martin Township, a daughter of Robert Sanders, a farmer of the township. After his marriage, Mr. Shipman farmed on the homestead until 1897, when he moved to Hardinville, where he has since resided. Mrs. Shipman is the mother of children by her first husband, as follows: Bettie, Louis C., William E., Robert (deceased), and Francis (deceased), all born in Martin Township. Like his father, Mr. Shipman has been a lifelong Democrat, and he is also a member of the Christian Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and a Modern American, and is very popular in these orders, as he is in his neighborhood.

SHIPMAN, Savilla.—The agricultural interests of any community are gauged by the character of those conserving them, and Crawford County is fortunate in that it has men of intelligence, acumen and enterprise as its farmers. Savilla Shipman, a farmer and stock-raiser of Martin Township, is one of the largest property owners in Crawford County, his farm consisting of 800 acres of as good land as can be found in this part of the State. He was born on what is now his farm September 12, 1859, a son of Savilla Shipman, Sr., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Savilla Shipman, Jr. was the youngest in his father's family, and was educated in the district schools of the township, and brought up to hard work on the farm. He and his brother Jesse bought the farm from their father after the mother's death, and later Mr. Shipman purchased his brother's interest. The farm then consisted of 80 acres, but he added to it until it now comprises 800 acres. He has improved this property, and placed it under cultivation. It had a log house on it when he purchased it, but he has replaced this with a commodious modern residence, and built large barns and other outbuildings, and his premises compare favorably with any in the township. Mr. Shipman has made a specialty of stock-raising, and his Poland-China hogs command fancy prices anywhere. Oil was located on his property Au-

gust 19, 1907, and he has thirty-two wells on his land in active operation.

On November 27, 1891, Mr. Shipman married Alice McCarty, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 11, 1860, the eldest child of Alexander McCarty, and was brought to Crawford County by her parents in 1867. A sketch of her father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Shipman attended the district schools of Martin Township and a normal school, after which she entered Merom College and took a two-years course. In 1876 she began teaching and thus continued for fifteen years, becoming one of the most popular teachers Crawford County has ever had. Her business sagacity is shown by the fact that she purchased and paid for 120 acres of land from her earnings while teaching school. This land, situated three-fourths of a mile west of Hardinville, was purchased July 10, 1886, and was leased November 9, 1907, for \$6,000. To her Mr. Shipman gives credit for the greatest success achieved in connection with his business interests.

Politically Mr. Shipman is a Democrat, and his services to his party have been recognized by his election to the offices of township Assessor and Supervisor. He has also been township committeeman for a number of years; at present is President of the Fair Board and has rendered it valuable assistance. He is a director in the electric road which is to run from Oblong to Casey. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Americans, the Grangers, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 967, Hardinville. He and his family are members of the Christian Church.

SHIPMAN, William J.—The rich black acres of farm land in Illinois demonstrate convincingly that the prosperity of its farmers is not an unproved proposition. Crawford County, for instance, can point to many men within its confines who own farms as fertile as any in the country, whose bank accounts are large, and whose investments are many outside of their farming property. Among the successful farmers of Martin Township, Crawford County, is William J. Shipman, a farmer and stockraiser of Section 10, who was born in Hardinville, February 11, 1846, a son of William Shipman, Sr., deceased, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The younger William J. Shipman was educated in the schools of his time and neighborhood, which were conducted in primitive log schoolhouses. His youth was spent on the home place, and he continued to help his father until the land was cleared, and then worked for the neighbors for a year. His marriage occurred September 11, 1870, to Cella Jones, the daughter of John Jones, now deceased, who was a farmer of Martin Township, and who was born in Ohio, where he was reared and married a Miss Baker. They came to Crawford County at an early day, settling in Martin Township. Here Mr. Jones entered land from the Government, consisting of 160 acres, cleared and placed it under

cultivation, and there reared their five children and the two children of Mr. Jones by a former marriage, and there the parents died highly respected.

Mr. and Mrs. Shipman have been the parents of children as follows: Charley (deceased), Palmer, William, Edwin, George; Jessie May, who is the wife of William Milam, and one daughter who died in infancy. About three years after his marriage, Mr. Shipman moved to Texas, and engaged in farming for about seven years, but about 1882 returned to Martin Township and settled on his present property of 120 acres, to which he added 80 acres. The greater part of this was cleared by his own labor or wonderful supervision, and he has made all the improvements. He devotes his property to farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful in both. During the time they have lived in the township, Mr. Shipman has taken an active part in local affairs and as a Democrat, has served acceptably as Assessor, Township Clerk, and School Trustee, and has held other township offices. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and the religious affiliations of himself and wife are with the Christian Church.

SHIRE, Edward T.—Some men are born organizers, possessing in marked degree that executive ability that enables them to control others and carry out to successful conclusions plans that they have matured. Edward T. Shire of Oblong, contractor, editor and publisher, promoter and public man, is one of those fortunates of earth who can command success at every turn. Mr. Shire was born on a farm near Hardinville, Martin Township, June 22, 1864, a son of Christian and Martha (Fletcher) Shire. Christian Shire was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, February 13, 1833, of German descent, while his wife was born of English parents, on a farm, near Richmond, Va. When nine years old Christian Shire was brought to Ohio, when twenty-one he married in Darke County, that State, and in 1861 came to Crawford County, Ill., where he purchased 80 acres of land, nearly all of which was in timber, cleared it off and placed it under cultivation. Although now seventy-five, Mr. Shire is still in active life, happily working as a carpenter, and looks fully ten years younger than his years. He and his wife had children as follows: Jacob L., who lives at Los Angeles, Cal., is a housemover, is married and has three girls and two boys; Sarah, who lives in Indianapolis, is married and has two girls and three boys; Samuel Thomas was killed by lightning when twenty; John W. lives in Jasper County, Ill., and has large holdings of the first oil land discovered in Crawford County, called the Shire Pool; Robert F. lives in Robinson and is a carpenter and builder, and Edward T. Shire.

Edward T. Shire was educated in the district school of his neighborhood, and the County Institute, and for the following five years taught school, two years being spent in Kansas, and

after that learned the carpenter trade. Successfully following that for some time, he eventually published the "Oblong Leader," a weekly paper, which he continued successfully for four years, when it was merged with the "Oblong Oracle," and his connection with it ceased. His next venture was the promotion of an independent telephone company, known as the Oblong Telephone Company, which he succeeded in having merged with other lines. Mr. Shire then embarked in a furniture business at Oblong and successfully conducted it until March, 1908, when he sold it to D. C. Brubaker, who is now conducting it. He then turned his attention towards the erection of the fine two-story brick block known as the Shire and York Block, which when completed will have a frontage of 142 feet by a depth of 90 feet. In addition to this business block, Mr. Shire owns his handsome residence on North Second street, his lot there being 62 by 120 feet.

On May 22, 1892, Mr. Shire was married in Robinson to Miss Mecie Bashears, a daughter of Winfield and Martha Bashears, formerly of Harper's Ferry, Va. One child, Kenneth E., was born on February 20, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Shire, a very bright young fellow, now attending school. In politics Mr. Shire is a Republican, and he has held the office of school director, has been village clerk and is now in his last year as village trustee. Fraternally he belongs to Oblong Lodge, No. 850 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church home is with the Christian Church, and for many years he has been one of its deacons. Mr. and Mrs. Shire are noted for their hospitality, and their pleasant home always holds a warm welcome for their friends of whom they have many, not only in their immediate neighborhood but throughout this portion of the State.

SILER, Charles E.—The rapid development that has been in progress in Crawford County has scarcely been fully realized by many of those who have been the prime factors in the movement. Not only is the soil, climate and general location excellent for agricultural purposes, but within the past few years the discovery of oil in great quantities has brought into the county many men interested in its production or in other lines connected with it. Charles E. Siler is one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Honey Creek Township, residing on his excellent farm in Section 5, and born on Section 4 of the same township, July 15, 1869. His father, Josiah Siler, a retired farmer and carpenter of this township, was born in Ohio, March 20, 1841, and came to Illinois about 1851, with his father, Daniel Siler, who located in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, and there entered land. Daniel Siler cleared off this raw land and also worked at his trade as a stone and brick mason and plasterer. He erected the old brick bank building in Robinson, and the excellence of his work is shown in its construction. He married in Ohio, Catherine Reinoehl. Josiah Siler was one

of eleven children born to his parents, namely: Barbara Ann, Philip, Jonah, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Priscilla, George Henry, Mathias and Daniel (twins), William and Angeline. Daniel Siler was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in Washington County, Kan.

Josiah Siler, like many others, was educated in the log schoolhouse of the neighborhood, at the same time learning to be a carpenter, following this trade for many years in conjunction with farming. He bought 40 acres of timbered land, which he cleared and cultivated. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in some of the most important engagements, including Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Siege of Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Deckard, and many others of less importance, as well as various skirmishes. In July, 1865, Mr. Siler was mustered out at Edgefield, Tenn., and was discharged at Springfield, Ill.

On November 10, 1864, Josiah Siler was married in Honey Creek Township to Isabelle Jane Wright, a native of Indiana, who came to Crawford County about 1847 with her parents, Josiah and Martha (Hamilton) Wright, pioneer farmers of the county, and natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. Locating in Honey Creek Township, Mr. Wright took up and improved 80 acres of land. By trade he was a tanner, and had a tannery in connection with his farm. He added to his property until he had 100 acres, and cleared it all. The Siler family was as follows: John; Charles E.; Dora, who married Charles Richart; Joe and two others; Clara and Addison who died in childhood. Josiah Siler is a Republican, and is a member of the United Brethren Church, of which his wife was also a member. Mrs. Siler died April 24, 1898.

Charles E. Siler was educated in the district schools of Honey Creek Township, and was reared to manhood on the home place. He married October 4, 1891, Rutha Goff, who was born, reared and educated at Duncanville, Ill., and in Honey Creek Township. She was a daughter of George W. and Laura Goff. Six children were born to Charles E. Siler and wife: Inis, Lloyd, Earl, Carl, Herschel (deceased), and Laura, all born in Honey Creek Township. Mr. Siler moved on his present farm of 50 acres at the time of his marriage, but has added to his property holdings until he now owns 220 acres, and has made the present improvements. He has a comfortable residence, substantial barns and excellent outbuildings. Mrs. Siler died September 9, 1904. Mr. Siler is a Republican, and is widely and favorably known throughout the neighborhood.

SMITH, Guy W.—At this late day it is almost impossible for the present generation to fully appreciate all the dangers and hardships encountered by those daring souls who were the pio-

neers in this great State, and to whose untiring devotion to duty the State owes so much of its prosperity and its rank among the commonwealths. In the list of those who deserve special mention in connection with the pioneer history of Crawford County, is the Hon. Guy W. Smith, now deceased. Mr. Smith was born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois about 1815, while it was still a territory and he a young man. He went first to Kaskaskia, but located soon thereafter at Palestine, Ill.

Always a man of prominence in public affairs, after coming to Illinois he served as the first Receiver of the Government Land Office at Palestine, and it was his duty to take his money to Louisville, Ky., whence it was transmitted to Washington, D. C., and more than once he was delegated to carry it all of the way. In politics an ardent Whig, he was chosen to represent his county as Senator in the First General Assembly and as Representative in the Thirteenth, serving with distinction and to the general benefit of the State.

In the early '50s Mr. Smith, always possessed of the pioneer spirit, moved to the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, afterwards locating in the neighborhood of Davenport, Iowa, where he bought a farm and died. The first wife of Mr. Smith was a Miss Brown, who died about 1821, having borne him one daughter, Mary Eliza, who was born March, 1821, and died April, 1893, having married first Robert C. Smith, by whom she had four children, two of whom died in childhood, the others being: Mrs. Barlow, widow of Dr. C. Barlow, and Robert P. Smith, of Los Angeles, Cal. Later she married James D. Price, by whom she had eight children. The second wife of the Hon. Guy W. Smith was Jeretta Wilson.

Mr. Smith has passed away, but the good that he accomplished remains as a lasting monument to his memory, illustrating his devotion to duty, his patriotism, and his enterprising spirit which delighted in conquering the wilderness and bringing peace and plenty out of chaos.

SMITH, James D.—Intelligence, willingness to work, and a thorough understanding of his calling, have enabled Mr. James D. Smith to cope successfully with the various problems which have been presented to him in the course of his agricultural life. He was born in Wells County, Ind., October 12, 1844, a son of John W. and Mary Smith, the former born October 18, 1819, and the latter October 17, 1819. They were the parents of children as follows: Hannah Ann, born July 9, 1843, deceased; James D.; Margaret Ellen and Martha Jane, twins, born January 21, 1848; Anthony, born August 2, 1847; Jacob, born July 4, 1849; Mary Jane, born October 19, 1853; Silas W., born October 8, 1855. John W. Smith was educated in Virginia and for a time was in charge as overseer of the slaves on a plantation, but in 1842 went to Ohio, and a year later to Kosciusko County, Ind., making the trip in a wagon with his family. In that county he bought 40 acres and was helped in

clearing it by James D. and his brothers. As time went on he added 80 acres more, then 160, and finally 100, having thus become the owner of 380 acres, retired to North Manchester, where he lived until his death in 1891, his wife having died in 1863.

Being the eldest of his father's boys, James D. Smith did not obtain very much schooling, and when he did attend school he had to walk three miles both ways. The young man worked hard, remained at home with his father until he was twenty-six, and then came to Martin Township, Crawford County, where for a time he worked as a farm hand until he saved sufficient to buy 40 acres of land. On that he built a log house, but within two months had an opportunity to trade this off for seventeen acres in a better locality. On this he built another log house, and once more traded, giving his seventeen acres, log house and \$800 for the property which is now his home, consisting of 80 acres. He also has 42 acres which came from Mrs. Smith's father. Oil was first discovered on his property in 1905, and he now has fourteen oil wells in active operation.

February 22, 1864, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 29, 1865, being mustered out at Charlotte, N. C. While in the service he took part in the following engagements: Buzzard's Roost, Kew-saw Mountain, Marietta and the Siege of Atlanta, at the latter place being wounded and for eight months in hospital at Chattanooga and Nashville.

On August 7, 1873, Mr. Smith married Lucinda Weirich, daughter of Isaac and Eliza (Farmer) Weirich, farmers and stock-raisers of Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have children as follows: Thomas I. Smith, born June 9, 1874; Eliza Ann, born December 31, 1877; Cora Ethel, born October 8, 1886; James A., born January 29, 1889; and Orel, born December 31, 1880, and died March 12, 1881. Mr. Smith has always been a Republican and at one time ran on the Republican ticket for Commissioner, and was beaten by only sixteen votes in a township that had 100 Democratic majority. He is a member of the New Light Christian Church, with which he has been connected thirty years, and for the same length of time has been trustee of the church, as well as deacon, and is extremely active in church work. He is reliable, honorable, strictly honest in all his dealing, and a man upon whom every dependence can be placed.

SMITH, Samuel Alva, M.D.—The medical profession offers so many opportunities for scientific advancement that it has attracted to it men of deep learning and profound thought, whose investigations have resulted in valuable contributions to the literature of their calling. The physician is a man who leads a singularly self-sacrificing life, for not only are unlimited demands made upon his time, his energy and his nervous vitality, but in many cases he gives his services

without compensation, his large-hearted generosity forbidding him to stop to ask remuneration when a life is in danger.

Among the men who are devoted to their profession in Crawford County, Ill., is Samuel Alva Smith, who was born in Robinson Township March 6, 1868, a son of J. H. D. and Louisa (Burner) Smith. Guy W. Smith, the paternal grandfather of the doctor, was born in Kentucky, and at a very early day came to Illinois and entered land from the Government in Crawford County, where he became the first Receiver of the United States Land Office at Palestine. Later he moved to the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, and died in that State when nearly ninety years of age. He had a family of six children: Mary, J. H. D., Rankin, Fry, Speed and Nancy. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Smith, Abraham Burner and his wife, came from Ohio to Crawford County, Ill., about 1845, and purchased a large tract of government land. Mr. Burner died near Porterville, Prairie Township, in 1882, leaving nine children, five sons and four daughters. J. H. D. Smith, the father of Dr. Samuel A., was born in Palestine, and died at Porterville, Prairie Township, February 14, 1893, having been for forty years a prominent agriculturist. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Burner, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 9, 1830, and died in September, 1907, having been the mother of twelve children: Wooster L., Bakewell, Eoline G., Burner B., Margaret, Guy W., Samuel Alva, and Orrin H., and four who died in infancy.

Samuel Alva Smith received his preliminary education in the district schools of Licking (now Prairie Township) in N. N. U. of Lebanon, Ohio, Township, and began his medical education at the Illinois Medical College, from which he was graduated September 29, 1904, having taken a full four years' course and a full course in surgery. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Annapolis, Crawford County, where he has gained the confidence and respect of the community and his practice has become extensive. He is connected with the county, State and national medical bodies, and keeps himself well informed as to the progress of his profession by subscribing to various medical journals. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen and Tribe of Ben Hur. In political matters he is a Republican. Dr. Smith owns a handsome residence at Annapolis, as well as other residence and business property.

On March 25, 1903, Dr. Smith was married by the Rev. Mr. Nidy, of the Christian Church, to Augusta Holmes, at the home of the bride's father in Prairie Township, and to this union one child, Wilbur Holmes Smith, was born October 29, 1907. Mrs. Smith was born November 30, 1872, a daughter of Andrew J. and Melissa (Newlin) Holmes, the latter born in Crawford County, and the former in Licking County, Ohio, whence he removed to Crawford County, Ill., a number of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were the parents of six children, of whom five

survive, namely: Orlin G., born in 1866; Eveline, born in 1868; Augusta; Laura, born in 1883, and Ralph, born in 1888.

SPONSLER, Albert.—To have faithfully carried out any plan in life, and reaped success from honest effort, is something of which any man may well be proud. Albert Sponsler of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., early learned the trade of a plasterer, and for forty years has been engaged in this vocation, until he is now a contractor and has a large trade in the township where his excellent work and honest methods have won him many friends. Mr. Sponsler was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 26, 1851, a son of Alexander and Mary (Gratz) Sponsler, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and came of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock.

Alexander Sponsler came to Crawford County in 1866, and buying 300 acres cleared it off and made a good farm out of what had been a forest. While the family were still in Stark County, Ohio, Albert Sponsler received a district school education, and worked on the farm, although he began to learn his trade at fourteen years of age.

In April, 1871, Mr. Sponsler was married in Crawford County, Ill., to Matilda Seaneey, daughter of John Seaneey. The following children were born of this marriage: Harlau, Charles, Palmer, Ora, Essie and John, of whom Harlan, Ora and John are deceased. Palmer married Amanda Shannon, daughter of John Shannon and they have one daughter and they live in Palestine, where Palmer is a plasterer; Charles married Julia Geesaman, daughter of George Geesaman, and they have three children and live near New Hebron, where he is a plasterer; Essie is unmarried and lives at Danville. Mrs. Sponsler died in 1881. In 1888 Mr. Sponsler was married in Crawford County, to Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin, widow of Jesse Baldwin, from which there has been no issue. On November 30, 1898, Mr. Sponsler married Dora E. Roberts, widow of Ross Roberts, but there is no issue. Mr. Sponsler is a Republican. He has inherited from his parents the sterling traits of character so closely associated with the Pennsylvania-Dutch, and has always been industrious, hard-working and thrifty, and naturally has prospered. He is the owner of 30 acres of land in Sections 24 and 6 and 12 in Honey Creek Township.

SPONSLER, William.—Taken as a whole the farmers of Crawford County are a fine class of men, industrious, thrifty, successful, owning well-cultivated farms, stocked with high-grade cattle, and supplied with comfortable house, and barns. They thoroughly understand farming, and carry on their business profitably and much more easily than in former years, owing to improved methods and machinery. Among those thus engaged is William Sponsler of Honey Creek Township, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, near Massillon, in 1856. He is a son of Alexander and Mary (Gratz) Sponsler, the

former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, as also was his wife. Alexander Sponsler came to Crawford County, Ill., purchased 320 acres of land, and there died in 1883. His wife survived until August 24, 1904, when she too, passed away.

After completing his district school course, Mr. Sponsler attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., but returned to the farm, and has made farming his business. For about twelve years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is one of its trustees. In politics he is a Republican. On December 19, 1879, Mr. Sponsler was married near Palestine, in La Motte Township, to Sarah L. Mills, a daughter of Wyatt and Emily (Fesler) Mills, the former of Crawford County, the latter a native of North Carolina. Representatives of the Mills family are among some of the most prosperous of this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Sponsler have had the following children: Clara, born July 19, 1881; Mildred, born September 21, 1884; Elsie, born June 4, 1888, and Arthur, born May 10, 1897. Clara married Bosworth Mills, a farmer of Crawford County, no issue. Mildred married Floyd E. Snedeker, no issue. They reside near Amarillo, Texas.

Mr. Sponsler owns 182 acres in Honey Creek Township, where he resides, and 160 acres in Robinson Township.

STEEL, Davidson.—In business life Davidson Steel is one of the best known financiers of Robinson, and is widely esteemed by his business associates for his shrewdness of character and his energetic methods of action. Mr. Steel was born on a farm near Robinson, January 10, 1857, a son of William and Adeline (Trimble) Steel, the former born in Philadelphia, and the latter in Trimble, Crawford County, Ill. William Steel was a farmer, and his son was brought up to farm life, and attended the district school, but later he went to Merom College in Sullivan County, Ind., and then took a commercial course at Terre Haute, Ind. Deciding upon becoming a lawyer, he read law in the office of Callahan and Jones for three years, and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1888, having been elected Justice of the Peace, however, in Robinson before going to Kansas. Still later, in 1888 he went to Pratt, Kan., but after a short time went to Oklahoma, where he remained four years, during one year of that time serving as Justice of the Peace which office he resigned upon leaving the Territory. While Justice of the Peace he had the satisfaction of making an honorable record by his decisions, not one of them being reversed by a higher court, in fact, no appeal being taken. While in Wichita, Kan. in 1887-88, he passed through the panic which beggared so many, but without letting this discourage him, began over again, and now is numbered as one of the substantial business men of Robinson, and he owns 600 acres of fine farming land in Missouri on which he is cultivating alfalfa, which produces \$30 per acre.

Mr. Steel is a very public-spirited man and can always be depended upon to support any measure calculated to prove beneficial to the city or county. He has served Robinson as City Clerk and Collector two terms. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a Modern American. While not connected with any church, he is liberal in his religious views, and in politics is a Republican.

On July 14, 1885, Mr. Steel was married to Miss Belle Wilson, daughter of Joseph J. Wilson, a farmer residing near Robinson. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steel, namely: Methyl and Imo. The former was born September 30, 1886, and has been carefully educated, first attending the common school, then Holland (Virginia) Seminary for one year, followed by two years at St. Mary's Academic Institution at St. Mary's, Ind., after which she took a commercial course at Dixon, Ill. She is a very accomplished young lady. Upon one occasion when the Deed Record of the county required copying, she accomplished it in a most skillful manner. She married February 18, 1908, Carl White, engaged in an oil business with his father, at Sheffield, Pa., where the young couple now reside. The second daughter was born August 12, 1891, and is in her senior year at the Robinson high school.

STEEL, Edward H., D. D. S.—Dr Edward H. Steel, dentist, is one of the young practitioners of his profession located at Robinson, Ill., having been born on a farm near Robinson, December 1, 1872, a son of the late Edward and Mahala (Knight) Steel, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia in 1843 and died on the home farm in Crawford County, in 1899. Mrs. Steel also came from Philadelphia, and both the Steels and the Knights were of good, old Quaker stock. An ancestor on the paternal side in the seventeenth century fought under Oliver Cromwell, and he and five brothers later emigrated to Philadelphia. The grandfather, William J. Steel, came from Philadelphia to Terre Haute, Ind., and established a general merchandise store there, and later one at Hutsonville. William J. Steel had children as follows: William C., James H., Mrs. James F. Jacques, Mrs. Catherine S. Rea, Mrs. T. C. Buntin, Edward and Annie.

Edward Steel, father of Dr. Steel, remained on the home place, and he and his wife had children as follows: John K. and Homer, both farmers; Edward H.; Bruce, farmer; Mrs. Lizzie Ault; Mrs. James Simpson, and Mrs. Mary Trimble. The maiden name of the grandmother was Mary McMullen, and she too was a Quakeress, and her family like that of the Steel family is one of the oldest in the Keystone State.

Dr. Edward H. Steel attended the common and district schools in Crawford County, and then entered upon a dental course in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, where he remained for three years (from 1896 to 1899), when he received his diploma as a D. D. S. He then came to Robinson and began the practice of his pro-

fession, building up a very large business, and firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the community. Dr. Steel is a very pleasant gentleman and a patient, conscientious worker. In politics he is a Republican.

On May 24, 1899, Dr. Steel was married at Terre Haute, Ind., to Miss Florette Newlin, born February 21, 1871, a daughter of Eli M. Newlin, of Crawford County, Ill., and Maria (Kettle) Newlin of New York State. One child, Edward Newlin Steel, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Steel on January 15, 1906. Dr. Steel has very nicely appointed operating rooms at No. 1 South Side of the court house square.

STEEL, Harry.—The business life of Robinson is influenced largely by the enterprising and progressive spirit of its leading men, who, in enlarging the scope of their private undertakings, prove public benefactors. If the business men of any community fail to take a proper interest in their town, the fact soon manifests itself, and those in the outlying districts who have been coming to it for supplies, recognize the fact that it lacks the progressive spirit so necessary to command success and seek elsewhere for what they need. Harry Steel has long recognized this fact and has tried to bear his part in maintaining the prestige of Robinson, Ill., by carrying on a large and constantly increasing business in hay, feed, grain and similar commodities, and by his courtesy, his strictly honorable methods and the superiority of his supplies, has built up a very enviable patronage. Mr. Steel was born near Robinson, February 7, 1868, a son of William C. and Adeline (Trimble) Steel, the former, a prosperous farmer of Crawford County, and the latter, born near Trimble, that county.

Harry Steel was brought up on his father's farm and in 1906 engaged in his present business, occupying commodious quarters near the postoffice where he is most conveniently located. While not an office-seeker Mr. Steel has served very acceptably as township Collector for two terms and has also been Town Clerk, being elected on the Republican ticket, to which party he has always belonged. On March 21, 1900, Mr. Steel married Miss Lily M. Hunt, daughter of John Hunt. They have no children.

STEEL, James H. (deceased), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1823, of English, Scotch and Irish descent. In childhood his father located in Terre Haute, Ind., and he grew up in western towns, as soon as he was old enough engaging as a clerk. In 1849 he settled in Robinson, Ill., having previously been elected County Clerk of Crawford. For nine years he held this office, a portion of the time being appointed to fill a vacancy. While in office he read law, and July 13, 1857, was licensed to practice, and was successfully engaged in that profession alone until 1865, when he and Hon. Ethelbert Callahan formed a partnership which lasted fourteen months, when Mr. Steel was forced to withdraw on account of poor health.

After that he practiced alone for several years, taking only those cases suited to his inclinations and strength. A strong Republican, he was very loyal during the Civil War, and was one of the founders of his party in Illinois. On February 4, 1847, he married Emily J. Otey, daughter of the late James S. Otey, of Crawford County. Mrs. Steel was born in Palestine, and she and her husband had children as follows: Mrs. William C. Jones, James O. Steel, Charles H. Steel and Frank O. Steel. Mr. Steel's death occurred December 2, 1872.

STENTZ, Andrew Jackson.—Brought up to hard work and strict discipline on the farm, the farmers of Crawford County lead wholesome lives and are imbued with habits of self-restraint which enable them to thoroughly master their calling, and to not only bring out of their land all there is in it, but to thriftily save their earnings and wisely invest them. Andrew Jackson Stentz, of Section 16, Oblong Township, is one of the successful agriculturists of this locality, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 20, 1850, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Ikemier) Stentz. When Mr. Stentz was three years old his parents came to Crawford County, and settled in Oblong Township, where he was reared and educated in the district schools and worked hard upon his father's farm.

When twenty-two he left home and married Theresa Randolph, a daughter of William Randolph, an old settler of the township. At the time of his marriage Mr. Stentz bought twenty acres, which he improved. To this he added twenty acres more, and still later twenty more, and has made this property his home. Six oil wells are in active operation on this property, and it is now very valuable. In politics Mr. Stentz is a Democrat and he has served as postmaster eight years. Since young manhood he has been a member of the Methodist Church, of which he has been trustee for many years and been president of the board for the past four years. He served as steward of the church for fourteen years, and is very liberal in his donations. Mr. and Mrs. Stentz are the parents of the following children: Alameda (deceased), Elizabeth, Irene, Stella, Earl, Allie, Homer and Myrta, all born in Oblong Township. During an industrious life Mr. Stentz has gained a strong position in his community by the ability with which he has conducted both his private affairs and the duties of public office, and is highly respected.

STENTZ, John.—The development of Crawford County has been largely due to the efforts of the farmers of this locality, who have steadfastly labored, contending with the various disadvantages incident to the improvement of raw land, and their success is well merited, since because of it this part of Illinois has become prosperous and favorably known. John Stentz is one of the industrious and prosperous farmers of the county, residing on Section 15, Oblong Township, but was born in Coshocton County,

Ohio, September 6, 1851, a son of Michael Stentz, a native of the same State, born August 6, 1813. The latter came to Crawford County, Ill., in 1854, and bought land near the present home of his son, John Stentz. This property he cleared and developed. In addition to being a farmer, he was a physician and became very well known and highly respected. He was a member of the Methodist Church and died firm in its faith at the venerable age of eighty-five years. John Stentz is the second in the family of four children born to his parents, viz: Andrew J., John, Sarah Sophia (deceased) and Marion.

John Stentz was educated in the early subscription schools, meanwhile working hard on the farm helping his father in his clearing off of the land. He remained at home until his marriage, which took place in Marion Township, Owen County, Ind., in 1876, when he was united with Hannah Strahla, a daughter of John Strahla, of that county. After marriage Mr. Stentz bought 80 acres of land and inherited 40 from his father, and he now owns 80 acres in Jasper County in addition to his home property. Eight oil wells have been opened on his property, which are in active operation. Mr. and Mrs. Stentz have the following children: Marion M., Sarah Ellen, Clare May, Josephine, Verda, Trece D. and Marion M. M. When life has been busiest and most demanding, Mr. Stentz has always found time to look carefully after his children and to discharge his neighborly duty, and consequently he enjoys to the fullest extent the respect and confidence of his community. In politics he is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church, as are his wife and other members of the family.

STEPHENS, Dr. Lewis E.—Experience, knowledge, learning, all go into the make-up of the true physician or dental surgeon. Among the dental surgeons of Crawford County, Dr. Lewis E. Stephens, of Robinson, Ill., is a worthy example. He was born in Loudon County, Va., September 8, 1845, a son of John Henry and Ann S. (Padgett) Stephens. John Henry Stephens, the father, who was born in Virginia in 1820, was also a dental surgeon of considerable prominence. He had six sons and one daughter, and four of his sons followed his profession, all having been successful. The elder Dr. Stephens came to Robinson at an early day and established a fine practice, but met with an untimely death, his horses becoming frightened and backing off the bridge near Robinson, while Dr. Stephens was in the vehicle attached. His wife was a daughter of Eli Padgett, a native of Maryland, and a descendant of an old and honored family of the South.

Dr. Lewis E. Stephens attended the country school and worked on a farm in his boyhood, but later had the advantage of a course at Westfield College, and after studying with his father, began practice when twenty-four years of age as his father's partner, and for years was the leading dentist of Robinson. He was not entirely satisfied with practicing, however, but was

ever studying and finally perfected a suction plate which is now in use by all advanced members of his profession. For some years he has been retired, his sons, Arthur G., John M. and Earl Stephens, having succeeded him, although the sign still reads, "Dr. Stephens & Sons." Although practically retired, Dr. Stephens is often called upon for advice, and at all the dental meetings he is slated for a talk, his practical experience proving of inestimable value to younger members of the profession. For some years he has been admittedly the dean of the profession in Crawford County.

On July 29, 1873, Dr. Stephens was married to Mary G. Trimble, of Crawford County, daughter of James Trimble, who was noted for his service as Associate Judge of Crawford County. He was a pioneer of the county and an extensive farmer, having come from Kentucky. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Stephens were as follows: Arthur G., born July 8, 1874, and was a student in the Northwestern Dental College, Chicago; Frank A., born December 28, 1875, and graduated from the high school; John Murray, born October 3, 1877, graduated from the high school, and from the Northwestern Dental College; Fred E. and Earl are twins, born September 10, 1879, and Earl graduated from high school and the Northwestern Dental College; Mabel A.; Hazel, and Roger Lewis, born November 11, 1890, who is a graduate of the high school and his father's companion.

Since his retirement Dr. Stephens has entered extensively into the business of importing high-grade stock with his sons, Fred and Frank. He makes annual trips to Canada and imports only the best varieties, making a specialty of heavy horses and sheep, and through his efforts the breed of both has been materially bettered in Crawford and surrounding counties. He imported the first horse into Crawford County; also the first registered and imported stallion and mare, and was the first to bring to Crawford County imported Shropshire sheep and Holstein cattle. Dr. Stephens has exhibited at county fairs for many years, and his fine stock has secured many blue ribbons. Dr. Stephens was President of the Crawford County Fair Association for seven years. He has also the distinction of being the only man of Crawford County who shipped a carload of his horses from his barns to London, England, in sound condition.

Fraternally, Dr. Stephens belongs to the Modern Woodmen, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, and has ably represented the Third Ward in the Robinson City Council. His pleasant home on Locust street, Robinson, is one of the most hospitable places in Crawford County, and surrounded by its trees, is one of the most delightful in warm weather. Dr. Stephens owns several fine farms in the county, as well as several of the finest orchards in this part of the State, and devotes much of his time to agriculture and horticulture. He has always been warmly interested in the prosperity and future of

Robinson, and strives to offer strong inducements to attract new capital to that city. It is characteristic of the man to discharge with conscientious fidelity every trust reposed in him, and being blessed with a cheerful disposition, he has made himself the friend of all with whom he has been associated.

STEPHENSON, Cornelius (deceased).—After a short illness, the late Cornelius Stephenson, one of the representative men of Crawford County, Ill., died of pneumonia at his home at 7:30 Wednesday morning, February 27, 1901. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fink, of the United Brethren Church, and the immense concourse that attended came to pay tribute to one who was ever a friend to those who needed him, and a public-spirited, enterprising man. A touching tribute is paid to his memory in the following lines written by his daughter Emma:

"A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The boon His love hath given,
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in heaven."

Mr. Stephenson was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 20, 1829, and was married July 8, 1855, to Mary Huls. At his death he left four children, seven grandchildren, his widow and a host of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

Mrs. Mary Stephenson was born in Indiana, November 8, 1834, but when one year old her parents moved to Butler County, Ohio, and she was there reared on a farm near the town of Pisgah in the vicinity of Cincinnati, her education being obtained in the schools of her neighborhood. Her parents were Joseph and Amanda M. (Kennedy) Huls. Mrs. Stephenson is a member of the United Brethren Church, and the Rev. N. B. Ellsworth of that church officiated at her marriage to Cornelius Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson had the following children: Emma T., born December 10, 1860, married Andrew Wakefield, a farmer of Robinson Township, and they have two children, Ernest and Oliver; Joseph Cornelius, born April 15, 1866, married Amanda Buskirk, daughter of Ralph Buskirk, a farmer, and they have a daughter; Benjamin F., married Catherine Henderson, and they have a son, Harry W.; Cornelius H., married Emma A., the only daughter of R. D. and Sarah J. (Wilson) Johnson, and they have three sons and one daughter—Arthur R., born April 11, 1895; Ione L., born September 27, 1896; Everett C., born November 20, 1898, and Allen G., born March 3, 1906.

Mrs. Stephenson owns a fine farm property of 160 acres in Robinson Township, where she makes her home. She is a pleasant companion, a kind neighbor, and a good worker in the

church, and the respect she commands is well merited.

STIFLE, Charles M.—One of the most important phases of commercial activity in Crawford County is that presented by the oil business of that locality, and there are many land owners on whose property oil has been discovered. Charles M. Stifle, of Section 8, Oblong Township, is one of those thus fortunate. Born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1848, he is the youngest son of ten children born to his parents, Stephen and Mary (Misner) Stifle, who in 1848 came to Crawford County, and were pioneers of Oblong Township. When they came to the township there were only about five other families in the school district. Stephen P. Stifle was the first man to suggest building a school house, which was made of logs. He purchased considerable of his land directly from the Government. The trip of the family was made from Indiana in a covered wagon, and after they were settled here, for a long time wild game was plentiful, including deer and wild turkey. In time Stephen Stifle became the owner of 1,000 acres of land, his death finally occurring in the township when he was eighty-two years old. He was a steadfast Methodist.

Charles M. Stifle went to school in the primitive log schoolhouse his father helped to erect, and was brought up on his present farm, learning early the details of agricultural life. In 1869 he married Belle Lancaster, who was born in Hutsonville, and reared in Crawford County. Her father dying when she was small, her mother later married a man by the name of Jones, a traveling preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Stifle have had two children: Rexa and Robert. Mrs. Stifle died March 17, 1873. Mr. Stifle later married Mary Jane Potts, born in Lima County, Ohio, and by this second marriage there were three children: Dora, Cora (deceased), and Edwin, all five of the children being born on the home farm. Mrs. Stifle the second, was reared in Lima County, Ohio, and she died in 1878.

Before his father's death, Charles M. Stifle secured 190 acres, as his father divided his property. He has added 20 acres more to it, and also owns 60 acres west of the county line, his total holdings amounting to 270 acres, a portion of which he has cleared. He has eight wells in operation, and is a man of independent means; is a member of the Grange, and deservedly popular in the neighborhood. Where now exists a highly civilized community, when Mr. Stifle first came to Crawford County, there were but a few log cabins, and in view of this extraordinary progress, it is impossible to award too much credit to those whose intelligence, enterprise and perseverance have brought about these results.

STIFLE, Stephen Jasper.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County worked a complete revolution in land values, and developed wealthy men in a very short period. Among those fortunate

enough to own such land is Stephen Jasper Stifle, a farmer and oil-producer on Section 7, Oblong Township, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, January 19, 1838, a son of Stephen Stifle, also a native of Ohio. The father was reared in his native State and there married Mary Misner, also a native of Ohio, and they had ten children, of whom the younger, Stephen, was the sixth in order of birth. Coming to Crawford County in 1848, Stephen Stifle, Sr., located on 40 acres in Oblong Township, adding to his holdings until at one time he owned 1,000 acres, the greater part of which he cleared and placed under cultivation. Although he had no schooling, he was a well-informed man, and for his time was very wealthy. A devout member of the Methodist Church, he died firm in its faith at the age of eighty-two years.

Stephen Jasper Stifle attended one of the early schools of Crawford County, which his father helped to build. The lad worked to assist his father clear the property, and remained with him until his marriage. His father's land was partly obtained from the Government, and the remainder bought at second hand. There was an old log house on the first 40 acres, with its puncheon floor, and also an old barn on the place. He later built a hewed log house, two stories high, and weatherboarded on the outside and ceiled and plastered on the inside. They went to West York for the weatherboards. This house is still occupied by Stephen Jasper's youngest brother. Of the ten children born to the elder Stephen Stifle and wife, four are living: Stephen Jasper; Mary, wife of Chalon Headley, of Licking Township; George, of Oblong, and Charles M., who is on the old home farm. It was on this farm that the elder Stephen Stifle finally died.

On March 31, 1859, Stephen Jasper Stifle was married to Deladamia Headley, born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1841, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Smith) Headley, who were married in Ohio. Mr. Headley came to Crawford County in 1850, first locating in Robinson Township, where he bought land but soon afterwards sold it and bought in Oblong Township. He lived there for about eight years, when he made his home with his children, dying at the residence of Mr. Stifle when about seventy-two. His first wife died when the children were small, and his second wife when the family were living in Ohio.

Mrs. Stifle was reared and educated in Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Stifle are the parents of eight children, all born in Oblong Township: John Marion, deceased; Mary Jane, deceased; Elmira Ellen, deceased; George P.; Alma Arminda; William; Eva, and Lucy, deceased. Mr. Stifle began life for himself on 40 acres of land which he cleared off and improved, adding to his acreage until he now owns 130 acres constituting his home farm, and 260 acres in Jasper County. In 1905 he leased his property to the Benednum Trees Oil Company, later re-leased to the Parker and Edwards Oil Company, and now has on it eighteen drilled wells, fifteen producing ones and three dry ones. In politics he is a

Democrat, and for several terms has served as school director. Like his father, he is a Methodist and is liberal in the support of the church. Many of his kind and generous acts are hidden from the public, and while shrewd, alert, careful in looking after his own interests, no man has a better record or stands higher in the confidence of his community.

STILES, Edward Ellsworth.—With the wonderful stimulus given to realty values by the opening of oil lands in Crawford County, the business of handling real estate is attracting to it some of the very best men of this locality, who find in it an excellent outlet for their abilities and a profitable investment of both time and money. Edward Ellsworth Stiles has proven this to be true to his own satisfaction and the benefit of his many customers, while conducting a large real estate business in Robinson, Crawford County. Mr. Stiles was born at Hutsonville, Ill., February 9, 1873, a son of Silas N. and Emily E. (Bradbury) Stiles, their families originating in Virginia and North Carolina. After going through the grammar and high schools of Robinson, Ill., Mr. Stiles taught for five years in the country, and one year at Ob-long and two years in Robinson, holding at all times first-grade county certificates. About 1895 he began the study of law with Jones, Eagleton & Newlin, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1899. He opened his office for the practice of his profession in Robinson, May 30, 1900, but later decided to embark in the real estate business, and results have proven the wisdom of his choice.

Mr. Stiles has become a very important factor in the business life of the city and is a member of the People's Exchange, the leading real estate exchange of Crawford County, and has agents in the oil fields in Crawford, Clark and Lawrence Counties, and does a large business in sending emigrants to Texas and the Dakotas. He is now serving a second term as Police Magistrate of Robinson. In 1906 he ran for the office of County Judge on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Fraternally he is Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Past Chancellor of Robert Bruce Lodge, No. 191, Knights of Pythias; was Junior Warden of Robinson Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America for about two years, and secretary of the Robinson Club. In religious connections he is a member of the First Christian Church of Robinson, and for a number of years was Superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Democrat, and for several years has served as Treasurer of the County Central Committee.

On March 1, 1908, Mr. Stiles was married to Miss Anna E. Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fox, Sr. She was born in Michigan, and married at Louisville, Ky., the Rev. John Moody, formerly pastor of the First Christian Church of Robinson, officiating. Mrs. Stiles' brother, Howard Fox, is a noted singer, but is now employed in the Pure Food office of the

State, in the city of Chicago. Another brother, John, was killed by an electric wire in the streets of Robinson, in May, 1908. A man of scholarly tastes and able to throw light upon many subjects, drawing from a fund of rich experience and years of association with people of all classes, Mr. Stiles is also a man of executive ability and highly practical ideas.

STONER, Jesse Corwin.—A veteran of the Civil War, being one of those who enlisted when the country was most in need of his services, a substantial farmer who has honestly earned all that he possesses and a good, Christian man and devoted husband and father, is the record of the life of Jesse Corwin Stoner, of La Motte Township, Crawford County. Mr. Stoner was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, nine miles from Dayton, July 19, 1844, a son of Daniel Stoner. The latter was born January 1, 1810, in Maryland. By trade he was a weaver, but when about thirty he took up a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, consisting of 146 acres, but in 1871 moved to Crawford County, Ill., and died in La Motte Township, August 20, 1898. His wife's maiden name was Esther Pfoutz, and she was born December 10, 1809, in Maryland, and died in Crawford County, June 25, 1891, in the same township as her husband.

Jesse Corwin Stoner attended the public schools in Montgomery County, Ohio, and has always worked on a farm, early learning how to properly conduct one. On November 15, 1866, he married in Dayton, Ohio, Mary M. Bookwalter, of Montgomery County, that State, who was born on a farm in February, 1848, a daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Stover) Bookwalter. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner: Amy Alice, born September 26, 1867, in Montgomery County, Ohio, married William J. Fitzpatrick, a farmer of La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill.; Minnie Catherine, born May 22, 1869, in Montgomery County, Ohio, married Harvey Royer, a farmer in Ohio on December 21, 1892, and they have two children, a boy and a girl; Lizzie E., born December 1, 1871, in Montgomery County, Ohio, married William Swinger of La Motte Township, on December 20, 1893, and died July 23, 1894, no issue; Iletta, born March 22, 1873, in La Motte Township, Crawford County, as were the rest of the children, married N. F. Goodwin, of La Motte Township, September 30, 1896, at Montpelier, Ind., and they have four boys: Chloe, born August 28, 1875, married William J. Fitzpatrick of La Motte Township, and died November 29, 1899, in La Motte Township; Gertie, born June 16, 1878, married Howard Garber, an optician of Lawrence County, Ill., and they now live in Paris, Ill., and have a boy and a girl; Edith Rebecca, born February 25, 1879, married J. C. Fitzpatrick, brother of William J. Fitzpatrick, on March 14, 1900, they live in La Motte Township and have one child; Ruth, born March 14, 1883, died at the age of six years and six months, October 1, 1889, on the homestead; Orlando W., born September 2,

1885, married Mertie Staten of La Motte Township, June 5, 1906, no issue; Ethel, born August 3, 1889, unmarried, living at home, and Daniel Glenn, born January 1, 1891, and died November 21, 1895.

With his brother, William H., Mr. Stoner came to Crawford County, Ill., in October, 1854, and after remaining there about eighteen months, returned to his native State of Ohio. In February, 1871, accompanied by his wife and family, he again came to Crawford County, locating in La Motte Township, where he remained until 1873, occupying rented land. In June of that year he purchased 140 acres on Sections 25 and 26, La Motte Township, and was engaged in farming upon it for seven years, when he removed to his present location on Section 15, which he rented for three years, when he bought 120 acres of it. About 1888 he sold 40 acres of the eastern portion of this tract and bought 140 acres on the south. About the same time he sold his original purchase on Sections 25 and 26, and then bought 50 acres on Section 20. He now owns 270 acres, of which 220 are improved.

Mr. Stoner has been a member of the Church of the United Brethren for thirty-seven years, in which he is an elder and local preacher, holding services in the church at La Motte. He is beloved by his people and has accomplished a great deal of good, not only in the church but by his excellent example and kindly words of advice.

In May, 1864, Mr. Stoner enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. John G. Lowe commanding, and was honorably discharged in August, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, and there mustered out of the service. He has been a school director of his township four terms, has been school trustee for five terms, and is a very conscientious public official.

SWARIN, William, was born in Frankfort, Germany, February 8, 1833. His father's name was Jacob Von Schwerin, and his mother Eliza Deveraux, who was born near Paris, France. His father was a Major-General in the German Army and fought against Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

William Swarin was educated in the common schools of Germany and at the University of Vienna, Austria, and came to this country at the age of sixteen years on a sailing vessel, being on the sea fifty-three days, and landing in New York, August 8, 1849. He entered the store of Tyler, Davidson & Company at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and remained there for about a year. He then entered the store of James Van Hise where he remained two years.

In 1854 Mr. Swarin was married to Martha Burch, and of this union three children were born: Albert W., Julia E. and Lillie S. He emigrated to Illinois in the year 1865 and engaged in farming. Mr. Swarin was for twenty-one years secretary of the Crawford County Agricultural Society, serving longer consecutively in that office than any other Agricultural Society secretary in the State. He was elected

County Treasurer of Crawford County in 1890, and served four years. He is a member of the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Republican party.

SWEARINGEN, Christiana Amanda.—The farms of La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill., are models, and their fertile acres reflect the prosperity of the owners. Comfortable farm-houses, spacious barns, well-kept premises, broad fields filled with grain or sleek cattle, are usual sights in this part of the State, and among the well-known farmers of this locality is Mrs. Christiana Amanda Swearingen, who was born near Wesley Chapel, Palestine, Ill., April 15, 1830, a daughter of Johnson and Amelia (Spraggins) Crews. Mr. Crews, a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, and died on the old homestead near Wesley Chapel, in 1885. Mrs. Crews was born in Kentucky in 1810, and died in La Motte Township in 1882. By occupation Mr. Crews was a farmer and Mrs. Swearingen, while living on a farm, was educated in the district school. The Spraggins family came to Crawford County in 1816.

In June, 1850, Christiana Amanda Crews was married in Wesley Chapel, Palestine, to Thomas Jefferson Cunningham, a farmer, and their children were: Thomas Hooper, born August 7, 1851, married Carrie Pifer, and they have one daughter; William Owen, born April 3, 1853, married Mary Otey, and they have two daughters and one son; Charles Augustus, born January 27, 1855, married Rose Seaney, and they have a son and a daughter. Mr. Cunningham died in 1859.

On November 27, 1872, Mrs. Cunningham married Samuel Goodale Swearingen, but of this marriage there is no issue. Mr. Swearingen was born in Ohio, January 8, 1806, and died September 3, 1900, and is buried in Wesley Chapel Cemetery, Palestine. He was ninety-four years of age at the time of his death. In addition to owning a fine farm of 360 acres, the present property of his widow, Mr. Swearingen was vice-president of the First National Bank of Robinson. He was a Mason and prominent in the order. Mrs. Swearingen has been a member of the Methodist Church for sixty years, and Mr. Swearingen was also a member of the same denomination. Mr. Swearingen was one of the early settlers of Crawford County, having come from Ohio with his father in 1851, and this was his home until his death. Mrs. Swearingen has made Crawford County her home with the exception of some time she spent in Morgan County, Ill., during the life of her first husband, having moved there soon after their marriage, but within a year after his death she returned to Crawford County, and is now living in Palestine. Since the death of Mr. Swearingen, Mrs. Swearingen has rented her farm to three persons, dividing it into three parts of 120 acres each. While for a number of years prior to his death, owing to his age and infirmities, Mr. Swearingen took no part in public affairs, in younger years he was always interested in local matters, and was closely identified with the best measures of

his community. He was a son of Thomas V. Swearingen, born December 19, 1779, in Virginia, and died in Crawford County, September 29, 1863. The mother of Mr. Swearingen bore the maiden name of Theodosia Goodale, who was born February 25, 1785, and died April 6, 1832, probably in Ohio, before the family came to Crawford County. Mr. Swearingen cleared off a large amount of land, and was numbered among the representative pioneers of Crawford County. Mrs. Swearingen is highly esteemed, not only among her church people, but by all who know her, and she has always been an excellent mother, a devoted wife and kind neighbor, and a credit to her sex and community.

TAYLOR, George T., deceased, late President of the Flat Rock Bank, which was organized in 1905 with George T. Taylor as president, John H. Taylor as vice-president and Grant Taylor as cashier, was one of the conservative business men of his locality, whose financial foresight and executive ability were demonstrated by his business experience, especially during the late panic. He was born in Fauquier County, Va., January 23, 1835, a son of Hubbard Taylor, the latter born in Prince William County, Va., and drowned in the Shenandoah River about 1858. By occupation he was a miller and farmer. He married Cora Hickley. The grandfather Taylor was a soldier in the War of 1812 and first cousin of President Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Taylor was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, and reared on a farm. In 1865 he came to Moultrie County, Ill., and purchased a farm, which he operated until 1873. In that year he sold his farm in Moultrie County, and embarked in the milling business in Douglas County, Ill., but in May, 1877, came to Crawford County, and for thirty years was in the milling business at Flat Rock. Selling this business, he organized the Flat Rock Bank in 1905 and, with his two sons, carried on this financial institution, gaining the confidence of his community at large.

On December 25, 1855, Mr. Taylor was married in Harrison County, W. Va., to Elizabeth Catherine Custer, daughter of James and Ellen (Dawson) Custer, and first cousin of General George A. Custer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were: Ellen C., born August 13, 1858; John H., born September 8, 1860; Adelaide, born May 30, 1862; Laudora, born May 4, 1864; Alice L., born January 23, 1866; Grant, born January 8, 1868; Drussie, born February 7, 1876; Charles Custer, born January 1, 1882. Ellen married Dr. Dailey of Lawrence County, Ill., and had one child, Leona, now three years old. Dr. Dailey died August 30, 1905. John H. married Lula C. Barnes, daughter of George D. and Gallahue (Fish) Barnes, her father being a merchant and farmer who died at Terre Haute, Ind. They had three children: Hugh C., born September 15, 1890; Nellie, born January 17, 1900, and Harry, who died when three years old. Adelaide married J. D. Reaville of Crawford

County, and she has four children: Orman, Nellie, Fred and George. Laudora married William E. Bond, formerly of Baltimore, Md., and a dealer in wagons and buggies located at Flat Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Bond have one child, George T. Grant married Lilian Tohill, daughter of Lewis N. Tohill. Drussie married Charles R. Duncan, hardware and furniture dealer of Flat Rock, no issue. Charles Custer married Emma Heath, a daughter of Randolph Heath, and they have two children: Theodore, born November 9, 1904, and Elizabeth, born in 1906.

Mr. Taylor was a Republican and served Flat Rock as school director, village trustee, school trustee and highway commissioner, and was always found ready to co-operate in the advancement of any public enterprise calculated to benefit the community. He was a member of the Methodist Church for thirty-eight years, which he served as one of its trustees, as well as one of the most liberal contributors to its support. His death occurred November 23, 1908, when the community was bereft of one of its valuable citizens.

TAYLOR, John Holmes.—Since oil was discovered in Crawford County, there has been a great change in the industrial and commercial life. New interests have arisen, connected more or less intimately with the oil fields, and more people and more capital are constantly being concentrated here. As a result property has increased in value to a remarkable degree, and those fortunate enough to possess land with oil producing wells, are numbered among the most wealthy in this part of the State. Among those who have been very prominent in the development of the oil fields, is John Holmes Taylor of Oblong Township. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 20, 1839, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Holmes) Taylor, and grandson of John and Eleanor Taylor. John Taylor was born in Maryland, April 10, 1766, was a farmer by occupation, and died June 5, 1843. His wife, also a native of Maryland, born February 12, 1767, died July 8, 1849. Henry Taylor the father was born in Maryland, but was brought to Fairfield County, Ohio, in childhood. His wife was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas Holmes. His home was a stopping place for many distinguished men, among those he was accustomed to entertain being the Sherman brothers, General William Tecumseh and John, Thomas Ewing, and many others. He was an early settler of Ohio, and a very prominent man. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor were: Adeline M., born August 20, 1835; Thomas, born March 7, 1837, and died at the age of two months; John H., born February 20, 1839; Emory W., born November 6, 1840; George, born March 25, 1842; Jacob L., born March 23, 1844; Eli F., born April 2, 1846, and Orlando C., born February 26, 1851.

The father had some land in Crawford County, which he proposed dividing among several of his sons. John Holmes Taylor, as the eldest living son, was given 100 acres, and another 100

acres was to have been given to the next son, Emory, but in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry and went to Tennessee. Just before the holidays he was taken very sick, and although he was brought to his home in Fairfield County, he died three weeks after his return, and the property went to the next son, George. The latter cleared off the property and lived on it until he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he began farming ten miles from that city. He married in Fairfield, Ohio, Rhine Messmore, and they live near Fort Wayne, Ind. They have four children, all married, who reside on the old homestead. Jacob L. Taylor owns his father's homestead in Fairfield County, where he now resides. He was in the 100-days' service during the Civil War. His first wife was Hannah Van Husen, by whom he had one son and three daughters. His second wife was Emma Everhardt. Eli T. is a widower and lives in Columbus, Ohio, where he is engaged in an insurance business, having been with his present firm for thirteen years. He has three sons and one daughter, all of whom are married and he makes his home with his daughter. Orlando C. died of diphtheria when eight years old, May 9, 1861.

John Holmes Taylor attended the district school in Fairfield County, Ohio, and then went to a private school to fit himself for the Wesleyan (Ohio) University. After finishing he taught school for four winters. In March, 1862, he came to Crawford County, Ill., making the trip on horseback, and being eight and one-half days on the road. He immediately commenced to clear up and improve his land and from that time to the present his home has been on Section 14, Oblong Township.

On March 12, 1863, Mr. Taylor married Grace M. Vernon, in Columbus, Ohio, her parents being Joseph and Catherine (Pickering) Vernon, both natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's children are: Orlando G., now a physician of Palestine; Edwin V., died at Lebanon, Ohio; Edith A., a widow with one child, resides in Robinson, Ill.; Edson H., unmarried, lives in Charleston, Ill., is a teacher of mathematics in the State Normal School; Catherine Eugenia, unmarried and lives at home.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a Republican. For fifty-two years he has been a member of the Methodist Church, of which his wife is also a member. He has been steward and a class leader in his church. Mr. Taylor cleared off the 100 acres his father gave him, and has added to his property until he now has 400 acres in Crawford County, on which are fifteen producing oil wells, and he is constantly drilling for more. He owns 80 acres in Cross County, Ark. All of his Crawford County property is cleared except 40 acres of timberland. He has a thoroughly modern home of eleven rooms, with all improvements, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, in which trees are interspersed with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The Taylors are very hospitable and their home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings. Mr. Taylor is a man who commands

universal respect and confidence, and the results which he has attained by his long years of hard work and thrifty economy are very satisfactory in every way.

TAYLOR, Samson (deceased), who served as County Treasurer of Crawford County, and was an old and honored resident of Robinson, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 22, 1825, coming to Crawford County, Ill., in 1848, and settling on a farm in the present township of Honey Creek, where he bought 80 acres, later adding 60 acres more. In politics he was a Democrat and was very active, being elected frequently to the offices of Collector and Treasurer. In 1868 he embarked in a mercantile business, but in 1874 was burned out, and then left Crawfordville where he had established his business and returned to his farm. In 1846 he joined the Masonic fraternity. On June 18, 1846, he married Barbara Taylor, and they had children as follows: Joseph B., Sarah L., Julia A., Henry, Hiram, Mary A., Samson, James C., Charles A., John H., George, William S., David Y.

TEMPLETON, Gilbert W. W.—The farming interests of Crawford County are in the hands of thoroughly competent men whose ability and trustworthiness have been well tested. They are adopting scientific methods in their work with gratifying results, and this part of the State is fast becoming one of the garden spots of the world. Among those who have materially aided in bringing about such a condition of affairs is Gilbert W. W. Templeton, a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 25, Montgomery Township, Crawford County. He was born near Hardinville, Crawford County, February 19, 1858, a son of David Templeton, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, July 22, 1826, and was a farmer and stock-raiser.

John Templeton, the father of David Templeton, and grandfather of Gilbert W. W., soon after the birth of his son, David Templeton, moved to Rush County, Ind., where the family remained a short time, and then located in Greene County, Ohio, and there they resided until David Templeton was twenty-three years old. At that time they came to Illinois, settling in Oblong Township, Crawford County, on a raw prairie farm. John Templeton married Eleanor Cox, who was born in Ohio, and they had children as follows: David, Elizabeth, Hannah, Nancy Jane, William and Mary.

David Templeton was educated in Greene County, Ohio, and after coming to Crawford County, taught school in this and Lawrence Counties for seven years. On September 30, 1852, he married Amazonia Mills, daughter of Edward Mills and Abigail (Howard) Mills. The latter was a daughter of Edward and Abigail Howard. Edward Mills was the father of the following family: William Howard, Matilda, Thomas Wilson, Jane, Edward Perry, Martha, Amazonia, Maurice Krumble, Harry Palmer, and George Ira.

George W. W. Templeton received his early

education in the district schools of the neighborhood where he now resides. He assisted his father on the farm, and helped to clear off the land. At his father's death, he and his brothers discovered that David Templeton had signed notes for supposed friends, and in order to meet his obligations, had been obliged to heavily mortgage the homestead. The young men paid off the mortgages, and through unremitting labor now own 320 acres. Mr. Templeton has 72 acres in his own right.

On September 14, 1890, Mr. Templeton married Laura Martin, a daughter of John and Sarah C. Martin. Mrs. Templeton was born in La Motte Township, Crawford County, and three months after her birth, her father died. Her mother moved to Ohio in the fall of 1866 and lived there until the fall of 1875, when she and her children then returned and settled two miles northwest of Palestine. At the time of her death Mrs. Martin lived with Mrs. Templeton. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton became the parents of the following named children: Hoyt D., born September 18, 1891; Lena V., born October 6, 1893; Ethel J., born May 25, 1895; Abbie Ruth, born July 30, 1898, died August 17, 1901; Ruby, born January 29, 1908, died April 24, 1908. John and Sarah Martin were the parents of six children, as follows: Josephus Perry, born September 29, 1853; Alvin Leslie, born October 17, 1855; Mary Ellen, born September 6, 1859, and died August 7, 1860; an infant daughter, born August 8, 1861, and died in seven hours; Ethelinda, born September 14, 1862; Laura Alice, born January 8, 1866.

Mr. Templeton was one of a family of five sons and one daughter, as follows: John Edward, born April 15, 1854; Benjamin Franklin, born February 11, 1856; Gilbert Wallace, born February 19, 1858; Urban R., born September 12, 1860; David and Mary, twins, born February 13, 1864.

Mr. Templeton is a member of the Christian Church and is much interested in its work. He is a Republican politically, and takes an active interest in township affairs, although he has never aspired to public preferment. He is a good farmer and understands the cultivation of his land. He and his brothers had a heavy load to carry for many years and deserve great credit for the hard work done and the results accomplished.

THOMAS, Samuel R., Postmaster of Oblong, Ill., and one of the progressive men of his locality, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., December 24, 1871, a son of John and Mary A. (Long) Thomas. The great-great-grandfather came to America with a Scotch clan, locating in South Carolina. The father, John Thomas, was born in Elkhart County, Ind., May 13, 1841. He served during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry. The mother was born in Ashland County, Ohio. The Thomas family emigrated from South Carolina to Northern Indiana, where the majority of the family now reside.

Samuel R. Thomas attended the Oblong public schools and passed his boyhood days on a farm south of Oblong, and all of his spare time was spent in reading history. He has never lost that intense love of history, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the history of his own times. When twenty-two he began making history himself by enlisting in the United States Army on February 14, 1893, and served in Captain Capron's company of Light Artillery, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery, until disabled by a premature explosion of a piece of artillery while firing a salute in honor of General Charles King, the novelist.

The first public office held by Mr. Thomas was as President of the Village Board, to which he was elected on the Independent ticket by a majority of two to one. He was elected Supervisor in 1905, over D. W. Odell, a strong Democrat and a good business man, and was re-elected in 1907 over D. H. Hoke, by a large majority, but in 1906 was defeated by a small majority for County Clerk by C. O. Harper. He served as clerk in the postoffice from 1898 to 1901, when he was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and served in this capacity until he was appointed Postmaster in 1907. A Republican in politics, Mr. Thomas has always voted his party ticket, and has served as member of committees and delegate to conventions. He is a believer in rotation in office and a follower of the politics of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt.

On October 28, 1896, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Nellie F. Newbold, a daughter of D. F. Newbold, one of the pioneers of Crawford County, a man of strong religious faith, who has brought up his children accordingly. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children: Francis N., born April 16, 1898, and John D., born July 12, 1902. Mr. Thomas is a charter member of the first Sons of Veterans Camp in Crawford County; was initiated in the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 850, in 1900, and has served as trustee of that order almost continuously ever since. He is an energetic, enterprising young man, very popular and widely known.

THOMPSON, William Addison, State's Attorney of Crawford County, Ill., is one of the successful young attorneys of this locality, born in Crawford County, May 29, 1870, a son of Joseph and Nancy Ann (Maxwell) Thompson, and grandson of William Thompson, who came from Tennessee, and was the first Postmaster of Flat Rock. He owned a farm about a mile west of Flat Rock, and was a shoemaker by trade. Joseph Thompson, his son, was a farmer and merchant, and was successful in both avocations.

William Addison Thompson is a man of wide legal knowledge, being equally versed in criminal, civil, chancery, admiralty or patent law, and thus well fitted for the discharge of the duties of his present responsible office. He was educated in the schools of Crawford County, and was engaged in teaching from 1890 to 1899, and at the same time read law under P. G. Bradbury, and later with Valmore Parker, being admitted

to the bar in 1896. As early as 1901 he became prominent in Republican politics, being then elected a Justice of the Peace in Robinson Township. In 1904 he was chosen State's Attorney on the Republican ticket, and while occupying this office has collected more money for the school fund than all of his predecessors combined. He has also prosecuted with vigor many foreign corporations, and has been a most efficient public officer. He has declined re-election, and intends to resume his private practice at the expiration of his term of office.

In 1896 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lena L. Mills, born in Lawrence County, in 1871. While living at Flat Rock and Birds he was principal of the schools in those several localities. Mrs. Thompson's father, as was Mr. Thompson's, was a soldier of the Civil War, the latter serving in Company I, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, General Grant's old regiment. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and has passed all the chairs in the latter order. He has done yeoman service for his party, and is regarded as one of the Republican leaders in Crawford County. A conscientious lawyer and scrupulous public official, Mr. Thompson has made a record for himself of which he may well be proud, and is justly regarded as one of the county's representative professional men.

TOHILL, Lewis N.—Each year the ranks of the veterans of the Civil War are thinned by the enemy Death, but there are still surviving enough to keep before the present generation the memory of the gallant deeds of those who were not found wanting in courage and patriotism in the time of the country's direst need. One of them in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., is Lewis N. Tohill, who enlisted in Company E, Ninety-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, and served bravely until August 23, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, for general disability, at Bowling Green, Ky. Mr. Tohill was born in Honey Creek Township, two and one-half miles west of his present home, June 27, 1839, a son of John and Martha (Springer) Tohill. John Tohill was born in Fairfield County, Pa., September 16, 1816, and died December 11, 1904, in Macon County, Ill., on his farm of 270 acres. His widow was born in Hocking County, Ohio, in April, 1818, and is still living on the farm in Macon County, Ill. In 1823 John Tohill moved to the vicinity of Lancaster, Ohio, and was engaged in farming there until 1838, when he sold his property, and moved with his father to Crawford County, Ill., settling two and one-half miles west of Flat Rock. He there entered 160 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre, while his father entered 280 acres, and at that time the county was in a very wild state. There were no roads, all the houses were built of logs, and greased paper took the place of glass for windows, and there were no churches or school-houses. As soon as there were enough people to subscribe for a subscription school, one was

started. There was plenty of wild game, and deer could be found anywhere, and it was necessary to surround the fields with a stockade of pointed stakes to keep them out. It was also necessary to dig a few feet to get water, and much of the land was a swamp.

Lewis N. Tohill attended a district school in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, as did all the boys of his neighborhood. He was the eldest of twelve children, the others being: Noah W., Lawrence (deceased), Jonas M., Mary, Martha, Sarah, George, Ella, Andrew Jackson, Eli and Clara Bell. When Lewis N. reached maturity he commenced farming for himself and he has been thus engaged ever since, with the exception of the time when he was in the army. In 1861, Mr. Tohill bought 40 acres of land, which is a part of his present farm, 20 acres of which had been improved and on which was a log cabin. He continued to add to his first purchase until he now has 285 acres, and this he has improved, erecting all of the buildings thereon. While a staunch Republican, and a man interested in all public enterprises, Mr. Tohill has never accepted public office. He belongs to Harrison Post, G. A. R., of Palestine. When he was eighteen he joined the United Brethren Church, and has been a faithful member for fifty years.

On May 16, 1861, Mr. Tohill married Cynthia Ann Jones, a daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Ford) Jones, natives of Kentucky. The children born of this marriage were: William L., born September 16, 1862; Noah M., born December 10, 1864; Ira Hanby, born December 23, 1866; Henry Grant, born September 5, 1868; Mary Lillian, born May 18, 1870; Lizzie, born February 6, 1872. Mrs. Tohill died August 4, 1874, and on December 19, 1875, Mr. Tohill married Amanda F. Fisher, daughter of George and Elizabeth Fisher, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. The children born of this marriage were: Ada, born January 19, 1877; Frank E., born December 1, 1878; Dora, born January 21, 1880; Lulu Avis, born July 29, 1881; Charles Roscoe, born August 14, 1882; Millie O., born December 15, 1883; Lena L., born December 15, 1885; Chester Clarence, born June 3, 1887; Annie Marie, born December 24, 1889; Lester, born February 28, 1892; Leota, born March 24, 1897; and John M., born June 9, 1899.

TRACY, Elijah.—The farming interests of Crawford County are in the hands of able, intelligent, capable men, whose knowledge of agricultural matters is thorough, and who are making their farming pay them handsome profits. Coming, as he does, of an old pioneer family, Elijah Tracy of Oblong Township is one of its representative men. He was born in Robinson Township, January 24, 1858, a son of Elijah and Nancy (Myer) Tracy. Elijah Tracy was born in Pennsylvania, April 11, 1815, and his wife in Ohio, October 19, 1821. They had children as follows: Peter, born October 18, 1839; Jane, born April 11, 1841; Myer, born September 10, 1843; John, born January 5, 1844; Maranda,

born March 28, 1846; Maritta, born April 11, 1847; Vanderhoff, born December 4, 1850; Mary Catherine, born November 9, 1853; Elijah, born January 24, 1858; George Washington, born August 18, 1863; and a boy who died in infancy. Elijah Tracey came from Pennsylvania to Crawford County, Ill., in 1847 and entered 80 acres of land in Robinson Township, later adding to his holdings so that he owned 300 acres at the time of his death.

Elijah Tracy, the younger, attended Grassy Hollow School until eighteen. His marriage occurred November 29, 1880, in Oblong Township to Mary E. Acker, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Randolph) Acker, the Rev. Harry Broadstone performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Acker were both from Perry County, Ohio, where the mother was born November 22, 1833, and she died July 15, 1903. Jacob Acker enlisted August 20, 1862, and while in service died of typhoid fever in Vicksburg Hospital, August 15, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Tracy have two children: Henry, born September 17, 1881, married Cora Alice Wiseman, daughter of Edward and Euphemia Wiseman, farmers of Oblong Township, and they have two daughters; and Charles Otis, born December 24, 1897. Mr. Tracy is a Republican in his political relations, but is not an office seeker. He owns 65 acres; 60 acres in Oblong Township and five acres in Robinson Township and has one oil-producing well upon the Robinson place. The family are well known in their community and Mr. Tracy is among the popular men of his neighborhood.

TRACY, George V., farmer and stockman on Sections 15 and 16, Licking Township, Crawford County, Ill., was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 2, 1841, a son of Lloyd Tracy, who was born in the same county, November 21, 1812, and died September 24, 1852. His wife, Jane (Kirk) Tracy, was born February 22, 1815, and died December 20, 1886. They were married in Licking County, Ohio, and became the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, namely: Thomas, born April 12, 1838; Risiah, born September 22, 1839, died August 17, 1861; George V.; Sarah, born February 1, 1843; Catherine, born January 27, 1844, died January 5, 1877; Rachel Ann, born September 6, 1846, died April 4, 1856; Eunice, died September 28, 1854; Euphemia, born March 6, 1851.

Lloyd Tracy and his brother, Elijah Tracy, brought their families from Licking County, Ohio, to Crawford County, Ill., in 1846, making the trip in wagons, there being already five children in the family of Lloyd Tracy. The latter settled in Robinson Township, while his brother settled one half-mile south, and his heirs now own this land. Within late years oil has been discovered upon the property and greatly enhanced its value. Lloyd Tracy entered 160 acres from the Government, and while putting up a log house, he lived on Robert Smith's place. About 40 acres of the farm was in prairie and the remainder in brush and timber. Elijah

helped him break the prairie and during the first year they broke 50 acres, which they planted in corn. They used an ax, in every third furrow cutting a hole in which they dropped three or four grains of corn. The mouth of the hole was closed with a block of wood or rammed down with a maul, and in this manner the first crop was planted. Lloyd Tracy lived on this farm for seven years, when he sold it to Silas Price and moved to Richland County, Ill., where he entered 200 acres. Prior to locating in Richland County, he purchased a small log house on an adjoining farm, and which he moved onto his own property. Into this he moved his family in the spring, and in the following fall he died.

George V. Tracy attended school in Crawford County in what was known as the Old Hickory schoolhouse, walking one and a quarter miles to school. After the death of his father, his mother sold the Richland County farm and returned to Crawford County, where she bought 40 acres. Upon their return, George V. Tracy resumed his attendance at school, and for the following five years went to school three months in the year. In the meanwhile, when not in school, he worked out, splitting rails and performing other tasks to help his mother. Thus he continued until he was twenty-six years old. When twenty-two he enlisted in the army, joining Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John J. Funkhouser and Captain Wood. The date of his enlistment was August 12, 1862, and he was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1865, and mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He was in all of the engagements participated in by his company with the exception of one when he was detailed on special duty. Mr. Tracy was sent on horseback 108 miles with a dispatch to Knoxville, Tenn., rode night and day and was slightly wounded in his side.

Upon his return he rented a farm of William Kirk, upon which he lived a year, and then bought 70 acres in Jasper County. Still later he traded that for 100 acres in Licking Township, Crawford County. In addition to exchanging his farm for the new one, he owed \$450. Of the new farm 40 acres were under cultivation and the rest in brush and timber. There was a log cabin and stable on the land. Later he added to his holdings until at one time he owned 480 acres, but has since given 60 acres to each of his sons. Mr. Tracy has made all of the improvements on his estate, including his present residence.

On June 10, 1866, Mr. Tracy married Arminda Hill, daughter of Barton and Louisa (Eaton) Hill, and the following February moved on the farm which he now occupies. They became the parents of the following children: Etta May, born May 25, 1867, died March 20, 1899; Barton Willard, born May 8, 1869; Brazellar, born February 16, 1871; Jane, born October 18, 1873; Presley Wellington, born August 25, 1875, died March 2, 1898; Emma Josephine, born February 20, 1878; James A., born August 11, 1880, and

John, born August 15, 1884. Mrs. Tracy died April 22, 1888, and in 1889 Mr. Tracy married Mary J. Mills, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Mills, whose parents lived in Clark County, Ill.

Mr. Tracy cast his first vote for U. S. Grant and has been a Republican ever since. He served as school trustee for three years, and was road-boss for one year. In religious belief he is a member of the United Brethren Church, having joined it in 1872.

TRACY, George Washington.—The pioneer families of Crawford County have placed the people of this generation under heavy obligation, for the comforts and luxuries they now enjoy are the results of the labors of those who redeemed the country from the wilderness, and not only opened roads, built schools and churches, but cleared and tilled the land and developed towns and cities. George Washington Tracy is a member of just such a family, his father Elijah Tracy having come from Pennsylvania, where he was born April 11, 1815, to Crawford County in 1847. He entered 80 acres in Robinson Township, but added to it until he finally owned 300 acres. His wife was Nancy Myer, born in Ohio, October 19, 1821, and they had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Peter, born October 18, 1839; Jane, born April 11, 1841; Myer, born September 10, 1843; John, born January 5, 1844; Maranda, born March 28, 1846; Maritta, born April 11, 1847; Vanderhoff, born December 4, 1850; Mary Catherine, born November 9, 1853; Elijah, born January 24, 1858; George Washington; and one boy who died in infancy.

George Washington Tracy was born in Robinson Township, August 18, 1863. He attended the Grassy Hollow School until he was eighteen, and was married at his present home, which is the old homestead in Robinson Township, August 20, 1885, to Mary C. Hawkins, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Hawkins, by Justice David Steel. Their children are: Harry M., born September 3, 1886; Bertha E., born January 24, 1888, married Julius Furman, son of Shepard Furman, who is a farmer of Robinson Township; Vena, born November 12, 1890; William Arthur, born April 12, 1894, died February 7, 1900; Otto Otis, born September 28, 1898.

Mr. Tracy owns 112 acres of fine farm land, and has seven oil-producing wells upon his property. His home is an excellent residence of eight rooms, situated back from the road. One of the features of the house is a large side bay-window in which Mrs. Tracy has her plants, making a regular conservatory of it. She is very fond of flowers and in summer the yard is full of them. The house is supplied with natural gas, and every modern improvement. In politics Mr. Tracy is a Republican. He and his wife have been members of the United Brethren Church for ten years.

UPDIKE, William Walter, one of the promoters of the American Field Trial Sports, and one of the champion winners, was born near Robinson,

Ill., December 6, 1870, a son of William and Elizabeth Maud Updike, the former of whom was born in Trenton, N. J., August 18, 1831, and the latter in Yorkshire, England, May 14, 1834. William Updike was a farmer, but later engaged in handling farm implements, and still later was a general merchant. The parents of Mr. Updike were married in Butler County, Ohio, November 8, 1853, and moved to Illinois in 1856, living for a short time near the new city of Robinson. Later they purchased a farm some distance from the city, and still later they bought another farm south of the place. In 1875 they moved to the home place south of Robinson now owned by William Walter Updike. William Updike was elected County Treasurer in 1877, and served one term, and was also a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which he served two terms, and being a prominent citizen of his day.

William Walter Updike attended the common and high school and received a good education. About twenty years ago he began raising and training pedigree dogs, establishing what was known as the Maple Hill Kennels. His skill as a trainer soon became known everywhere, and later, in partnership with Sheriff James Pease of Chicago, he branched out and the establishment known as the American Llewellyn Kennels was established. This now has national fame, very many of the best dogs that were in the first class at field trials being from these kennels, two especially noted being Robert Count Gladstone and Count Noble. Six of the most noted dogs are Flitstone, Dervish Girl, Chicago Boy, Invincible, Ned Buntline and May Gladstone. A great pointer was Drills Scout, whose grandsire and granddam have produced thirty-one winners. To begin to name all the dogs trained by Mr. Updike would be impossible. There is room for but one more, Invincible, who was universally recognized as the best hunting dog ever known.

One of the reasons of Mr. Updike's success is that he thoroughly breaks his dogs before they are allowed to start in a trial. Mr. Updike is also known as a breeder of the California quail and pheasant. He was given the undisputed title of best wing shot in the country. He has won many cups and medals, and not only pursues his calling as a business, but from a thorough love of sport. Governor Deneen has recognized the services Mr. Updike has rendered in this field by appointing him Game Warden. Mr. Updike is also engaged in the oil business with Mr. James Pease, owning in partnership several valuable oil leases.

In Robinson, September 26, 1895, Mr. Updike married Mary A. Mitchell, born near Robinson, January 14, 1867; no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Updike are charming people with hosts of friends, whom they entertain royally at their delightful home.

VANCE, M. T. (deceased), for many years a prosperous farmer of Licking Township, Crawford County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 9, 1834, a son of John E. Vance, born in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., August 18, 1797.

He came to Ohio in 1815 and married Maria Holden, daughter of Alexander Holden, who was born in Virginia, but came to Ohio in 1804, and died in that State. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Vance had children as follows: Alice, Riley, Mary Jane, Ruth, John A., Louis and M. T. Mr. Vance was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of Ohio. When, in 1847, his father came to Crawford County, he was fourteen years old, and had plenty of work helping clear the 120 acres his father bought soon after his arrival, in Section 33, Licking Township. The father died in 1855, and his widow in 1857. In 1859, M. T. Vance married Margaret Lamberson, and they had the following children: John A., Almenia A., Louis Clay, Ira Lincoln, Louisa, Margaret and Malone, twins, Emma M., and one who died in infancy.

VAN WINKLE, Francis Marion.—Thoroughly conversant with all the details of farming, in which occupation the active years of his life have been spent, Francis M. Van Winkle's familiarity with everything pertaining to agricultural life has resulted in a gratifying success that places him among the representative men of Crawford County. Mr. Van Winkle, farmer and stock-raiser of Section 31, Honey Creek Township, was born on his present farm January 3, 1867, a son of William Louis Van Winkle, a retired farmer of this township. William L. Van Winkle was born in Crawford County, near Palestine, January 21, 1833, a son of Jesse Van Winkle, deceased, who was born in Ohio, March, 1809, where he was reared until twelve years of age, when his parents came to Crawford County, and he was married to Susan Garrett. In 1830 he settled in Crawford County, and was among its first settlers, first locating near Palestine, where he remained a few years, and then about 1839 he moved to Honey Creek Township, where he entered land in the timber, half a mile north of the present homestead. This consisted of 50 acres, which he cleared off and there he lived, cultivating his land and improving it until his death. He added 30 acres to his original purchase.

William Van Winkle was the eldest of his parents' five children, four sons and one daughter. All of them were born in Crawford County, and three of them served in the Civil War, and two lost their lives in defense of the Union. Jesse Van Winkle was an ardent Republican. The education of William Van Winkle was secured in the township schools. On December 23, 1858, William Van Winkle married Fannie K. Sears, who was born in Honey Creek Township, September 1, 1841, a daughter of Adam Sears, now deceased, a pioneer of Crawford. They settled in the county at an early date, coming from Kentucky. Mrs. Van Winkle was also educated in the township schools. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Van Winkle: Julia, Samantha, Louisa (deceased), Alice, Francis Marion, and one who died in infancy, all born on the homestead. After marriage, William Van Winkle moved on his home-

stead, buying 40 acres. This farm he cleared with the help of his son, and added to it until it contained 125 acres. He made all the improvements and placed the land under cultivation. Since the formation of the party, he has been a Republican. When Mr. Francis Marion Van Winkle was only two years old, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, her death occurring July 22, 1870.

While attending the schools of his neighborhood, the younger Mr. Van Winkle assisted his father in the farm work, and he is now conducting the homestead, with very gratifying results. On October 11, 1899, he was married to Effie Crum, a native of the township, and a daughter of Andrew J. Crum, who was born in Indiana, married in Crawford County. Mrs. Van Winkle was carefully educated, attending the Robinson High School and Merom College, at Merom, Ind., and for four terms she was one of the teachers of Honey Creek and Martin Townships. She is the only daughter in a family of two children. Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle have one son, William Jackson, who was born December 31, 1900. Mr. Van Winkle is a Democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Hardinville, No. 4697. He and Mrs. Van Winkle are members of the United Brethren Church, attending Zion's Church in Martin Township. He is Superintendent of the Sunday School, and takes a very active part in church work. As President of the Young People's Society of the church, he is kept busy, and is very much liked by all his associates in this good work.

VINSEL, Alva N.—Most intimately associated with the growth and character of any community are its agricultural interests. They mould the life of the people, give direction to their efforts, crystallize the present and future possibilities of a section into concrete form. The prosperous farmers of any township are its greatest benefactors, silently controlling the forces that bring progress and development, and the measure of their success is reflected in the advancement of their community. Alva N. Vinsel, farmer and stock-raiser of Section 10, Honey Creek Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 14, 1856, a son of Samuel Vinsel, now deceased, a farmer of Honey Creek Township, although a native of Virginia. He was reared, and on March 15, 1833, was married in that State to Elizabeth Kern, who was born in Loudon County, Va., where she was reared and educated. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, of whom Alva N. is the youngest. Four of the family died in childhood, the full family record being as follows: Isaiah, born February 12, 1834, died in September, 1906; John W., born March 29, 1836, died August 23, 1837; George F., born February 4, 1837, died August 24, 1848; Adam K., born March 21, 1840, died in August, 1902, a veteran of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Martin, born January 6, 1842, died January 12, 1843; Michael, born February 24, 1844, died January 22, 1862; Lavina, born January 16, 1846; Taylor F., born

September 2, 1848; Elizabeth, born June 3, 1853; and Alva N., May 14, 1856. The father of the foregoing family was born March 13, 1807, and the mother March 23, 1812.

From Virginia the family went to Ohio and thence to Iowa, but after a two years' stay there they finally came to Illinois in 1866, and settled in Honey Creek Township, where the father bought 80 acres of land. He and his sons cleared this off, but the strenuous work was too much for him, and he died August 1, 1869, although his widow survived him until June 1, 1901. From the formation of the party, Samuel Vinsel was a strong supporter of Republicanism, while in religious faith he was a Lutheran. A brother of Alva N. Vinsel, Taylor Vinsel, conducted the farm after his father's death until Alva was twenty years old, when he bought out the other interests and conducted it alone, adding to the original holding until he now owns 220 acres in Honey Creek, and 140 in Lawrence County. He has made all the present improvements on both properties and has some of the most valuable land in both Crawford and Lawrence counties.

On April 3, 1902, Mr. Vinsel married Martha Tedford, who was born in Montgomery Township, a daughter of John Melvin Tedford, a farmer and pioneer of Honey Creek Township. Mr. Tedford was born and reared in Tennessee, and there learned the trade of carpenter. This trade he followed in conjunction with his farming all his life. His marriage to Martha Stewart occurred in Tennessee, where she was born. In an early day Mr. and Mrs. Tedford came to Crawford County, settling in Montgomery Township, where they lived until death. He enlisted in 1861 in an Illinois volunteer infantry regiment, but was discharged on account of tuberculosis, from which disease he died shortly afterwards. He had a family of eight children, six of whom were born in Tennessee and two in Crawford County, all of whom lived to maturity, and of these Mrs. Vinsel is the youngest. She was educated in the district schools of her locality and was taught by her excellent mother to be a good housewife. Mr. Vinsel is a Republican, a Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1906 oil was discovered on his property, and he now has fourteen wells in operation. This has added very materially to the value of his land. Having resided on his present farm over forty years, Mr. Vinsel has seen many changes take place, and perhaps the most important is the development of the oil business. He remembers well when a man farmed his land just to get a living; now he operates this business just as any other business man does his, and as a result the farmer has taken his place among the captains of industry, and it is a very important one at that. He realizes today his importance and profits by it.

VOORHEIS, Henry Augustus. — Crawford County, Ill., owes its present prosperity to the efforts of men of perseverance, industry and intelligence, men who, while attaining their own

success, have strengthened and built up the community about them, and prominent among this class of citizens may be mentioned Henry Augustus Voorheis, whose excellent 300-acre farm is situated one and one-half miles west of Hutsonville. Mr. Voorheis was born in Hutsonville Township, Crawford County, Ill., November 14, 1826, a son of Mahlon and Eliza (Tuttle) Voorheis, the former born in Morris County, N. J., March 29, 1797, and the latter in the same State, July 29, 1804. They were married May 12, 1824, and settled on the old Voorheis homestead farm in Crawford County, Ill., about 1821 or 1822, where Mahlon Voorheis followed the occupations of a farmer and broommaker until his death, which occurred February 6, 1848, his wife having passed away October 19, 1843. There were eleven children in the family, as follows: Mary T., born July 5, 1825, died in February, 1851; Henry Augustus; Sarah Elizabeth, born June 2, 1828, died April 28, 1856; Frances Jemima, born February 27, 1829, died of whoopingcough, January 20, 1837, her sister, Julia Ann, and brother, John, the baby, dying about the same time; Julia Ann, born November 24, 1831; Joseph Tuttle, born January 11, 1833, enlisted in the Civil War in 1861, and was killed by bushwhackers at Helena, Kan., October 22, 1863, when, as a member of a foraging party, he refused to surrender; David, born February 19, 1835, died at the home of Henry A. Voorheis, May 21, 1866; John, born September 27, 1836, died when nine months old; Emily Frances, born March 1, 1840, married William Morton Cox (now deceased), of Hutsonville Township, and she now lives in La Motte Township; Catherine Jemima, born December 27, 1841, died January 26, 1897, and John Cornelius, born October 18, 1843, and died when about nine months old.

Henry Augustus Voorheis was born in a log cabin in Hutsonville Township, and was educated at home by a cousin, Squire David Tuttle, who made him so proficient in his studies that at the age of twelve years he was an excellent penman and reader, far ahead of the boys of his age. He then attended a subscription school in the town of Hutsonville until becoming of age, when he went to work on his father's farm, later, however, leaving the parental roof to go to work on the farm of Nathan Musgrave from whom he received ten dollars per month and board. The following year he rented the farm of Mr. Musgrave, and after five years had saved enough to buy the old homestead, which had changed hands following the death of his father. In May, 1856, Mr. Voorheis returned to the old home place, bringing with him his wife, Eliza Ann (Cox) Voorheis, whom he had married May 8, 1856, the ceremony being performed by Rev. St. Clair, a Methodist Episcopal minister. Mrs. Voorheis was born in Hutsonville Township, March 12, 1833, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Lindley) Cox, both natives of North Carolina, the former being born in 1805 and died in 1868, and the latter born about 1812, surviving her husband but a few years. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were married in Crawford County, whence both had

come with their parents. Mrs. Voorheis was the third of ten children, the family being: Zilpha Jane and Hannah, deceased; Mrs. Voorheis; Mary; William Morton, deceased; James L.; Maria; and Hannah, Lindley, and Thomas, all deceased. John L. and Thomas were Missionary Baptist ministers. To Mr. and Mrs. Voorheis there have been born six children: Emma C., born April 13, 1857, married F. J. Cooper, a former schoolteacher of Hutsonville Township, who later engaged in business in Robinson, and is now the proprietor of a drug store—they have two sons, Frank, a stenographer of Terre Haute, who is married and has one child, and Harry, who is his father's partner in the drug business; John M., born April 1, 1860, married (first) Alice Rains, by whom he had a son and daughter, Roy and May, and who died December 10, 1888, after which he married (as his second wife) Clarinda Sackrider, by whom he had a son, Ray; Charlie, born August 23, 1862, died February 26, 1865; Charles H., born February 24, 1865, married Ollie Lindley, daughter of Samuel and Harriet Lindley, by whom he had three children, all of whom are deceased; William Mahlon, born June 26, 1867, who is single and living with his father on the old homestead; and Mary, born June 15, 1870, married Thomas Lindley, son of Pratt and Eleanor Lindley, by whom she had eight children: Ellen, Truman, Audra, Blanche, Grace (deceased), Harrold, Voorheis and Ethel.

Mr. Voorheis has always been one of the township's progressive men, taking much interest in the success of the Republican party and serving as trustee of the Township School Board for a period of thirty-five years. He has been a member of the Society of Friends for about twenty years, and is now serving as elder. Mrs. Voorheis belongs to the Missionary Baptist denomination. Mr. Voorheis' fine farm of 300 acres, situated about one and one-half miles west of Hutsonville, is one of the best in his section of the county, and testifies to the thrift and intelligence of its owner, who is known throughout the township as a substantial man and useful citizen.

WALKER, George B. (deceased)—The late George B. Walker was a prominent and highly respected farmer and stock-raiser of Martin Township, and an early resident of Crawford County, who built up for himself a lasting reputation as an upright and honorable citizen in his business transactions. He was born in Indiana, April 22, 1829, a son of Aquilla Walker, deceased, a pioneer of Crawford County. Aquilla Walker settled in Indiana, where he married Elizabeth Dyer, and they became the parents of four children, of whom George B. Walker was the second. In 1852 the family came to Crawford County, Ill., settling in Martin Township on the property which is the Walker homestead the father originally entering 80 acres, which he improved with the help of his son. The latter added to the property until it consisted of 100 acres, and there the father and mother lived until the date of their demise. In politics the

father was a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the Methodist Church.

On March 19, 1854, George B. Walker was married in Hardinville to Mary Lamb, who was born in North Carolina, May 17, 1830, a daughter of Dunn Lamb, deceased, by religious faith a Quaker, who was born in North Carolina, and there married Charlotte Morgan, whose parents died when she was a child and she was bound out. Although the husband was a Quaker, in order to please his bride, he consented to be married by a Baptist minister. Mrs. Walker is the ninth child in order of birth of the twelve children born of her parent's marriage. The Lamb family came to Crawford County, in 1835, after all their children had been born, and the father entered 120 acres in the Palestine land office. This he cleared and improved, and lived upon it until his death. He was a Whig in politics.

Mrs. Walker was educated in the primitive log school in Crawford County. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Walker lived at Hardinville for four years, where he was engaged in blacksmithing, and then they removed to the Walker homestead. Mr. Walker made the greater part of the present improvements, and followed farming until his death. In politics he was a Republican, and died firm in the faith of the Methodist Church. Although the land was valuable, the discovery of oil upon it in 1906 added to its worth, and there are now twelve wells on his land in active operation. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had children as follows: John Wesley, Calvin Q. (deceased), Charles Edward (deceased), Malvina, Elizabeth (deceased) Simon, Dora, George and William, all born in Martin Township. George has been prominent in educational matters. Mr. Walker was a man who enjoyed universal esteem, and his untimely demise was regretted by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

WALKER, John W.—Many are liable to forget in these days of restless progress how much is due the pioneers who made possible the present advancement. They came into a wild country, overcame many difficulties, and prepared the way for others and for their own children. John W. Walker, a blacksmith and real estate dealer of Stoy, Ill., is a son of one of these pioneers, being born in Hardinville, Ill., January 28, 1855. His father, George B. Walker, now deceased, was a farmer of Martin Township and a native of Indiana, coming from that State to Crawford County when a young man. He settled in Hardinville and worked at his trade of blacksmithing until he purchased a farm north of Hardinville, which was a portion of his father's farm. George B. Walker was a son of Aquilla Walker, whose name is closely connected with the early pioneer history of Crawford County, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work.

John W. Walker was educated in the schools of Hardinville, and reared on the farm. Being the eldest of nine children he had to work hard,

but early learned how to take care of himself. He married, in Oblong Township, Margaret Prier, who was born in Martin Township, the daughter of James and Lucy Prier, pioneers of the county, who cleared up a large tract of land in Martin Township, where Mrs. Walker was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have had the following children: James, deceased; William E., Carrie D., Angeline, married Roy McKinney; Harry, Effie, George, and two others who died in infancy, all being born and reared in Crawford County, except one born in Arkansas.

For three years after their marriage Mr. Walker rented land in Martin Township, and then bought a farm in Oblong Township, but soon thereafter moved to Arkansas, where he remained for three years. Then returning to Crawford County, he traded his farm for five acres at Stoy, Ill., and owns the principal part of that place. He also owns ten acres in Martin Township upon which are two oil wells in active operation. Mr. Walker is a Republican politically and a member of the F. M. B. A. and other fraternal organizations. The United Brethren Church is his religious home. Mrs. Walker died in Martin Township, aged thirty-five years.

WALKER, Orlando.—Accustomed to farm life from earliest childhood, the farmer boys of Illinois are familiar with every detail of farm management, and perhaps that is why they are among the very best agriculturists of the world. In Crawford County are to be found many such farmers, and among them is to be numbered Orlando Walker, born at Palestine, Ill., May 1, 1851, a son of Charles S. Walker, and a grandson of Thomas and Mary (Shork) Walker. Thomas Walker came with his family to La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill., about 1840, and purchased some of his land from the Government and some from those who had preceded him to the county, and at one time owned about 1,500 acres, a great deal of which he improved with the assistance of his sons. He and his wife were the parents of the following named children: Alice, who married Roswell Hale; Eliza, who married (first) David Johnson and (second) Robert Martin; Margaret, who married Joseph Pifer; James; Jane S., who married (first) Elijah Pifer and (second) Andrew Mulvane; Charles S.; George L.; and Caroline C., who married (first) Lorenzo D. Legg and (second) George B. Higgins. All the foregoing are now deceased. Charles S. Walker was born July 20, 1825, in Ohio, and died March 9, 1869, having been an early farmer and stock-raiser and shipper of Crawford County. He married Sarah Vermilion and they had these children: Orlando, who is the only survivor; Mary L., who married James B. Seeders; Elsie F. and Eva C.

Educated in the district school, Mr. Walker always worked in La Motte Township and finally began buying land, to which he has added until he now owns 550 acres of as good land as can be found in the county. He is an extensive stock-breeder, and makes a specialty of registered Duroc hogs, which he raises and ships to breeders

all over the United States. His fine farm is known as Fairview Farm. His acres are brought up to the highest state of cultivation, and his barns and other buildings are of the latest pattern and supplied with every modern device. In politics, Mr. Walker is a Republican, and served as tax collector of Crawford County for four years. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen.

On November 16, 1871, Mr. Walker married Matilda Wright of La Motte Prairie. She was the daughter of Andrew J. and Lucinda (Spain) Wright and died on the home farm, April 20, 1906. The children born of this marriage were: Virgil, born June 17, 1875, married Sarah Belle Wesner, daughter of Lon Wesner, and they have one child, Paul W.; Jesse, born December 14, 1877, married Minnie Kaywood, and they have two children, Ruth and Geneva; Horace W., born February 29, 1880, is not married and lives at home; and Annie June, born June 1, 1884, is also single and living at home.

WALKER, William Dun.—Nature has done much to make Crawford County a desirable abiding place, especially for the farmer, for the climatic conditions are such as to insure good crops, the soil is fertile and hidden in the ground are vast supplies of natural gas and oil. Transportation facilities are almost unsurpassed, so that the marketing of produce is an easy matter and the farmers of this locality are prospering greatly. Prominent among them is William Dun Walker, who was born in Crawford County, near Hardinville, March 13, 1869, a son of George B. and Mary M. (Lamb) Walker.

George B. Walker came to Crawford County at an early day from Greene County, Ind., north of Worthington. The mother's family was from North Carolina. The following children were born to George B. Walker and wife: John Wesley, who married Margaret Prier, daughter of James and Lucy Prier, they have five boys and three girls; Calvin L. and Charles Edward, both unmarried; Charlotte M., who married John Shire, son of Christopher Shire, and they have two daughters and live on a farm in Crawford County; George B., Jr., who married Jane Harter, of Crawford County, and they have one son and three daughters and live in Robinson; and Dora, who married William Duccummin and they have three daughters—Essie, Frances and Mary. The deceased children of George B., Sr., and his wife, Mary (Lamb) Walker, were Simon and Lizzie, both dying when quite young. The children of George B., Jr., are Guy, Ruth, Ruby and Opal.

William Dun Walker attended district school, at the Union Star School, until he was nineteen, when he began farming. On January 8, 1891, he was married to Effie Myrtle Mann, by the Rev. Salathiel Lamb, and one child was born of this union, a son, who died in infancy, March 4, 1894. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Abel H. and Susan (Harter) Mann, both father and mother being from Stark County, Ohio, near Dayton. Mrs. Walker is one in a family of seven chil-

dren as follows: William K., Ota, Ora P., Ida, Everett L., Mrs. Walker and Ivy. By a former marriage her father had three children.

Mr. Walker owns 66 acres of fine farming land, and has a comfortable residence upon it. He also owns 160 acres south of Gordon Station. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Church of which he has been a member for about twenty-one years and his wife for twenty-three years, both being active in Sunday School work. Mr Walker for a time was Superintendent of the Sunday School. They are very substantial people and widely and favorably known in the community where they have spent their lives.

WALL, John.—In early life accustomed to the hard work that develops the mind and body, filled with the struggle in which the white man contested with the wild beasts and almost as savage red man for the possession of what were then wild lands, but now are the site of large cities, fertile farms and valuable oil property, John Wall has lived many lives in his seventy-five years and his experiences might well fill volumes instead of a single page. Mr. Wall was born on a farm two miles east of Robinson, September 24, 1833, a son of Thomas P. and Mary (Everman) Wall, from Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father of Thomas P. Wall was Peter Wall, who was reared in South Carolina but moved to Tennessee and thence to Jasper County, Ill., where he died. The mother of John Wall was a daughter of William Everman, who first located in Crawford County but later moved to Jasper County, Ill. Thomas Wall located two miles east of Robinson on 120 acres of government land, some time between 1820 and 1830, being still unmarried. William Everman was also a very early settler, coming to Palestine, Ill., while the fort at that place was still occupied by the soldiers, later the family being compelled to occupy the fort, on account of a raid by Indians. Thomas P. Wall bought a farm about three miles northwest of Robinson, but later sold this and purchased 120 acres of government land on Big Creek, in Oblong Township, where he continued to reside until his death.

During his early youth deer, wolves, wild turkeys and game of all kinds were to be found in abundance around the home of John Wall. His school advantages were limited, but he made the most of them, and worked hard in the intervals on his father's farm. The public school system was not yet inaugurated and the only schools then held were those known as subscription schools, for which the parents paid so much for each child. In time, John Wall came into possession of the homestead, where he remained until 1904, when he bought his present pleasant home and is now conveniently located in Oblong, where he can rest from his labors in the enjoyments his toil has earned. Mr. Wall is a very extensive oil producer, having thirty-three good wells on his land, nineteen being on one farm and the others on Big Creek, this last named farm being only one and three-quarter miles from town.

On January 16, 1855, Mr. Wall was married in Oblong Township to Minerva Elizabeth McCrillis, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 17, 1836, a daughter of John and Eliza Ann McCrillis. Mr. McCrillis was born in Perry County, Ohio, but his wife was born in Pennsylvania and taken to Ohio when about seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Wall have had children as follows: George W., born October 27, 1856, married, has four children and lives in Oklahoma, where he is a farmer; Eliza Ann, born December 14, 1859, married, has five children, and lives in Oklahoma, where her husband is a farmer; Susan Cordelia, born March 20, 1862, died at the age of two years; David Arthur, born May 23, 1861, died when eighteen months old; Mary Elizabeth, born September 5, 1864, married George W. Murdock, a farmer at Oblong, where she died at thirty-six. In politics, Mr. Wall is a Republican but has never sought office. A man of means, he has earned his success through enterprise, hard work and economy and the result has been well merited.

WALL, William T.—Living in the township where he was born, December 30, 1857, and has grown up to useful manhood, now owning a fine farm on Section 9, Oblong Township, Crawford County, William T. Wall is one of its most representative men. Mr. Wall is a son of John Wall, was educated in the district schools of Oblong Township and, at the same time, was engaged in farming. On December 31, 1878, he was married on the old McCrillis place, to Minerva Snider, who was born in Jasper County, Ill., a daughter of Henry Snider, now deceased. She visited in Kentucky, but returned to Jasper County.

For about six years after his marriage Mr. Wall rented land, and then about 1884 located on his present farm, which his father had purchased years before. The farm consists of 80 acres, all well improved and supplied with good buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Wall have children as follows, all born in the township: Joseph K., married and has two children; William R.; Malcom E.; Fennel P.; John H., married and has one child; Harry T.; M. Elizabeth; Frank, and Cora M.

In February, 1907, oil was discovered on Mr. Wall's property, and nineteen wells are now in active operation, which has greatly enhanced the value of the land. Mr. Wall has long been a Republican, and in the spring of 1908 he was elected Commissioner of the Township. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a worthy, industrious and thrifty man whose success is well merited.

WALTER, George Lowry, Superintendent and Commissioner of Streets, and a man who has given his work long and careful attention, is one of the substantial residents of Robinson, who was born in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, March 13, 1851, a son of William Wiggin and Abigail (Lowry) Walter. The father was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1812, while the mother was born in the same city, April 12, 1818. the parents coming to Logan County, Ohio, after marriage in

Philadelphia, March 1, 1843. William W. Walter died in Robinson, Ill., November 22, 1900, but his widow survived him until June 16, 1907.

George Lowry Walter attended the common and high school, and then went to the college at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., after which he learned the trade of brick-making, and learned it well, embarking thereafter as a contractor, and being engaged in work on many of the most important buildings in Robinson. Later he commenced farming on 360 acres of fine farming land three miles west of Robinson, where later oil was discovered, and he now has twenty-three good wells on his farm property. His home is one of the most delightful in Robinson, the residence being shaded by old forest trees and beautified by flowers and shrubbery. It stands far back from the noise and dust of the highway, and is very attractive both inside and out.

Mr. Walter has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1894 was elected Sheriff of Crawford County as the successor of Captain Sheriff Hand. After serving his term of office, Mr. Walter remained deputy sheriff under Sheriff A. B. Houston. For twelve years Mr. Walter has been a member of the Board of Education; was Supervisor for eight terms, and three years collector of county taxes. He also served five years as First Lieutenant of Illinois National Guard. For fifteen years he has been active in the work of the Methodist Church, and is now serving as trustee of that body.

On February 25, 1877, Mr. Walter married in Robinson Township, Miss Mary A. Henderson, daughter of Hickman and Rebecca Henderson, pioneers of Crawford County. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter: A. Estella, born October 21, 1879, married May 24, 1905, Talbot C. Parker, and they live at Enid, Okla.; William H., born September 19, 1881, died July 7, 1902; Roscoe C., born August 26, 1883; Helen May, born November 7, 1885, married February 18, 1905, to Earl Eaton and they live in Corpus Christi, Texas, and have one child, Elizabeth, born August 5, 1906; Gladys, born February 3, 1888; W. Virgil, born November 23, 1890, and Floyd, born July 10, 1893, died December 2, 1893. The same scrupulous care that has characterized his private business career has been manifested in his devotion to the interests of the public, and his record is one of which he may well be proud.

WALTERS, Jacob Lincoln.—Existence in the frontier region of Illinois seventy years ago was not what it is to-day, for then it was full of the tragedy of Indian warfare, that has been gradually softened by peace and religion. In that struggle in which man pitted himself against primeval forest and aboriginal inhabitants, the strongest types of manhood and womanhood were evolved. The pioneer men and women of this great commonwealth, were brave indeed, and those who come after them have something of which they may justly be proud.

Jacob Lincoln Walters comes of old pioneer stock and in early life was accustomed to the

hard work incident to life under such conditions. He was born in La Motte Township, Crawford County, Ill., a son of Jacob and Stacy (McColpin) Walters. Jacob Walters was a native of Kentucky, and seventy years ago came to Crawford County, and bought 700 acres of wild land, which, assisted by his children, he cleared off and placed under cultivation. Jacob Walters was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and helped to protect himself and his neighbors from the depredations of the Indians. His death occurred in La Motte Township in 1866, when he was about fifty years of age.

Jacob Lincoln Walters was born July 3, 1860, and like the majority of boys of his day, was educated in the district school and worked on the farm, where he learned the business of farming in all its details, and which has since continued to be his vocation. He owns 80 acres of land on which he broke the first ten acres of prairie sod with his own hands. This property he bought in 1881, and has lived on ever since. The substantial home and barns were built by him, and the property is kept up in a way that shows that he appreciates the value of his possessions. Mr. Walters is a School Trustee and has been Highway Commissioner.

On September 12, 1882, Mr. Walters was married on the farm in La Motte Township, the Rev. William R. Emmons officiating, to Maggie Wright, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Wright, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of Crawford County. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Georgie, born September 16, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are members of the Methodist Church of Palestine, with which Mr. Walters has been connected for the past thirty years.

WATT, George.—To be born on the land he now owns is a distinction that does not come to every man. The land bought by a father, and developed by him, is more valuable to the son of the average kind, than any he might buy. George Watt of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, Ill., a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser residing on Section 28, is no exception to this rule, and he takes pride in the fact that he was born there September 21, 1862, a son of Nathaniel Watt, now deceased, who was born in Kentucky, in 1829. Nathaniel Watt was reared and educated in his native State, but when a young man he came to Illinois and settled in Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, on 160 acres of timber land. After clearing this property and placing it under cultivation, he sold it and bought the home now occupied by Mr. George Watt. This consisted originally of 100 acres, but during the remainder of his life he added to his holdings until at the time of his death he had 190 acres, which he had partly cleared and improved.

Nathaniel Watt was married in Honey Creek Township, in 1859, to Sarah E. Ross, a native of Tennessee, who was reared in that State, but came to Crawford County with her father, James S. Ross, a farmer of Montgomery Township, who cleared off about 60 acres in that Township. Mr.

and Mrs. Nathaniel Watt were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, and George Watt is the second child. All the children were born in Honey Creek Township. Nathaniel Watt was a Democrat politically, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

George Watt was brought up on the farm which he now occupies, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, meanwhile helping his father clear the land. On April 9, 1885, he married Lizzie Crum, a native of Honey Creek Township, and a daughter of J. C. Crum, a farmer and early settler of the Township, who was born in Kentucky, but came to Crawford County in young manhood, and located in Honey Creek Township, where he cleared off about 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. George Watt have had six children, all born in Honey Creek. Mr. Watt has made many improvements upon his farm, which is in a good state of cultivation. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. Politically he has always been a Democrat, although not an office-seeker.

WATTLEWORTH, John J.—The life of a farmer is one to be envied, in spite of the hard work and constant struggle, for it is so independent. The man who owns a farm has the means of obtaining a living always at hand, and is not subject to the exactions of a labor market. John J. Wattleworth of Section 9, Oblong Township, is an example of what can be accomplished through industry, enterprise and thrift. He was born on the Isle of Man, December 28, 1836, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cowin) Wattleworth, both born and reared in the Isle of Man, where they were also married. They were the parents of these children: Caesar (deceased), Leonora (deceased), John J., and Emily, who still resides in the Isle of Man. The mother died in her native land, and the father of this family and his sons John and Caesar came to America, in 1856, settling in Ohio, but in March, 1857, they came to Crawford County, Ill., and the three, the father, John and Caesar, rented the William Hill place in Oblong Township. Later they rented the King farm for about five years. Finally, Samuel Wattleworth and son Caesar bought the James Wilson farm, to which they moved and made it their home for the remainder of their lives, Samuel dying in 1882, and Caesar in 1900.

John J. Wattleworth was reared in the Isle of Man and was twenty-one years old when the location of the family was made in Crawford County. In 1864 he married Mary Mikeworth, adopted daughter of David Mikeworth of Robinson, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wattleworth became the parents of children as follows: Lenore, Arthur Edward, Agatha M., James Russell and J. Fred, all born in Oblong Township. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Wattleworth took up his residence on his present farm, which then contained 182 acres, and he made nearly all the improvements on his property which has become under his good management very valuable. Mr. Wattleworth is a

Republican, and has served as School Director. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is a man widely known and respected. He has a farm of 120 acres, upon which there are fifteen producing oil wells.

WEGER, John P., for many years a prominent farmer and stockman of Honey Creek Township, Crawford County, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., April 7, 1839, son of William Weger, who was born in Eastern Tennessee, about 1808. William Weger came to Crawford County with his parents in 1828, and in 1832 he married Elizabeth Highsmith by whom he had ten children: John W., Melissa, Matilda, Mary E., Margaret, Joseph, George R., Eliza A., James William, and one who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife in 1853, William Weger married Nancy Lackey, and they had four children: William Jasper, Jesse N., Sarah Ann and Charles S. John P. Weger was reared to farm life and endured the hardships incident to pioneer environments, but by working hard he finally secured an excellent farm and made himself felt in the community. Mr. Weger married in Crawford County, April 2, 1868, Lavina Jones, daughter of Lewis and Polly Jones, born August 6, 1801, and 1807, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Weger have had five children: Mary Elizabeth, Josephine, John O., Carl Carson and Louisa. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is a Mason, and was Worthy Master for many years.

WEIRICH, Simon.—To farm successfully and to raise stock economically requires experience and a natural inclination for the work. A farmer is as much a business man as a merchant or a real-estate dealer. Some of the best business men are to be found on the farms in Crawford County, and not in its cities, and Simon Weirich of Martin Township, Section 26, is one of them. He was born in De Kalb County, Ind., February 5, 1852, a son of Isaac Weirich, the latter born in Lebanon County, Pa., February 4, 1826. Isaac Weirich received his early education in Pennsylvania, but when about eleven years old, his father moved with his family to Ohio, where he bought a farm and the lad continued his education, in the meantime also learning the shoemaker's trade, which later he followed in connection with farming. At nineteen years of age he was married to Eliza Reinoehl, who was born November 20, 1829, and reared in Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Weirich: Lucinda, Simon, John Henry, who died in infancy; Alice, Laura and Emma E. After his marriage, Isaac Weirich moved to De Kalb County, Ind., and bought a farm where his first three children were born. Four years later he came to Illinois with wagons, and settled near New Hebron for a short time and then moved onto Section 26, Martin Township, where he bought 80 acres of land, on which there was a log house. With the exception of ten acres which were cleared, the land was covered with brush and timber, but he cleared it, brought the land

under cultivation, and made it his home until his death, December 10, 1903. In the meanwhile he added to his possessions until at the time of his demise, he was the owner of 320 acres. For three years he served in the Civil War, enlisting under Captain Peterson Sharp, in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 12, 1861, and was honorably discharged August 26, 1864. For many years he was a member of the United Brethren Church, and during his later years was a class leader.

Simon Weirich was about four years old when his father came to Martin Township, and he was there educated, attending school until eighteen, at the same time helping his father on the farm. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty-one, with Philinda Jane Parks, the daughter of Major A. Parks, who was a pioneer of Crawford County. Mrs. Weirich was born in Southern Indiana, and was twelve years old when the family came to Illinois, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Weirich are the parents of the following children: William E., born August 31, 1874; James A., born August 27, 1876; Isaac H., born October 16, 1878; Mary E., born July 5, 1880; Clara B., born April 13, 1882; Margaret A., born May 2, 1884; Effie M., born November 13, 1886; Hattie O., born February 16, 1890; Ethel F., born March 25, 1892; Jennie Grace, born June 13, 1893, and Gladys, born September 11, 1896.

After his marriage Mr. Weirich bought 20 acres of land which was improved and had a house on it. With his father's help he bought 40 acres more, but later traded the 20 acres for 17 acres where he now resides, owning now 57 acres. Oil was found in September, 1906, and he has thirteen wells on his property. Mr. Weirich has always been a Democrat. Religiously he has been a member of the New Light Christian Church for a long time, and is now a trustee of that body. He is an industrious, hard working, thrifty man, whose success has come from his own efforts and is certainly well deserved.

WESNER, Emily Guyer.—The Guyer family is one of the old established families of Crawford County, the revered John Aaron Guyer, with his eloquent wife, Jane Guyer, having been born here at an early day. Mrs. Guyer, now deceased, was for many years one of the leading preachers of the Society of Friends in this locality, and one of her sons, Cyrus Guyer, is carrying on the work she commenced. Mrs. Wesner was born in Hutsonville Township, August 10, 1873, a daughter of John Aaron and Jane Guyer. On December 24, 1893, she married Harlan Wesner, a son of James and Johanna (Grant) Wesner. The following family were born to them: Edith Myrl, born March 14, 1895; Edna Jane, born May 13, 1898; Stacey Erney, born December 9, 1900; Noah Wilbur, born January 4, 1902; and Irene Isabelle, born October 12, 1904.

James Wesner was born in Crawford County, Ill., while his wife was born in Indiana. He enlisted in the Civil War and served gallantly as a private. His death occurred in 1876, in Montgom-

ery Township, Crawford County. James Wesner and wife had the following family: John Wesley, Joseph Henry, William Harrison, James Allen, Albert Newton, Harlan and Harmon (twins), Samuel and an unnamed son (twins), the latter dying in infancy. The Wesner family have always been associated with agricultural pursuits, and Harlan Wesner is one of the prosperous young farmers of the township, where he is well and favorably known. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, but has never aspired to political position, but in view of his popularity there seems no doubt that he will be called upon to represent his party in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Wesner are prominent in the Society of Friends and take an active interest in the good work of that church.

WESNER, George L.—After a life spent in agricultural pursuits upon the farm of 185 acres, which he now owns in his native township, George L. Wesner has gradually risen until he now is one of the representative men of his locality. Mr. Wesner was born in La Motte Township, Crawford County, January 23, 1851, a son of James and Margaret (Kent) Wesner, born July 17, 1820, and August 12, 1819, respectively.

James Wesner, who was a son of George Wesner, the grandfather of George L., was born in La Motte Township, his father having come to Crawford County at a very early day. The latter was born May 7, 1765, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans, while his brother was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. James Wesner was brought up on the homestead, and, as the youngest of the family, took care of his parents in their declining years. Early in life he united with the Christian Church of Palestine, and religious services were often held in his home, the present East Union Church of La Motte Township being started in this way. During the Civil War his sympathies were with the Union cause, and he was always ready with sympathy and money to aid those who were suffering from the burden of that contest. His home was always open to those who needed its hospitality, and whenever a minister of the gospel was anywhere in the neighborhood, "Uncle Jim," as he was affectionately called, was not content unless he was with him. He was married on October 7, 1840, to Margaret Kent, who was a native of North Carolina, born August 12, 1819, the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Connerly) Kent, and was brought to Crawford County, Ill., by her parents when about five years old. The eight children of the Kent family, of whom Mrs. Wesner was the youngest, and for some time previous to her death the only survivor, were as follows: Jasper, Needham, William, Thomas, Elizabeth Canada, Joseph, John and Margaret. Mrs. Wesner bore her husband the following named children: Eleanor, born November 15, 1841; Benjamin Franklin, born December 3, 1842, and served during the Civil War by enlistment in the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry under Captain Samuel Galloway; Uriah, born January 16, 1844; Elizabeth, born August 12, 1846;

George L., born January 23, 1851; Alpheus, born February 28, 1853; Belle, born July 29, 1854; and Rosa, born December 1, 1856, and married G. W. Hawkins. In 1841 Mrs. Wesner joined the Baptist Church, a year later united with the Christian Church of Palestine, and during the latter years of her life was a member of the East Union Church. On July 25, 1889, Mr. Wesner died in the home in which he was born, his death occurring at the age of sixty-nine years and eight days, the event being deplored by a large circle of friends. His widow survived him until August 17, 1907, residing after her husband's death with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Rosa Hawkins, when her death occurred at the age of eighty-eight years and eight days. Funeral services were held in the East Union Church, of which she was a member, being conducted by Rev. P. C. Cauble, of Vincennes, Ind., assisted by Rev. C. W. Freeman, of Newton, and attracting a large multitude of appreciative friends.

George L. Wesner attended the district schools of his neighborhood in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer until he was nineteen. On November 29, 1871, he was married to Mary E. Fulling, daughter of Henry and Samina (McColpin) Fulling. Mr. and Mrs. Wesner have had these children: Belle, born August 18, 1874, married Virgil Walker, a son of Orlando and Tillie Walker, and they have one child,—Paul, born January 25, 1900; Harry H., born January 26, 1876, was married to Carrie E. Goodwin at the residence of the bride's father, on February 27, 1900, Rev. P. C. Campbell, and they have four children: Mabel, born June 24, 1901; Myrtle, born February 24, 1903; Melva, born January 15, 1905; and Earl, born August 28, 1906. Mrs. Harry H. Wesner was born January 18, 1878, and is a daughter of Elisha and Sarah Ellen (Adams) Goodwin.

Mrs. George L. Wesner was born February 20, 1853, the second in the family born to her parents, the others being: John T., born August 23, 1850; Sarah E., born August 8, 1855; twins, both deceased; and Henry A., born June 4, 1863. Henry Fulling was born May 18, 1824, in Essen, Germany, and Mrs. Fulling was born on the old Paris farm in Montgomery Township, Crawford County, in August, 1826, married in 1849, and died February 5, 1906, when nearly eighty years old. For forty years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, her funeral being conducted in the church of that denomination, the Rev. C. T. Phillips officiating. She was one of the revered ladies of her community, and the list of her many good deeds would fill many pages.

In politics George L. Wesner is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the T. K. of P. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for thirty-four years. The home farm of 185 acres in La Motte Township is one of the best in the township, while the residence is a very comfortable one. The same spirit of hospitality which distinguished both the Wesner and Fulling families, animates Mr. and Mrs.

G. L. Wesner, and they cordially welcome their many friends and relatives.

WHITAKER, H. E.—Few enterprises of a public character in Robinson, Ill., have been promoted without the assistance and approval of H. E. Whitaker, who, for many years, has been one of its most progressive merchants and public-spirited citizens. He realizes the influence for good upon the individual of a city thoroughly modern, and uses in his handling of public matters the same zeal that had placed him in the foremost ranks of the business men of his home city. Mr. Whitaker was born in Crawford County, son of Josiah Whitaker, but was reared and educated in Terre Haute, Ind., and Greenville, Ill. When sixteen years of age he came to Robinson to serve as clerk for E. E. Murphy & Co., and remained in that position for a number of years, making himself very useful to the house and learning the business in all its details. Then he resigned to travel for two years for a wholesale shoe-house, and thus gained a very valuable knowledge of shoes, which he was later to find useful. In 1889 he purchased the interest of T. P. Swearingen, in the firm of Murphy & Co., but nine years later he sold out, and embarked in the dry-goods business which he owned as sole proprietor up to the year 1905, when he organized the H. E. Whitaker Co., Incorporated, of which Mr. Whitaker was elected President, with Samuel Faucett, Treasurer, and J. Emerson Apple, Secretary. The H. E. Whitaker Co. is most pleasantly located in the Jones Block on the east side of the square. The interior of his large establishment is in white and the general effect is very pleasing. The basement contains the carpet, rug and curtain departments, while on the main floor is carried a full line of suits, dress fabrics, corsets, shoes, underwear, cloaks, and other dry goods, all of which are most carefully selected with a view to meeting the requirements of the most exacting both as to quality, variety and price, their wide connections and the extent of their business enabling them to offer inducements afforded by few of their competitors.

Mr. Whitaker was married to Miss Cora Young, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Yates) Young, her father being a farmer of Morea, Crawford County, Ill. Three children have been born of this union: Florence, born June 7, 1891; Harry, born October 1, 1896, and Frances, born October 17, 1901. Florence is in the third year of the High School while Harry and Frances are in the second year in the common school. They are bright young people, fond of their studies and teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker have a beautiful home at No. 400 North Jefferson Street, but in 1909 he is proposing to build a larger residence, on the same site, to cost not less than \$10,000. He has extensive holdings in oil-lands and much other valuable property, and is one of the most substantial men of the county. In politics he is a Republican and in church matters is a Methodist, contributing liberally towards the support

of that denomination. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and Ben Hur orders. In business affairs he has been remarkably successful, and achieved the reward and prominence which his efforts and ability have merited.

WHITE, Francis M.—Martin Township, Crawford County, is the home of a number of enterprising, progressive-spirited men who not only are interested in cultivating their land, but in maintaining the prosperity of their community, and securing its further advancement. Francis M. White is one of these men, now conveniently located on Section 25, Martin Township, but born in Clay County, Ind., April 30, 1856, a son of Edward White, the latter being a native of Kentucky, born June 16, 1822, and died June 9, 1883. On August 15, 1840, he married Elizabeth Hedleston, who was born April 11, 1824, and died November 29, 1899. After their marriage in Indiana, Mr. White bought 80 acres of timber land in Clay County, Ill., to which he moved in 1856, and there he remained until his death. He worked hard clearing off his land, and the log house which was their first home, he rebuilt into a comfortable home.

Francis M. White was reared on this homestead, receiving a common school education, and remained with his father until his marriage September 23, 1883, to Catherine E. Kearns, a daughter of James and Katherine J. (Reace) Kearns. The mother was a daughter of Uriah R. Reace. Mr. and Mrs. White have had these children: Hester B., Bessie E., Sylvia N., Hazel O., Freeman S., Basil S., Dale G. During the year of his marriage, Mr. White having lost his father by death, he then moved from Clay City, where he had been engaged in teaming, to the paternal homestead, but later went to Crawford County, where he bought 40 acres in Martin Township, and this he cleared up and lived in a small house 16x24 feet, with a lean-to kitchen. Later he bought 20 acres of land, the greater part of which he has cleared. He then bought another 20 acres, located on Section 35, owning in all 80 acres. His first home having been destroyed by fire, he bought his present home, which is a comfortable one, well supplied with appliances of modern make. Mr. White is a member of the New Light Christian Church and in politics is a staunch Republican. For three years he served as Township Commissioner, and was School Director for twelve years.

WILKIN, H. O. (deceased), was born in Crawford County, Ill., and received a fair common school education, supplemented by attendance at the Marshall High School. In 1862 Mr. Wilkin enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Hartsville, Chickamauga and in the Atlanta campaign. In 1865 he came to Robinson, Ill., and served as clerk for Haskett Brothers, for eight years, when he entered the grocery business with S. B. Allen. After a year's absence in Minnesota, Mr. Wilkin returned and

bought an interest in a mill, later selling this and engaging in farming, eventually purchasing a farm. Once more he embarked in a grocery business under the name of Wilkin & Callagan, but sold his interest in December, 1882. On August 31, 1869 he married Sarah E. King of Robinson, daughter of Ira King, and they had three children: Ralph, Anna and Ira, who grew to maturity, and one, Lelia, who died younger.

WILKIN, John H.—Farming for a business and not just for a living, is the creed of the Illinois farmer. He works as hard, perhaps, as did the old farmer, but in a higher way. Science in agriculture is of quite recent birth, but is progressing rapidly, and the agriculturist of today is learning not only what grains are best suited to certain soils, but also how to feed well and economically his stock so as to get the best results. Not only are the young farmers realizing the advantages of scientific farming, but the older ones are taking to the new ideas and acting upon their years of experience, developing much out of them. John H. Wilkin, one of the pioneer farmers and stock-raisers of Crawford County, residing on Section 18, Oblong Township, was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 22, 1825, and his father, Jacob Wilkin, a pioneer of Oblong Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., where he was reared and educated. When a young man, Jacob Wilkin went to Ohio, locating on a farm in Licking County, where he was married to Catherine Burner, born in Shenandoah County, Va. They had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died in infancy. Of the brothers, John H. was the second in order of birth. Jacob Wilkin had learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Ohio, which he followed as well as farming. In 1852 he brought his family to Oblong Township, Crawford County, and entered 1,060 acres of land, and began at once to clear it and place it under cultivation. He improved 160 acres, and gave 100 acres to each of his nine sons, who cleared off their land. He was always a Democrat. He became a Granger. A devout member of the Lutheran Church, he died firm in its faith in 1856, at the age of sixty-two. For many reasons he was known throughout the County, and was much respected.

John H. Wilkin was twenty-seven years old when he located for the second time in Oblong Township, his first location here having been in 1848, when he began living on a part of the land his father had entered from the Government. His wife died the same year, and he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1852. His first marriage had occurred in Ohio in 1846 to Lavina Hilton, who was born and reared in Ohio. They had one son, William Newton, born September 22, 1847, now living in Tiffin, Ohio. Mrs. Wilkin died in Oblong Township, December 1, 1848, and in 1850, Mr. Wilkin married in Ohio, Emily Wilson, who was born and reared in that State. They had two children: Mary Frances, born December 26, 1851; and Harriet, who died shortly after the death of her mother, which occurred in Crawford County. On March 1, 1855, Mr. Wilkin was

married to Mary Comley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Bazel Comley, a member of a prominent family of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin have had three children: Lafayette Clarence, born October 31, 1856; Lucy Emily, born February 13, 1859; and Rosa Ann, born October 16, 1862, who died October 22, 1866, all three children being born in Oblong Township.

At one time Mr. Wilkin had 200 acres of land and cleared it all off and made many improvements upon it. In 1907 oil was discovered on his place and he now has thirty wells in active operation, and this greatly enhances the value of his property. In politics he is a Democrat and, as Supervisor and School Trustee, has taken an active interest in local affairs. He also has been a Granger, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His younger son is a minister of the Methodist Church, having been engaged in the ministry for eighteen years. Mr. Wilkin is a self-made man who enjoys in the highest degree the confidence and esteem of all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

WILKIN, J. J.—The farmers of Crawford County, Ill., are as a class intelligent, industrious men who by hard work and economic thrift have brought about the very desirable condition of affairs existing in their part of the State. J. J. Wilkin, of Section 16, Oblong Township, is one who has been largely instrumental in effecting the redemption of the wild land and its development into fertile and productive farms. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 9, 1834, a son of Jacob Wilkin, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this volume. At two years of age he was brought by his father to Crawford County, where the latter entered 1,000 acres of land from the Government, and on reaching manhood, J. J. Wilkin received 100 acres as his share. This he cleared and cultivated, and made upon it all the present improvements. He lived as other pioneers of his day, and did his first plowing of the soil with oxen. To his original 100 acres he added 100 more, 50 acres of which he cleared himself.

On September 9, 1858, Mr. Wilkin married Caroline Bolp, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and a daughter of Abraham Bolp, deceased, who was a farmer and early settler of Fairfield County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are the parents of five children: Martha Adelia, Alice, Susan Katherine (deceased), Alva M., and Otis M.—all born on the homestead, and all educated in the district school. In 1907 oil was discovered on the property and Mr. Wilkin now has six wells in active operation. In politics he is a Democrat and has always supported that party. He and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Church.

WILKIN, Matthew.—Honored and respected among the men with whom he labored to build up Crawford County and make Illinois the great State it now is, as well as by those still engaged in this great work, Matthew Wilkin occupies a high place in the confidence of the people of Oblong, Ill. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio,

December 5, 1829, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Burner) Wilkin, the former of whom was born February 27, 1795, in Shenandoah County, Va., and died on the farm in Crawford County, December 13, 1856. His wife was born in the same county as her husband, March 15, 1802, and she, too, died on the Crawford County farm, November 28, 1875.

In 1848 Jacob Wilkin bought 600 acres of government land in Crawford County at \$1.25 per acre, the tract being located seven miles northeast of Oblong. In 1850, or possibly at an earlier date, he bought a second tract of 240 acres at \$6 per acre, and in 1851, 200 acres of prairie land, thus becoming one of the largest land-owners of the county. In 1852 he removed from Fairfield County, Ohio, with his wife and seven of his sons to Crawford County. Of their nine sons, two are deceased, there being no daughters in the family. The parents had been well trained to pioneer life in Ohio and so were prepared to face the hardships of their western home. Mr. Wilkin later gave to each of his sons 100 acres of land or its equivalent in money. As previously stated, his death occurred in Crawford County in 1856, four years after coming there, while his wife survived until 1875. Their children were: Enos, born October 11, 1823, is still living in Licking County, Ohio, aged eighty-five; John Henry, born July 22, 1825; Noah, born August 18, 1827; Matthew, born December 5, 1829; Jacob J., born March 9, 1834; Levi, born October 31, 1836, deceased; Samuel, born March 9, 1839; Silas, born May 15, 1842; Absalom, born October 23, 1844, deceased. The family has been remarkable for the longevity and strength of its members.

Matthew Wilkin attended the common schools in his native county of Fairfield, Ohio, spent some time in college at Delaware, Ohio, and from there went to college at Granville, Ohio, in 1850, and during the winters from 1850 to 1860 was engaged in teaching for two terms being thus employed in Ohio and the remainder of the period in Crawford County, Ill. After coming to Crawford County he continued to make his home with his father up to the time of his marriage, on September 29, 1853, in Licking Township, Crawford County, to Emily D. Fidler, daughter of Thomas and Matilda C. Fidler, both pioneers of Crawford County. Mr. Wilkin then purchased four acres of land with a building thereon adjoining the 100 acres given to him by his father. In the meantime he had entered 40 acres of government land upon which he located in 1870, and continued to reside there until October 31, 1907, when he removed to Oblong village, where he now resides with his son-in-law. He is the owner of 135 acres of land in Oblong Township, most of which has been improved by him or under his supervision. On March 20, 1908, oil was discovered on his land, and he now has six oil-producing wells in operation, with others likely to follow. Mrs. Wilkin's father was a physician, and had a successful practice. Like many of his neighbors, Dr. Fidler went to California in 1849, and returned in 1852, unlike many of his contemporaries being successful in his mining enterprises.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilkin have children as follows: Elsie, born August 2, 1855, married George W. Grogan of Calloway County, Ky., and they have three children—they used to live on a farm seven miles north of Oblong, but now reside in the city itself; Myra, born December 29, 1857, married W. A. Redman of Oblong,—they had one daughter, now living, but the mother died January 14, 1885, the father having died previous to that date; Arthur M., born January 17, 1860, married Miss Emma Silcott of Colorado, and they are now living in Fort Collins in that State and have one daughter.

In politics Mr. Wilkin is a strong Prohibitionist and is a pillar in the Methodist Church, with which he united fifty-seven years ago, having been a class-leader for many years. He has never been a seeker for public office, but has filled most acceptably the position of School Treasurer of the Township for the past thirty-one years. Possessing an abundance of this world's goods, he is now enjoying his declining years in retirement, though realizing that he is only the steward of what is his Master's. He sheds around him a benign influence for good, and is loved and honored by a wide circle. Mrs. Wilkin has also been a devout member of the Methodist Church for many years. The bond which holds them together is stronger than any mere earthly bond. In their home the beautiful influence of their Christian lives is shown, and they make others better and truer for the way in which they live out their faith.

WILKIN, W. Ernest, M. D.—Coming of a good, old pioneer family of Crawford County, Dr. W. Ernest Wilkin, of Oblong, Ill., was well known in Crawford County even before he commenced practicing medicine here in the spring of 1907, and although he has been in this locality but a short time, he has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people and built up a good practice. Dr. Wilkin was born on the Wilkin farm, four and one-half miles from Oblong, August 19, 1880, a son of L. C. and Josephine (Voorheis) Wilkin. L. C. Wilkin was born on the same farm as Dr. Wilkin, which had been entered from the Government by his father. He was a Methodist minister and preached the gospel for sixteen years, when he retired. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Voorheis who came from Germany, and his wife came from Wales.

After attending common school, Dr. Wilkin went to the Noble High School in Richland County, Ill., from which he was graduated, and then attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill. In the fall of 1900 he entered Barnes University at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of M. D., and was awarded the gold medal in the sophomore year for best scholarship, his general average being 98 in a large class. Dr. Wilkin then went to Mt. Erie, Wayne County, Ill., where he remained three years, and then, in the spring of 1907, came to Oblong, where he has since remained. In that same year he bought the homestead of Dr. E. M. Cooley, and erected a neat office building adjoining the residence. Dr. Wilkin belongs to the

Medico-Chirurgical Society of Barnes College, the Crawford County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen. In religious affiliation he is a member of the Methodist Church, and earnestly supports that body. Politically he is a Democrat.

On June 26, 1907, Dr. Wilkin was married at Mt. Erie, Ill., to Miss Ina Bradshaw, daughter of James and Lizzie Bradshaw. James Bradshaw is a retired merchant and stock dealer of Mt. Erie, who was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with credit in Company E, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from near the beginning to the end of the struggle. Dr. Wilkin is a close student, a conscientious worker, and a young man who not only is thoroughly conversant with his profession, but loves it and is devoting his life to it.

WILSON, David C.—Among the representative citizens of Robinson Township, Crawford County, Ill., is David C. Wilson, who, after many years of business activity, is now living a retired life in his pleasant home on South Cross Street, Robinson. Mr. Wilson was born in Crawford County, Ill., near Robinson, August 22, 1850, a son of Lewis and Margaret A. (Smith) Wilson, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Lewis Wilson was born in Morgan County, Ohio, and came to Crawford County, Ill., in the spring of 1850, entering 160 acres of government land. Mr. Wilson was a man of energy and progressive spirit and he became a man of substance, clearing his land and cultivating an excellent farm. His death occurred on his farm in Robinson Township, in August, 1877.

David C. Wilson attended the Wilson Schoolhouse in his youth, and spent his early manhood in assisting his father on the farm. He was married in Robinson Township, by the Rev. Boyer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Emma C. Collins, born February 12, 1856, daughter of John and Phoebe (Thompson) Collins, the former of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Virginia. John Collins came from Butler County, Ohio, to Crawford County, Ill., about 1864, and was for many years engaged in farming, owning a tract of 300 acres, and also being engaged in the milling business until his mill in Robinson was destroyed by fire about 1898. He was Circuit Clerk for two terms, and his death occurred in April, 1902. He and his wife, who died about forty years ago, were the parents of nine children, and there are now living two sons and two daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson there have been born three children: Ora, born August 23, 1880; Edna, born September 8, 1884; and Raymond C., born August 27, 1889. Ora married Robert Stevenson, a farmer of Robinson Township, and has two children, namely: Omer, born June 21, 1898, and Hazel, born August 14, 1903.

In addition to his comfortable home in Robinson, Mr. Wilson is the owner of two residence lots, and a tract of 240 acres located in Robin-

son Township, upon which are situated two producing oil wells. In political matters he is a Democrat, and he takes more than an ordinary interest in local matters. For forty years he has been a member of the United Brethren Church, while Mrs. Wilson has been connected with the Methodist Church since her sixteenth year. The family is very well known in Robinson, and all of its members highly esteemed.

WILSON, Mrs. Mabel (James).—Not every woman possesses genius, nor if she does, has it been developed until she is able to give expression to it in enduring works of art that will live after her. Mrs. Mabel (James) Wilson of Palestine, Ill., is a rare character, possessing the genius of an artist and the heart of gold peculiar to her sex. She was born in Seguin, Texas, January 29, 1877, and is the wife of Charles T. Wilson, and daughter of Edward James, who was a prominent physician of New York City. He was born in Richabuto, New Brunswick, in 1852, and was graduated in medicine with high honors, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He became noted as a physician, not only in New York City, but in Seguin, Texas, where he later located. Edward James was a son of William James, who was also born at Richabuto, New Brunswick, and was a lawyer. William James married Elizabeth Barlow, born in Hutsonville, Ill., October 30, 1829, and died in Robinson, Ill., December 11, 1905, at Starrett Place.

Edward James married Sarah Harding Starrett, who was born in Robinson, Ill., October 30, 1854, and died at the early age of thirty-eight, in February, 1892. Her father was Judge William Henry Starrett, who was Judge of the County Court of Crawford for twenty-one years. He was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, but moved to Illinois, and took up a large tract of land in Robinson. His death occurred in Nova Scotia in 1865.

Mrs. Wilson was educated at the College of St. Mary's of the Woods, four miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., from whence she was graduated in June, 1896. She undoubtedly inherited her musical and artistic talents from her mother, who obtained notable recognition as a musician and artist. In the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson some of the exquisite canvasses from her brush are most tenderly prized. The very large painting "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," a scene in the canons of Colorado, is a rare piece of work. Mrs. Starrett's portrait hangs upon the wall, and it is one to study and admire. The face bears out the character she evinced to everyone. Her life was a lovely one, spent in tender consideration for others, and her disposition was exceedingly sweet. The picture shows a high order of intelligence combined with self-sacrificing gentleness, and the love and devotion she inspired as well as the deep grief her early demise occasioned, are easily understood. Every accomplishment was possessed by her. Educated at a private female academy, and possessed of real genius, she became a musician of note, as well as an artist of rare ability, work-

in oils and on china. Her productions all show the same exquisite detail, and she also took a pride in her fine sewing. While Mrs. Wilson also inherits the versatility of her mother, she always feels that she cannot equal her, so tenderly does the devoted daughter reverence the mother who has been taken from her.

Soon after graduating, Mrs. Wilson married Charles T. Wilson, son of Guy D. Wilson and Harriet (Young) Wilson, of Palestine, Ill. Mr. Wilson is a locomotive engineer, and his father is one of the leading men of Palestine, owning large elevators in the city, and dealing extensively in grain. The marriage took place July 21, 1896, at the Presbyterian Church in Robinson, two clergymen, the Rev. McCoy and the Rev. Adams officiating. Mrs. Wilson has borne her husband the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born April 25, 1897, and died the same date; William Starrett Wilson, born May 11, 1898; Mary Elizabeth (II), born February 1, 1900; Sarah Cecelia, born March 16, 1904; My-netta and Henrietta, twins, born August 7, 1906.

Simply a mention of the beautiful Wilson home is all that space will admit. The reception room is artistically furnished, and from it and the large porch is afforded a delightful view of the beautiful grounds. Paintings, bric-a-brac, statuary, the wide stairway leading up to the gallery overlooking this beautiful room, all are stamped with the artistic taste of Mrs. Wilson. She with her beautiful children forms a picture not easily forgotten by those who are honored as visitors to her home.

Mrs. Wilson owns the Starrett Place of ten acres, and the old family mansion in Robinson. The latter is generally known as "Wilson's Grove." She also owns a three-story brick building, occupied by S. M. Smith as a furniture store; the Lyric Theater, a prospective building to be erected for the Red Bank Oil Co., the residence of Mr. Barnsdale, the new Catholic church which occupies a large lot, the residence of Mr. Wilcox adjoining, the former Robinson Club House, now occupied by T. J. Cooper, the residences of George Finley and Mr. Bradbury, a lot and building occupied by the Star Laundry. In addition she owns two additions known as the Mabel (James) Wilson first and second additions, where she has built a number of fine residences.

Mrs. Wilson comes of an old pioneer family, and may be well numbered among the fortunates of earth. Possessed of wealth, culture, genius, with a devoted husband, and charming children, she is surrounded with all that makes life pleasant. The center of the inner circle in society, her home is the center of many delightful events, and she makes a charming hostess to her countless friends, who are located far and wide. Mrs. Wilson possesses literary talent as well, and is one of the most valuable members of the Literary Club.

WILSON, William, a farmer of Robinson Township, Crawford County, is one of the representative men of his locality. Mr. Wilson was born in

La Motte Township, one and one-half miles northwest of Palestine, February 13, 1853, a son of Alvah James Wilson, who was born in Kentucky, December 5, 1819. He was a farmer all his life, and in 1831, believing that there was more opportunity in Crawford County, he located there, at a time when the entire country was in a wild state, deer, wolves and prairie chickens being more plentiful than domestic animals now are. His wife was Mary Jane Seaney, a daughter of Bryant Seaney. Alvah J. Wilson died at his home southwest of Trimble on Sunday, October 17, 1897, aged seventy-seven years and ten months. The funeral services were conducted Monday, October 18th, at the Grove Church by Brother M. V. Hathaway, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. He was one of the pioneers of the locality and was honored for his honesty, industry and kindness of heart, as well as his devotion to his family and friends. His widow died Sunday, August 24, 1900, after a long and painful illness, and she was buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, Monday afternoon, Brother J. R. Wright of Newton officiating. She was sixty-six years old, and was a good, loving mother.

William Wilson alternated attending the district school with work on the farm in Robinson Township, and thus grew to manhood's estate. He owns 139 acres of excellent farming land, nearly all under cultivation. He makes a specialty of breeding pedigreed Poland-China hogs, and has shipped his stock to 23 adjoining States and as far south as New Mexico. He raises about 100 head of thoroughbred hogs each year and his hogs command good prices everywhere on account of the superiority of his stock.

On March 23, 1871, Mr. Wilson was married in Robinson Township to Sarah E. Riegel, born near Dayton, Ohio, November 18, 1853, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Riegel. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of the following children: Rosa May, born August 2, 1872; Hiram Hunter, born August 21, 1874, died December 26, 1874; Henry Arthur, born December 22, 1875; Mary Elizabeth, born May 28, 1878; Margaret Florence, born July 4, 1879; Edward Garfield, born February 7, 1881; Lena Belle, born December 1, 1883; William Oscar, born March 19, 1885; Jacob Alvah, born August 19, 1887; Ora Luella, born July 8, 1888; Ralph Amber, born June 23, 1890. Mr. Wilson is a Prohibitionist, and has been Chairman of the County Central Committee of that party four and one-half years; is a member of the Christian Church (New Light) and has been an active and faithful church, Sunday School and Prohibition worker for nearly forty years.

WILSON, William C. (deceased), who for many years was a prominent figure in the affairs of Crawford County and especially in the city of Robinson, was born in Palestine, Ill., November 5, 1832, a son of William and Elizabeth (Kitchell) Wilson, the former born in Virginia, February 11, 1790. He came to Illinois in 1816, and settling near Palestine became one of the pio-

neers of this locality. From 1845 to 1849 he was Receiver of the Land Office. His wife was born in New Jersey in 1799. Their children were: Eliza A., Robert C., John W., Jeretta, James, Hannah, William C., Martha, Asa W., and three who died in infancy. When William C. Wilson began working for himself he had 80 acres of land given him by his father. When he was twenty, he was appointed Deputy Clerk and served one year; was elected County Treasurer in 1854 for two years, and in 1856 was made Postmaster at Palestine. Later he engaged in milling, but retiring from that business in 1861, was elected County Clerk and held that office for sixteen consecutive years. In 1879 he was elected State Senator from the Forty-fifth District, and served on a number of important committees. Mr. Wilson was an active Democrat and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for President. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, while fraternally he was a Mason. December 4, 1855, Mr. Wilson married Sue F. Waldrop, a daughter of Francis and Amella (Redmon) Waldrop, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Wilson also joined the Presbyterian Church.

WIMAN, G. H., who is recognized as one of the best informed men on the subject of farming in Crawford County, for many years a farmer of Licking Township, was born in the county, in 1847, a son of James Wiman, who was one of the early pioneers of this locality, coming here about 1816. He was born in Kentucky in 1812 and attained to a ripe old age. Although he came to the county almost penniless, in time he became the owner of 1,000 acres, part of which he divided among his children, who were: Jacob, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Emily, G. H., Albert, Lucie A., and Rebecca. G. H. Wiman attended the early schools of his locality and was brought up on the farm. In 1872 he married Jane Barr, daughter of Dr. Frank Barr, and they have had three children: Edgar, Louis and Martha.

WIMAN, Henry Milton.—The farming interests of Crawford County are represented by men of ability and high standing, who not only are interested in the development of their land, but also in the advancement of local affairs. Henry Milton Wiman, of Robinson Township, is one of the progressive farmers who owe their advancement to their own unaided efforts and habits of thrift and industry. Mr. Wiman was born in Sullivan County, Ind., April 20, 1870. He is a son of William Johnson and Sarah Ellen (Hunt) Wiman, born in Indiana, the former in Sullivan County and the latter in Vigo County.

In 1872 William Johnson Wiman moved with his family to Crawford County, and settled near Bellair, where Henry Milton Wiman went to school until he was eighteen, when he entered the Central Normal Christian College at Danville, Ind. Finishing his course there, he taught school for eight years, when he purchased his present farm of fifty acres, on which there is a comfortable home, with modern improvements.

in the fighting there for 123 days almost continuously. On a number of occasions, Captain Wood, as ranking officer, had command of the regiment. He was wounded by a bursting shell at Chickamauga. On December 9, 1864, he was honorably discharged on account of disability resulting from his service. Captain Wood had two brothers who served during the war, Albert Wood and Capt. J. H. Wood. The former enlisted in General Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, was captured at Chickamauga and sent to Andersonville, where he died of starvation. J. H. Wood enlisted in Company F, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Captain William Wood is a Blue Lodge Mason and the second oldest member in the County, and is a member of the Albert Wood Post, G. A. R., which was named in honor of his brother who died in the Andersonville prison. Until the organization of the Republican party, he was a Whig, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. He has been Collector of Taxes, for twenty years was a Justice of the Peace and his wise administration is still remembered with pride. Capt. Wood well remembers when Crawford County had very few settlers, instead of one of the most fertile sections of Illinois, being then barren land. Indians roved about in large bands and deer was very plentiful. Often were seen forty deer in a herd. Flocks of wild turkeys were everywhere, and there were many more wolves than was agreeable or safe. He also remembers one peculiar circumstance that his father used often to mention. About the time that the family settled here, in 1816 or 1817, a terrible epidemic, known locally as "milk sickness," broke out among the people and stock. Many died in the vicinity of Gordon, including the elder Joseph Wood, his maternal grandfather, and two or three of the latter's daughters. Those who survived felt the effects at certain seasons of the year for some years thereafter. The majority of those who fell victims either died or moved away. Large quantities of stock also died. The trouble seemed only local, but was dreadful. In those early days Capt. Wood made five trips to Chicago driving cattle to market, and his reminiscences of them would fill a volume. On August 7, 1906, oil was discovered on Capt. Wood's farm and he now has 30 producing oil wells. Capt. and Mrs. Wood are probably the oldest married couple in Crawford County, and they are universally honored and respected. Their many good deeds and kindly words can never be told. No one ever sought aid of them in vain. No matter how small their quarters, the wayfarer was always welcome in the olden days, and the visitor to their present home is received with the same cordial hospitality as found among the survivors of pioneer days. Nothing but good can be said of these two, who in their venerable age command confidence, esteem and affection, not only from their family but from all who have the honor of their acquaintance.

WOODWORTH, Abner Palmer.—Few men have been more prominently associated with the financial and commercial growth of Crawford County than Abner Palmer Woodworth, who from 1850 has been an important factor in the life of Robinson, and who contributed largely towards its rapid advancement. Mr. Woodworth was born at Palestine, Ill., June 20, 1829, a son of John Spencer and Elizabeth (Greer) Woodworth, the former of whom was born on a farm near Albany, N. Y., December 29, 1775, and was a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in South Carolina in 1779, and they were married in Lawrence County, Ill., where he died in 1850, his widow surviving him several years. John Spencer Woodworth came west to Kentucky in 1812, and having heard glowing reports of the land along the Wabash River from Gen. Harrison's soldiers who were home on a furlough, came with about twenty others to investigate the conditions in Illinois. Being well satisfied, they returned in 1814, as soon as the land was opened for settlement. This party was one of the first to settle in Crawford County, and Mr. Woodworth built a log house which he occupied until Abner P. was about five years old, when the first frame house was erected. At this time Indians roamed the prairies, and wild game of all kinds was very plentiful. To the north there was a settlement of Carolinians, and to the south a party of Kentuckians. Mr. Woodworth bought land near the present site of Palestine, and on this he resided until his death. He had the honor of being the second sheriff of Crawford County, and was, a man of considerable prominence throughout the county as well as the State during its early history. Crawford County at that time included Chicago, where Mr. Woodworth sold apples, shipping them there by team. At one time he owned 1,000 acres of land and cleared off a large portion of it and brought it into a high state of cultivation. His father, Roswell Woodworth, had served in the Revolution, as did the maternal grandfather, the latter being under Gen. Marion in South Carolina, and the family on both sides always took a prominent part in the upbuilding of the country.

Abner Palmer Woodworth was educated at Hanover College, Ind. During his early school days he worked on his father's farm, and learned how to farm properly. The first cook stove he saw was brought from Chicago when he was a small boy. After attending school for two years, he clerked in a store, and then, in 1852, bought a half-interest in the general store of C. B. Lagow & Co., in Robinson, which business was conducted under the style of Woodworth & Lagow from 1852 to 1863. At that time it was the only store in Robinson, which was then a hamlet of about 100 people. The stock of merchandise was eventually sold to Braden & Dorothy, and in 1863, Mr. Woodworth embarked in the mercantile business alone, thus continuing until 1868, when he started a small banking enterprise in connection with his mercantile business, under the name of Woodworth Brothers & Co., which later was changed to the Robinson Bank

in 1875, and was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank of Robinson in 1896, with A. P. Woodworth as president, which honorable position he still retains. In 1875 he sold out his mercantile business to devote himself exclusively to his banking interests until the reorganization in 1896.

In addition to his other business enterprises, Mr. Woodworth was one of the organizers of the Paris & Danville (now the "Big Four") Railroad in 1870 and 1875, is the founder of the Woodworth Hotel, and has always been interested in whatever measures promised to advance the interests of Crawford County. When twenty-one, he cast his first vote with the Whig Party, and helped to organize the Republican Party in Crawford County, but through all his political life could never be induced to hold public office. Mr. Woodworth is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is trustee. On August 18, 1868, Mr. Woodworth was married at Binghamton, N. Y., to Ellen King, daughter of Andrew King, who moved from her birthplace, Lexington, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she resided until reaching her maturity. Mr. King was identified with a wholesale dry-goods business, under the style of King, Corwin & Co., and later in life removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth have no issue.

Mr. Woodworth is a man whose intelligence and public spirit brought him into active co-operation with his fellow citizens in various movements of the day, and he can always be relied upon to take an advanced stand, his influence ever being cast on the side of progress. Shrewd, alert, careful in looking after the interests of his depositors, he is a man who has always commanded the highest confidence, and no one has ever possessed in a higher degree the full esteem of the community, as private citizen and head of a great banking institution which his own ability and foresight built up out of a small beginning originally undertaken as a side issue in connection with mercantile business.

WOODWORTH, Martin B. (deceased).—The lives of those gone before often point out morals and show the gratifying result of good living. After a man is dead, his true character comes to light, and when his memory is honored and his life pointed to as a standard of Christian endeavor, then he has not lived in vain. The late Martin B. Woodworth of Palestine, Crawford County, Ill., was a man of the most excellent habits, conscientious and hard working, and a true Christian in every sense of the word.

Mr. Woodworth was born in La Motte Township, Crawford County, August 19, 1825, a son of J. S. and Polly (Gill) Woodworth, a concise sketch of whom will be found in connection with a biographical record of his half brother, Abner P. Woodworth of Robinson. Mr. Woodworth was educated by a private tutor in his younger days, and later attended the Palestine schools. He remained with his father until his marriage, when he commenced farming on 100 acres of

land his father had given him, located in La Motte Township. Of this, 30 acres were improved, and he cleared off and improved most of the remainder, and added to his holdings until he owned some 200 acres in one body. Afterward he sold the first property and bought 100 acres on the east side of Palestine, upon which he and his wife moved in 1870, and which continued to be his home until his death, which occurred August 10, 1904, when he lacked but nine days of being seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Woodworth had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when a young man, and his funeral was held in the Methodist Church at Palestine, the Rev. S. B. Edmondson officiating. The body was interred in the Wesley Chapel Cemetery, four miles southeast of Palestine, and Mrs. Woodworth has there erected a beautiful monument to his memory. He was a Republican but not an office-seeker.

Mr. Woodworth was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Illinois Central machine shop at Palestine, at the time the road was built, and he furnished and helped to raise considerable money for that purpose. After his retirement, Mr. Woodworth became a director of the First National Bank in Robinson, Ill., and was most highly esteemed in the business world. The crowd which attended his funeral was immense, all striving to render him honor.

The widow of Mr. Woodworth, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Crews) Woodworth, was born on a farm near Palestine, Ill., September 29, 1831, a daughter of William J. and Amelia (Spraggins) Crews, the former born October 7, 1802, in Tennessee, where he was a farmer, while the latter was born in Lincoln County, Ky., August 8, 1810. John Crews, the grandfather of Mrs. Woodworth, was English and came to Crawford County when but little of it had been developed. At that time there were no roads, and much of the land being under water, quicksands abounded. Mrs. Crews' people were from Kentucky, but they, too, became pioneers of Crawford County at a period when Mrs. Crews was only six years old.

Mrs. Woodworth attended the subscription schools in early girlhood, but later had the advantage of attending more modern schools near Palestine. She was married at her father's home February 29, 1848, to Martin B. Woodworth. After the death of Mr. Woodworth, Mrs. Woodworth built her present home, which is a very comfortable one, and she now lives there surrounded by every comfort. She has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for sixty years, and is one of the substantial residents of Palestine, who is managing her property interests thriftily and successfully. She is possessed of ample means, is prominent in church work, and an important factor in the life of her community.

WRIGHT, James Wesley.—One of the homes to which the people of Palestine point with pride is the one occupied by James Wesley Wright, once known as the Lagow homestead. It is sub-

stantially built of brick, contains ten rooms and is one of the most comfortable and spacious in this locality. Set back 200 feet from the street, the beautiful lawn that surrounds it shows up to excellent advantage, and the ornamental trees are artistically interspersed with shrubs and flowers. In this charming home Mr. Wright is living retired from the active duties of life, renting his farm of 500 acres.

Mr. Wright was born in Gibson County, Ind., October 1, 1851, a son of Andrew Jackson and Lucinda (Spain) Wright. The father was born in Gibson County, Ind., August 24, 1822, and he died February 23, 1883, when sixty-one years of age, in La Motte Township. In 1853 he moved from Gibson County, Ind., to Pike County, Ind., and in 1862 came to Crawford County, buying 860 acres of land, part timber and part prairie. He was a very extensive raiser of cattle, horses and hogs, and raised more corn than the majority of his neighbors, even then having great faith in corn, and appreciating the suitability of Illinois soil for its production. His wife, also born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1826, was a daughter of Archie Spain who came from Virginia.

Mr. Wright was given the usual educational advantages of his place and time and made good use of them. Later he attended Merom College. Returning home he commenced farming and did not retire until he had become the owner of 500 acres, which he devoted to wheat, corn and stock. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. For thirty-seven years he has been a member of the Christian Church and is now one of its Trustees.

On October 17, 1880, Mr. Wright was married to Eva Pearce, daughter of the late Zadok Alexander and Louisa Jane (Wilhite) Pearce, in Oak Grove Church on La Motte Prairie, near Palestine, by the Rev. T. C. Smith, President of the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind. Three girls have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright: Pearl, born April 12, 1883, on La Motte Prairie; Laota Clair, born July 2, 1886, in Palestine; and Hazel Spain, born October 20, 1897, and died the same day. June 7, 1906, Pearl married the Rev. H. G. Rowe of Union City, Ind., who is now in charge of the large church community at Atwood, Ill. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Rowe was a teacher of Elocution and Oratory at the Union Christian College. She is a graduate of Columbia College. A charming feature of the marriage was that it was performed on the same platform at the college on which Mr. Rowe had received his diploma, after an evening's entertainment given by Mrs. Rowe.

Prior to marriage, Mrs. Rowe and her sister, Laota, travelled extensively. Mrs. Rowe went with her uncle William C. Pearce, International Sunday School Superintendent of Chicago, to the Holy Land in 1903, to attend the International Sunday School Convention held in Jerusalem, and from there they went to all parts of the Holy Land, and the trip consumed seventy-one days. Miss Laota went in 1907 on a trip that was equally interesting. Starting from Boston

she visited the Azores and Rome, Italy, where another International Sunday School Convention was being held. She accompanied the same uncle. From Rome they went to the principal cities of Europe, including Paris, Venice, London and Heidelberg, after a tour of three months, returning home via New York.

Mrs. Wright comes of an old and honored family. Her father, Zadok Alexander Pearce, was born in Warren County, Ind., March 4, 1829, and died October 21, 1881. She was one of a family of four children born to her parents: William C., Mrs. Ida Decker, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Ora Godley. Coming to Crawford County in 1851, her father was one of the energetic and successful farmers here until his demise. Few men were more prominent than he in the Christian Church, and he was buried from the Oak Grove Church, President Aldrich of the Union Christian Church officiating, while Hon. E. Callahan delivered a touching address. Mrs. Pearce, born on La Motte Prairie, Ill., September 18, 1833, died February 1, 1892, at the home of her son, William C. Pearce. She had been a member of the Methodist Church, but transferred to the Christian Church when it was organized. She was a daughter of Enoch and Polly (Myers) Wilhite. When she died, Mrs. Pearce left two brothers, M. H. Wilhite and W. C. Wilhite. The services were held at the home of her son, William C. Pearce, the Rev. J. E. Steele officiating, and later there were services at the Oak Grove Church where Rev. Aldrich, who three months before had performed the same office for her husband, conducted the services over her remains. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Oak Grove Cemetery.

WURTZBERGAR, Andrew J.—Agricultural prosperity seems to be the prevailing order in Crawford County, where broad fields and substantial buildings reflect the owner's industry, enterprise and thrift. Andrew J. Wurtzbergar of Section 36, Oblong Township, was born on the old homestead, August 23, 1877, a son of Andrew Wurtzbergar, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 13, 1848, and died October 28, 1900. He came to Oblong Township, Crawford County, Ill., in 1850, being brought by his father, William Wurtzbergar. William entered 340 acres, a portion of which is included in the farm of the present Andrew J. Wurtzbergar. William also erected the present home, and cleared his land of timber. In politics he was a Democrat, and at an early day was quite prominent in public affairs.

The present Andrew J. Wurtzbergar was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Academy, and then on March 22, 1899, enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth United States Regulators, and went to the Philippines. He was in the battle of Ilayas, November 21, 1899; in the battle of Lata Barbiria, December 14, 1900; Lubingan, October 15, 1900, and was honorably discharged and commended for honest and faithful service, March 21, 1902, at Fort Russel, Wyo. The commander of the regiment was Col. W. J.

Sano, while the captain of the company was Capt. E. L. Butts.

Returning home, Mr. Wurtzberger was married April 27, 1902, to Edith M. Brock, daughter of Telman H. Brock, a farmer of Oblong Township, where she was reared, having been born in Irquois County, Ill., and brought here when nine years of age. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wurtzberger: Charles William and Mabel Beneta, both born on the homestead, the former September 23, 1903, and the latter, October 21, 1905. Mr. Wurtzberger has fifty acres of fine land, which he devotes to general farming. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the order of American Patriots. Mrs. Wurtzberger is a member of the Christian Church.

WURTZBERGAR, William P.—Domestic and social life on the prosperous Illinois farm of the twentieth century, and under varying conditions, is just so broad and so deep as are the individuals who compose it. Life in the country, as nowhere else, presents the most favorable conditions for permanent advancement. In most communities of this great Commonwealth is to be found easy communications between different portions of the county. The telephone eliminates time and distance, the daily mail brings news of the world. Mechanical genius has revolutionized the labor of the farm, and machinery transforms, in a day, the landscape of a country. Among the progressive young farmers of Crawford County is William Wurtzberger of Section 35, Oblong Township, who was born on his present farm, April 7, 1874, a son of Andrew Wurtzberger, now deceased, who was a farmer of Oblong Township but a native of Ohio, born in 1848. His father, William Wurtzberger, was a pioneer of Oblong Township, born in Pennsylvania, and married in Ohio, to Frances Miller, of German descent. William Wurtzberger and wife were the parents of five children, one son and four daughters. He brought his young family to Oblong Township at a very early date, and here reared them. He entered a farm of several hundred acres and placed it under cultivation, and there he resided until his death. All his life he was Democratic in his political views, and became very well known throughout the county.

Andrew Wurtzberger was educated in the early log schoolhouse and when he attained to manhood estate he married Lucy (Best) Ikemire, widow of Jesse Ikemire. She had two daughters and a son by her first marriage to John Larrabe, who died in the Union Army during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Wurtzberger had eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom William P. was the eldest, the others being: Andrew, Jr., Lucy, Mattie and four deceased—all born on the homestead of 200 acres. The father cleared about 70 acres of this and 70 acres each on two other farms. Like his father he became a very widely known Democrat, and was noted for his energy as a farmer and stock-raiser. His death occurred when he was fifty-two years old.

William P. Wurtzberger attended the district school of Oblong Township and was reared on the old homestead. On April 7, 1898, he married Pearl Jackson, a farmer of that county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wurtzberger: Andrew Thomas, Florence, Hazel, Chester, and Vernon. A daughter, Bertie Alice, was born to Mr. Wurtzberger by a former marriage, his first wife having been Lucy Stifle, a daughter of Jasper Stifle. The children all have been born in the present home.

Mr. Wurtzberger helped his father clear 70 acres of the present farm and has made many of the improvements upon it, developing it into a very valuable piece of property. He, too, is a Democrat, but is not an office-seeker.

WYLDE, David Z., D. D. S.—Energy, enterprise and perseverance will accomplish large results, and no one has proved this more thoroughly than Dr. David Z. Wylde, one of the popular young dentists of Oblong, Crawford County, Ill. Dr. Wylde was born in Oblong, July 13, 1883, a son of John and Lenora (Condrey) Wylde. John Wylde was a farmer, living one-half mile north of Oblong, where he died when thirty-eight years of age. His widow was married July 4, 1899, to J. B. Hook. David Z. Condrey, grandfather of Dr. Wylde on his mother's side, served in the Civil War and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. The grandparents on the father's side were English, the grandfather having come to this country when thirty, and the grandmother in girlhood.

Dr. Wylde attended the common school until thirteen years old, when, his mother moving into town, he spent a year in the high school, and later went to the Dental College at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated when only nineteen. He had exhausted his funds going through college, and returning home borrowed fifteen dollars from his mother and, with it went to St. Louis where he worked in the Union Depot when not employed in his profession, but in 1905, returning to Oblong, opened an office there, and is now one of the most popular men in his profession, his skill being universally recognized. His practice is a very large one and is constantly growing. He is a Republican in politics, but is liberal enough to concede that oftentimes men are found outside his party better fitted for the office in question. On May 8, 1908, he joined the Elks, and is enthusiastic over this order.

On March 9, 1905, Dr. Wylde was married at Edlingham to Cloa Burroughs—no issue. Dr. and Mrs. Wylde are very popular socially, and their hospitable home is thronged with their many friends.

YORK, Wiley Grant.—The discovery of oil in Crawford County changed the complexion of business in a good many localities, and made exceedingly valuable otherwise barren land. The fortunate ones who have wells upon their property need no longer seek for opportunities to increase their material welfare, for the income from a few of these wells is sufficient to remove

them forever from any fear of want. Wiley Grant York, of Robinson, owns a farm of 112 acres, on which are nineteen good oil wells, and in addition to this property he owns 1,500 acres in Arkansas. He was born near Robinson, Crawford County, Ill., October 17, 1865, a son of Charles York, a farmer, who was born in 1824 and died in 1903. Brought up on the farm, Wiley Grant York early learned all the details of farm life upon his father's property of 200 acres, at the same time attending the district school, and after spending sometime at Merom College, devoted attention to his farm, and after the discovery of oil on his property, to its proper marketing.

Mr. York has been twice married, his first marriage being with Miss Ellen May Beabout, February 21, 1892, in Crawford County. She was the daughter of a farmer, and was born February 5, 1873, and died in 1902. Mr. York was married at Danville, Ill., September 10, 1907, to Mrs. Mary (Beabout) Gordon, a widow with three children: Glenn, Dale and June Gordon. Mr. York has the following children by his first marriage: Alma Maud, born June 16, 1893, is in the eighth grade; Edna J. and Edgar Roy were twins and they died in infancy; Virgie Bell, born August 17, 1898, attends school and is in the third grade, and Bessie Marie, born October 26, 1902, died in infancy. Mr. York has a beautiful home which is the center of domestic felicity, and is the scene of many delightful social gatherings, he and his wife displaying a lavish hospitality. Fraternally, Mr. York is a member of I. O. O. F., Masons, Modern Woodmen and Patrons of Husbandry, which succeeded the Grangers. His father was an enthusiastic Republican, naming his son for the late President Grant, and Mr. York is himself equally strong in his advocacy of the party principles. His large oil holdings have made him an important factor in the history of Crawford County, and he is prominent alike in social, public and business affairs, and universally liked.

YORK, Willis Rily.—Crawford County is not only one of the best farming communities, but has centered in it extensive oil interests that have materially influenced the commercial and industrial life of this part of the State, and placed the owners of oil-producing property in the ranks of the well-to-do class. Among those thus fortunate is Willis Rily York, born in Robinson Township, January 4, 1855, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Athey) York, natives of Crawford County, Ill., and Licking County, Ohio, respectively. There were ten children in the family of Benjamin York, namely: Willis Rily, Alice, Mary, Eva, Ida, John, Amanda, Adeline, Cora and Leota, of whom Amanda died unmarried, and Eva and John died after marriage.

Until he was twenty years of age, Willis Rily York attended the district school of Robinson Township, and then purchased 40 acres of heavy woodland and cleared it all off with his own hands. He has added to it until he now owns 160 acres, and also has an interest in 470 acres

near Stoy, upon which are nineteen oil wells. For thirty-five years Mr. York has been operating a threshing machine in his neighborhood and owns the very valuable machine which he uses.

On December 28, 1878, Mr. York was married in Granville Township, Jasper County, Ill., to Julia M. English, by 'Squire Ryan. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. York: Arthur Preston, born January 9, 1880, married Zella Green, daughter of Joseph Green of Crawford County, no issue; Walter Bruce, born February 8, 1881, married Maude Newlin, daughter of Sherman Newlin, and they have one girl; Leona Ophelia, born December 8, 1882, married Dr. Andrew J. Goodwin, of Crawford County, they live in Bradley, near Kankakee, Ill., and have one son; Alma Madge, born October 19, 1885, married Orlin Kirk, of Crawford County, and they have two sons; Gracie, born June 19, 1887; Glen Garland, born January 31, 1892; Claudia, born June 20, 1895; Ashbel Millard, born August 1, 1897; Raymond Benjamin, born September 5, 1899, and Christina May, born October 29, 1903.

Mrs. York is a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Amanda English, both born in Ohio. They had the following children: George Stephen, Wellington, Mrs. York, William Lincoln, Nettie Malinda, Alma, Lily and Cora, and of these five are married and the remainder deceased.

Mr. York is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen, and is active in both orders. For twenty years both he and Mrs. York have been consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. York is a Republican in politics and in 1902 was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket when the county was Democratic by 100 majority. After serving his term as Treasurer, he still remains upon the farm farming and in the threshing business.

YOUNG, Aaron, a man who for many years operated his farm in Montgomery Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 16, 1830, a son of Robert Young, born in Newark, N. J., February 13, 1787. By trade he was a shoemaker and traveled about working at his trade. He married in Ohio, Sarah Gogin, born September 16, 1803, in Cape May, N. J., daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Scull) Gogin, and she became the mother of seven children. Robert Young was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a son of his, Robert S., died in the Civil War. Aaron Young was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Crawford County. On January 4, 1865, he married in Miami County, Ohio, Sarah Yates, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Leming) Yates, born June 20, 1842. They had children as follows: Sarah L., Hannah C., Robert E. and Maria J., twins, and Mary L. Mr. Young is of Scotch descent, but his wife's parents traced back to Indian ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Young early connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has long been a Republican and is a prominent and well-liked man.

YOUNG, Robert Chesley.—It is many years since registered stock was introduced into Crawford County, but now there are few farmers who do not have one or two horses, cows or hogs of registered stock. Registered stock produces better prices, are more prolific, and not any more expensive to raise, so that, once the initial price is paid, the profits are much larger. For this reason many men whose business acumen is great, are extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of registered stock, and among those who have been eminently successful along this line is Robert Chesley Young, of Hutsonville Township, Crawford County.

Mr. Young was born west of Danville, Vermillion County, Ill., January 1, 1858, a son of David Young, who was born May 29, 1839, in Franklin County, Ohio. He came to Crawford County in 1892, and owns 239 acres of excellent farming land, which is in a good state of cultivation. He owns a good residence and his farm buildings are in excellent condition. His first wife was Mildred Swim, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Swim, and died in April, 1870. They were married September 22, 1856, in Vermillion County, by the Rev. Jackson Partlow, of the Methodist Church, and seven children resulted from their union: George Monroe, born March 14, 1857; Robert Chesley; Franklin A., born in 1860; Joseph K., born February 22, 1862; Mary Florence, born in 1865; Milton Gilbert, born in 1867; Lucy, born in 1870. His second wife was Mrs. Georgiana Wood, daughter of John Gunning, from Missouri. They were married September 8, 1881, by the Rev. Charles Seals, of the Baptist Church. She died in January, 1882, leaving no issue. In politics Mr. David Young is a Democrat, and while he has never aspired to public office, he has taken a deep interest in township affairs. He has been a good business man and worthy citizen.

Robert Chesley Young attended the Potomac School and remained in Vermillion County until he settled in Crawford County in 1892. On February 4, 1886, he married Kate Franklin, a daughter of B. G. Franklin and Mary (Buck) Franklin, natives of Indiana. The marriage was performed at the residence of A. G. Smith, by the Rev. J. R. Smith, of the United Brethren Church. Mrs. Young was born January 24, 1868, and has borne her husband these children: Cleo, born January 26, 1890, married Claude Tennyson, a son of William Tennyson, and they have no issue. They reside in Prairie Township. Mr. and Mrs. Young had twins born to them, Ray and Ralph, but Ray died July 12, 1898.

Mrs. Young has been a member of the Universalist Church for ten years. Mr. Young raises Percheron horses and Poland-China and Hampshire hogs, shipping to the Chicago market. He also ships considerable cattle, and his product always commands excellent prices on account of the superiority of his stock of all kinds.

ZIEGLER, Earnest.—The farmers of Crawford County are a fine set of men who possess plain

common sense, high courage and sincerity of purpose, and they have redeemed their land from the wild prairie and made it into wonderfully valuable property. Earnest Ziegler of Oblong Township, Section 6, was born in the township where he now resides, October 17, 1868, and here was reared and received a good common school education. He remained with his father, George Ziegler, until twenty-two, when he married and since that time has managed his father's farm. Oil has been discovered on his father's land, thus greatly increasing its value, and there are fourteen wells on it in active operation.

In 1890 Mr. Ziegler married Ava Gill, daughter of Lafayette Gill of Oblong Township. Mrs. Ziegler died in 1896, having borne her husband two children,—Lulu and George. About two years later Mr. Ziegler married Julia Sentney, a daughter of Henry Sentney. Mr. Ziegler and his present wife are the parents of the following children: Marietta, Ellen E., Leo Muri and Lilly May. Mr. Ziegler has always been a Democrat, and earnestly supports the principles and candidates of that party. He is a hard-working, thrifty man who has always endeavored to do his full duty by his family and his neighbor and his success is certainly well merited.

ZIEGLER, George.—After a long and useful life filled with hard work and good deeds, George Ziegler of Oblong Township, Crawford County, is now living retired, enjoying the well-earned rest that is his. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 10, 1835, a son of Peter Ziegler, now deceased, who was a farmer of Ohio, and died when George was but ten years of age. Peter was born in Pennsylvania of German descent. He married Saloma Bowman, born in Pennsylvania also of German descent. In the family of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ziegler, George was the third child and second son.

Being reared and educated in Ohio, as were all his brothers and sisters, George Ziegler remained there until 1852, when he came to Illinois and settled in Oblong Township. He there rented a farm for about six years, and then bought the farm his son Ernest now operates consisting of 137 acres. This he cleared off, cultivated and improved. To the original purchase he added 42½ acres, and devoted his farm to general farming and stock-raising until 1908, when he removed to Oblong and, building a very pleasant home, retired to it.

George Ziegler was married September 15, 1858, to Martha V. Muchmore, the daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Robinson) Muchmore. Mrs. Ziegler was born in Indiana. They had three children: Edgar, Anna and Ernest, all born in Oblong Township, where Mrs. Ziegler died, February 19, 1896. On April 14, 1904, Mr. Ziegler married Rachel (Dedrick) Kirk, widow of Joseph Kirk, a farmer of Oblong Township, and a daughter of Jacob Dedrick, deceased, a pioneer of Oblong Township. Mrs. Ziegler was born in Pennsylvania, June 21, 1849, and is of German descent. July 29, 1847, Jacob

Dedrick, the father of Mrs. Ziegler, married Mary Delany, also born in Pennsylvania, and they had two daughters and three sons, one of the family being born in Oblong Township. Mrs. Ziegler is the oldest of this family. The father left Pennsylvania when Mrs. Ziegler was four years old, and coming to Oblong in 1852, bought 120 acres of land there, but did not settle on it until 1864. He improved the property and there Mrs. Ziegler was reared. His

first wife dying, he married Rachel Smith, by whom he had two daughters.

While Mr. Ziegler is a Democrat he believes in voting for the right man without adhering too closely to party lines. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, while his wife belongs to the Christian Church. In 1907 oil was discovered on his property, which has greatly increased its value, and he now has fourteen wells in active operation.



